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HISTORY

OF

ULSTER COUNTY,

NEW YORK,

vol. 1

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

BY

NATHANIEL BARTLETT SYLVESTER,

AUTHOR OF "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NORTHERN NEW YORK AND THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS," "HISTORY OF SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK," "HISTORY OF RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK," ETC.

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Sylvester, Nathaniel Bartlett, 1825-1894.

History of Ulster County, New York, with illustrations and biographical sketches of its prominent men and pioneers. By Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester ... Philadelphia, Everts & Peck, 1880.

311, 339 p. illus., plates (1 double) ports., map. 391st.

Includes lists of Ulster County men who served in the civil war.

CHIEF CLERK

Contents.—pt. 1. General history of Ulster County, and of the city and town of Kingston.—pt. 2. History of the towns of Ulster County.

1. Ulster Co., N. Y.—Hist. 2. Ulster Co., N. Y.—Biog.

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PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this work, the object aimed at has been to furnish in its pages an authentic and exhaustive history of ULSTER COUNTY in all its varied interests from its earliest settlement to the present time. To accomplish this object various writers have spent many months in its preparation, equaling in all the work of one person for several years.

When the publishers entered upon this undertaking, they found their labors to some extent anticipated. Mr. Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, a native resident of the county, and connected with its oldest families, had been for several years collecting material for and preparing a history of the county, but had died before the completion of his work.

The publishers secured by purchase this material left by Mr. Hasbrouck, and so far as the same was deemed available it has been incorporated in this volume. It consisted of a large mass of mostly undigested notes and about one hundred and ninety printed octavo pages, comprising the first ten chapters of his proposed volume of six hundred pages. These first ten chapters of Mr. Hasbrouck's book carried the work only down to the year 1690, and therefore related only to the first forty or fifty years of the two hundred and seventy covered by this work. Of his printed material liberal use has been made in preparing the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth chapters of this work, comprising about fifty pages of its six hundred. The other five hundred and fifty pages of this volume are scarcely indebted at all to the Hasbrouck material, as his mass of manuscript notes were of little use in its preparation.

In looking over the unfinished work of Mr. Hasbrouck, one cannot repress a feeling of sadness that his labors should have been thwarted, as his history promised to be one of great interest and value. In the following extract we present to the public what Mr. Hasbrouck was never enabled to do,—the first page of his unpublished history of Ulster County, which he evidently intended for a preface to the work. Mr. Hasbrouck says:

If I should write a preface to this work, saying therein what seemed meet and good, it might please some, and for that reason had I resolved on, but, observation having taught me it would not be read by many, I resolved to put in the preface what otherwise would have been unsaid, and thus steal a march on the readers of this work by thrusting before them a preface in the shape of a beginning of veritable history. To this end understand, then, though I have been at it on and on, for many years, and promised it long before this date, no apology is made for delay, though, indeed, my good friends have had reason to grumble. Justice commands me, however, to praise those who have helped me in my work, especially to the data which give value in the work. John Romeyn Brodhead and E. B. O'Callaghan stand at the head of these. The former was properly a child of Ulster, and took an interest in her history which was intensified by recollections of a long line of honorable ancestors who were buried in Marletown. The latter is still living, a walking library of American history. Major Peter Van Gansbeeck, of Kingston, and Josiah Du Bois, of New Paltz, were great store-houses of information. I cannot say how much I have profited. The same might be said of Mrs. Lewis Bevier and Lena Pepuy, of Marletown, and a host of others now gone to the grave ripe in years. Colonel George W. Pratt, though an adopted son of Ulster, devoted more time to research than any one with whom I had intercourse. Had he not fallen at Bull Run, the

Ulster Historical Society would not have perished through lack of interest. Reuben Bernard, Augustus Schoonmaker, Levi Lounsbery, F. L. Westbrook, Easton Van Wagenen, Wm. H. De Garmo, and many other friends, have been kind and good under every waywardness. But enough of this.

In compiling this work, besides the Hasbrouck material, considerable has been gathered from published works, some has been obtained from the files of old newspapers, and much has been secured from the State archives and the county, town, village, church, and corporation records. In the preparation of the town histories, much information has been furnished by the oldest residents and well-informed people of the county.

The orthography of proper names has been a source of perplexity. In extracts from ancient documents the spelling found is usually retained, as the changes in names constitute an interesting study. Some attempt was made to give uniformity to names of modern times, but this was found to be nearly impracticable, for the reason that different families, known to be descended from a common ancestry, often insist on a different mode of spelling.

It is impossible to give separate acknowledgment to each and all when so many have kindly rendered aid and encouragement by furnishing valuable material and otherwise. Especial thanks are, however, due to the newspaper press of the county, particularly to the *Daily Freeman*, *Morning Courier*, *The Argus*, and the *Journal*, of Kingston; the *Press*, the *Evening Post*, and the *Pearl*, of Saugerties; the *Journal* and the *Press*, of Ellenville; and the *Times* and the *Independent*, of New Paltz.

Acknowledgments are also especially due to Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, Rev. Dr. John C. F. Hoes, Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Gen. George H. Sharpe, Simon S. Westbrook, Gen. Joseph S. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Tremper, Capt. John E. Kraft, Hon. Theodoric R. Westbrook, Augustus Schepmoes, Esq., and Daniel Bradbury, of Kingston; Hon. James G. Lindsley, John B. Alliger, Esq., James S. McEntee, Esq., Capt. Jacob H. Tremper, and Jansen Hasbrouck, Esq., of Rondout; and Rev. R. Randall Hoes, of New Rochelle, N. Y. The records in the County Clerk's office have been drawn upon largely, and we gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of the clerk, D. B. Castree, as well as that of the Deputy Clerk and assistants.

For aid rendered in the preparation of the town histories thanks are due to the several town and village clerks, and to a large number of citizens,—to whom proper credit is given in the town chapters. Among them may be named: The Todd brothers, of Hardenburgh; the Johnson brothers, of Denning; School Commissioner Soule, F. B. Lament, and Hon. Davis Winne, of Shandaken; Benjamin Turner, Thomas Hill, and Stephen Brodhead, of Olive; Samuel Ten Eyck, Abram S. Houghtaling, and Levi Dumond, of Hurley; Alonzo E. Winne, Hon. Davis Winne, and Snyder, for Woodstock; Leon Barritt, Peter Post, Benjamin Coon, Hon. William M. R. Saugerties; Louis Bevier, Radcliffe Delemater, Hector Abeel, Cornelius Oliver, John Mowris, of Bletown; Garton Keator, Dr. Schoonmaker, Rosendale, John James Schoonmaker, Ralph D. Miss Katy Depuy, John H. Davis, Daniel Bell, and J. H. Van Wagenen, of Rochester; John Gray, Edgar Bevier, Miss Sarah Hoornbeck, George A. Dudley, Gilbert Du Bois, John Lyon Wawarsing; Benjamin Niece, A. M. Norris, William H. Houghtaling, of Esopus.

N. B. S.

PART FIRST.

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

ULSTER COUNTY,

AND OF THE

CITY AND TOWN OF KINGSTON.

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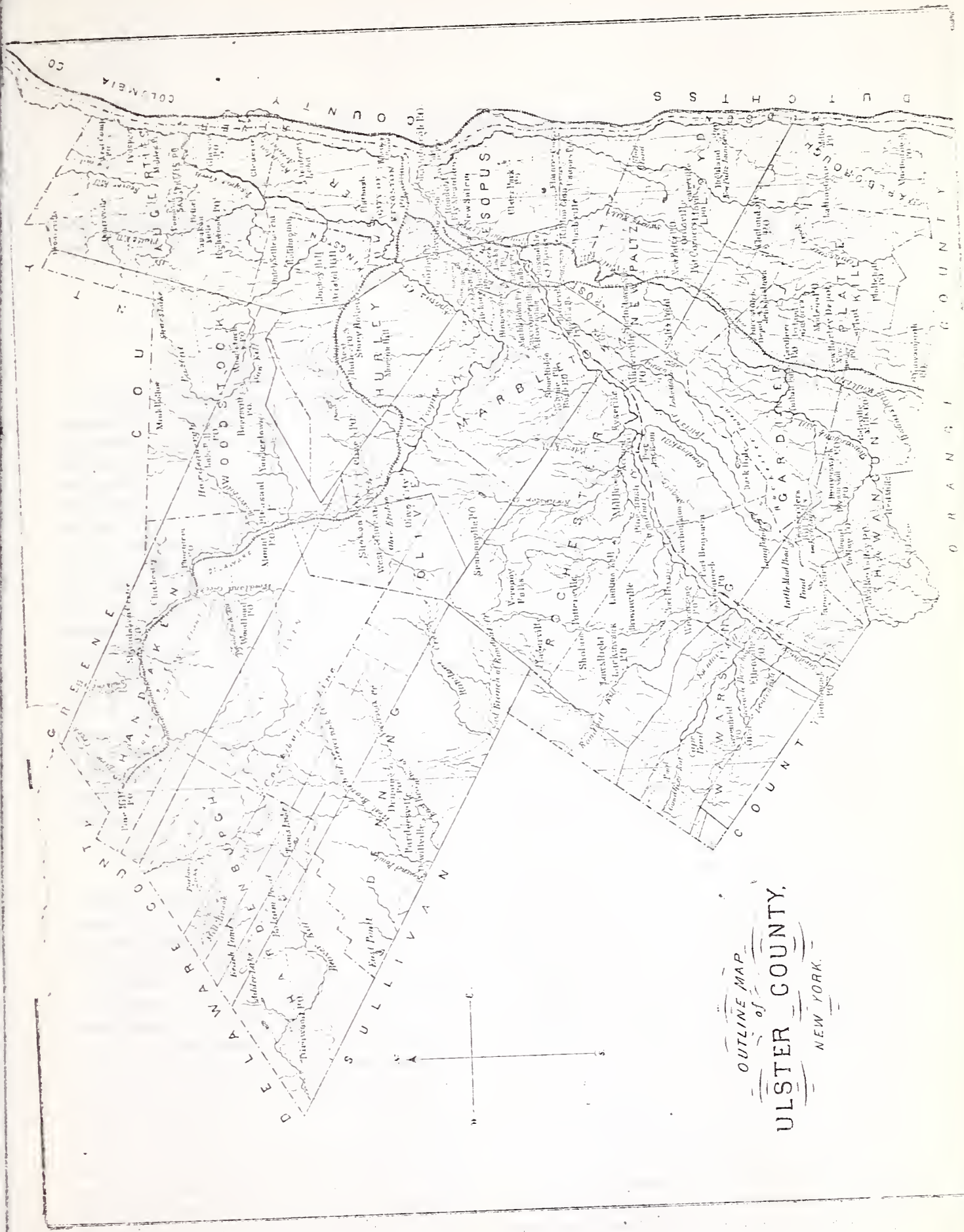
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of
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NEW YORK.

HISTORY

OF

ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE county of Ulster is one of the original or "mother-counties" of the State of New York. Situate upon the west bank of the Hudson, midway between New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, in early colonial times Esopus was the acknowledged rival of those two settlements in respect of the trade and commerce of the great river. Lying along the old Indian trail which connected the valley of the Hudson with the head-waters of the Delaware, and planted near the hereditary homes of powerful Indian tribes, the infant settlements of Ulster were among the first to suffer from early savage warfare. In later times, her people prominent among the river settlements of the province in point of numbers as well as in devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty, Ulster County played an important part in the war of the Revolution. Honored above her sister-counties in being the birthplace of constitutional government in the great State of New York, the crowning event in the history of Ulster was the adoption of the first State Constitution and the organization of State Government on the site of the ancient village of Wiltwyck, at Kingston, in the eventful year of 1777.

I.—HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF ULSTER COUNTY.

It will therefore be readily seen that among her sister-counties, with, it may not be too much to say, New York and Albany only as her compeers, Ulster stands pre-eminent in historical importance.

Like those of New York and Albany, the official records of settlements within the county of Ulster run back in unbroken succession for a period of over two centuries. And while the authentic history of Ulster County runs back to a period contemporaneous with the earliest navigation of the Hudson by white men, yet long antedating that is the unwritten history of the red men. All we certainly know of the early history of the red men is that at the time of the first exploration of the great river by Henry Hudson and his successors the fertile banks of the Esopus Kill, the Rondout Kill, and the Wall Kill were lined with the *muck-cos-quit-tuis* or "corn-planting grounds" of certain tribes of the *Leni-Lenape*, whose country lay along the head-waters of the Delaware and between those waters and the Hudson.

To trade with these tribes and barter for their corn and peltries, the first adventurers up the wild waters of the North River as early as the year 1614 landed at the mouth of the Rondout Kill and built a little fort. It is interesting to consider that this little fort was built at Rondout the same year that settlements were begun by erecting forts at New York and Albany; that this occurred only five years after Henry Hudson had first explored the waters of the State from the south and Samuel de Champlain from the north; that it took place six years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, sixteen years before Governor Winthrop founded Boston, seventeen years before the planting of the manor of Rensselaerswyck, and just twenty years before the settlement of the Connecticut Valley was begun by William Pynchon and his followers at Springfield and Thomas Hooker and his band at Hartford. But the permanent occupancy of the soil of Ulster County for the purposes of settlement may be said to have begun when Thomas Chambers, the first white settler of ancient "Wild-wyck" and afterwards the lord of the manor of Foxhall, came on in the year 1653, and was followed by the planting of *Nieuw Dorp*, now Hurley, by Philip Pieterse Schuyler and others of Fort Orange in the year 1623, and the occupancy of New Paltz by French Huguenots in the year 1666.

II.—THE HOLLANDERS.

The early settlers of Ulster County mostly came from Holland, and to the people of Holland more than to those of any other modern nation the people of this State are indebted for the wise system of laws under which they live, and the people of this nation for the liberties they enjoy. It is customary in some quarters to attribute the introduction of the ideas which lie at the foundation of our republican institutions in the New World to the Pilgrim Fathers of New England. But the Pilgrims took their first lessons in popular government during their stay in Holland. It was in Holland, then struggling for liberty against the mighty forces of Spain, that the Pilgrim Fathers first enjoyed the religious freedom for which they braved the dangers of the northern ocean and the greater dangers of the northern land on the wintry shores of New England. It was during their fierce struggles for liberty that the Dutch developed the activity which led them to cover the sea with their ships of war and commerce and to plant their colonies in the New World.

"The Dutch republic," says Brodhead, "which for nearly a century after it first took its place in the rank of independent nations continued to sway the balance of European politics, owed its proud position to the moral qualities and free spirit of the people of the Netherlands; to the constitution of their government; to their geographical position; their maritime power; their liberal commercial policy; their spirit of universal toleration; and to the wise statesmanship which attracted to their shores a winnowed population from other lands."^{*}

From the days of the universal sway of imperial Rome an indomitable spirit of civil liberty had animated the people who dwelt on the islands and lowlands at the mouths of the Rhine.

In the year 1426 the feudal sovereignty of the Netherlands had centered in the house of Burgundy under Philip I. But to Philip the Dutch yielded obedience only on condition that he should respect their fundamental principle of government, which was "taxation only by consent." During the short reign of Charles the Bold the liberties of the Dutch were encroached upon, but, in the year 1447, Mary of Burgundy, the only child of Charles, granted, at the firm demand of the States-General, patents of privileges for all the provinces of the Netherlands. These patents were commonly known among the Hollanders as their "great charter." This charter among other things guaranteed and confirmed the right of the towns at all times to confer with each other and with the States of the Netherlands. It declared that no taxes should be imposed without the consent of the States and secured the freedom of trade and commerce.

These are the vital principles of popular self-government, and to these principles the Dutch ever afterwards clung with unabating tenacity.

Charles V., Emperor of Germany, born in the year 1500, inherited the sovereignty of the Netherlands from his grandmother, Mary of Burgundy. Charles was brought up in the Low Countries, and always manifested so much partiality towards the Dutch that he caused much dissatisfaction to his Spanish subjects. At length, to the surprise of Europe, in the year 1555, Charles abdicated his vast empire, and his son Philip II. became the ruler of the Low Countries. But Philip was educated in Spain, and was essentially a Spanish monarch. He had none of the sympathy of his father for the Dutch people, and, disregarding the privileges granted to them by the house of Burgundy, attempted to rule them as a despot. The result was he drove them into a revolution which led to the declaration of their national independence. Then followed more than eighty years of constant strife, interrupted for only twelve years by the truce of 1609. But this long warfare was gloriously terminated by the full and absolute recognition of the sovereignty of the United Provinces.

Out of this scathing revolution in the Old World at the mouths of the Rhine came the early Dutch settlers, who planted colonies in the New World in the valleys of the Hudson and Delaware, or, as they were then distinguished, the "North River" and "the South River."

III.—THE HUGUENOTS.

Scarcely less prominent than the Dutch, and perhaps wielding quite as much influence in the settlement and development of Ulster County, stand the early Huguenot pioneers. Protestantism in France, with which the name Huguenot is almost synonymous, was not an offshoot from the movements in other parts of Europe headed by Luther and Calvin, but was a thing of independent contemporary growth, although its doctrines soon became imbued with the peculiar views of the great Geneva Reformer. This convergence of views led to an easy union in the New World of the Reformed Dutch with the French Huguenot Churches, and the two nationalities in consequence lived together in peace in Ulster County, and we find their descendants to-day blended together in fraternal concord. To-day the historian of Ulster County finds that the majority of the names most prominent in the history of Ulster are of Dutch and Huguenot origin.

IV.—SCOPE OF THE WORK.

In pursuing the history of this county through its more than two centuries of growth and development we shall see in early settlement, as they successively spring up in the depths of the virgin wilderness, the first half-dozen isolated log huts, each in the centre of its little clearing, bordered on either side by miles of almost pathless forests. We shall see at these rude pioneer homes the father, with his gun by his side, planting his corn among the blackened stumps and logs. We shall see the mother, surrounded by her infant children, busily plying her daily toil within the single room of her humble home, and often casting anxious glances into the shadowy woods which her imagination at all times peopled with herds of wild beasts, and savage men more to be dreaded than the wild beasts. Yet in the daily struggle for the daily bread, in the hardships and dangers in the quiet religious lives of those early Dutch and Huguenot homes on the Esopus Kill and the Wall Kill, we shall also see what is better than all else,—the origin and the growth of those homely and sturdy virtues upon which the present prosperity of our country is surely builded, and upon which the prosperity of great States stretching across the continent from sea to sea has since been so securely founded. And we shall follow the varying fortunes of these pioneers of the old wilderness through the long and bloody Indian wars and the war of the Revolution, through the weary years it took to clear off the forests and prepare the soil for cultivation, and bring our story to its close in recounting the wonderful progress of the last fruitful fifty years of our country's marvelous development.

But this attempt to write the history of Ulster County is not without many and serious difficulties. A hundred years, even, in passing have taken, one by one, all the old settlers from us, and much that could once have accurately been learned from living lips, now that those lips are sealed forever, must be sought for in the all-too-meagre records left us by the fathers, or we must grope our way for it among the often conflicting stories of the fragmentary lore of uncertain tradition.

^{*} Brodhead's Hist. of N. Y., vol. i. p. 135.

CHAPTER II.

CIVIL DIVISIONS—ORIGINAL COUNTIES—
• TOWNS.

I.—EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES.

THE county of Ulster lies on the west bank of the Hudson River, and is centrally distant sixty-eight miles from the capitol at Albany. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Delaware and Greene; on the east by the Hudson River, which separates it from the counties of Columbia and Dutchess; on the south by the counties of Orange and Sullivan; and on the west by the counties of Sullivan and Delaware.

The county of Ulster is situate between latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ and $42^{\circ} 10'$ north, and longitude $2^{\circ} 10'$ and $3^{\circ} 5'$ east from Washington, which corresponds to $73^{\circ} 55'$ and $74^{\circ} 50'$ west from Greenwich, England. Its extreme length from north to south is about forty miles, and its greatest width from east to west is about forty-five miles. It contains one thousand two hundred and four square miles, or seven hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Ulster County now (1880) forms a part of the Third Judicial District of the State, part of the 14th Senatorial and the 15th Congressional Districts. It is divided into three Assembly districts. At the last United States census, taken in 1870, its total population was eighty-four thousand and seventy-five. At the last State census, taken in 1875, its total population was eighty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-four.

In the revised statutes of the State this county is described and its boundary lines defined as follows, to wit:*

"The county of Ulster shall contain all that part of this State bounded as follows: Beginning in the middle of Hudson's River, opposite to the north end of Warton Island, and running thence in a direct line to the said north end; then north forty-eight degrees west four hundred and forty-five chains, to the west bounds of the patent granted to Johannes Helebroeck; then along the same south eight degrees west seventy-one chains, to or near the end of a stone wall in the forks of the road between the houses, now or heretofore, of Hezekiah Wynkoop and Daniel Drummond; then north eighty-nine degrees west eighty-seven chains, to stones near a chestnut-tree cornered and marked, being the corner of lots number one and two, in the subdivision of great lot number twenty-six of the Hardenburgh patent; then along the division line between said lots north fifty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west seventy-eight chains, to a rock-oak tree, being the corner of the land, now or heretofore, of Gilbert E. Palen and Jonathan Palen; then south twenty-four degrees west four hundred and eleven chains, to the line run by Jacob Trumpbour, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, for the division line between the counties of Ulster and Greene; then along the said line until it intersects the northeasterly bounds of great lot number eight in said patent; then along said bounds to the easterly bounds of the county of Delaware; then along the same southwesterly to the bounds of the county of Sullivan; then southeasterly along the same to the county of Orange; then easterly along the northerly bounds of the county of Orange to the middle of Hudson's River; and then up along the same to the place of beginning."

II.—THE ORIGINAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

In the year 1683 the province of New York was first subdivided into counties. Previous to that time the only

civil divisions of the province were manors and towns or cities.

On the first day of November, 1683, the province of New York was divided into twelve counties by order of the Duke of York, then the sole proprietor of the province, who ascended the throne of Great Britain as James II. on the 6th day of February, 1685, and abdicated the same in the English Revolution of 1688, to be succeeded by William of Orange and Mary. These twelve counties were all named in honor of James and his near relatives.

Thus the counties of New York and Albany were so called in honor of his twin titles, of the Duke of York in England and Duke of Albany in Scotland.

The counties of *King's* and *Queen's* (now Kings and Queens, without the possessive) were named in honor of the duke's royal brother, then King Charles II., and his wife, Catharine of Braganza.

Dutchess (now Dutchess), containing also what are now Columbia and Putnam Counties, complimented James' wife, Mary Hyde, Duchess of York.

Suffolk County was named after King Charles, in whom was then vested the title of Duke of Suffolk. This title was lost by Charles Grey, father of Lady Jane Grey, in consequence of her rebellion.

Richmond County was named in honor of Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, a natural son of Charles II. by a French woman, Louise de Querouaille. The royal dukedom of Richmond had descended from the brother of Henry Stuart, the father of James I., of England, and had become extinct on the death of James Stuart, son of the first cousin of Charles I. It was then conferred by Charles II. upon the son of his favorite mistress above named, the ancestor of the present family of Richmond.

Orange County, then including Rockland County and all of the present county of Orange lying south of a line running west from the mouth of Murderer's Creek, was so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange, who, with his wife, Mary of England, the daughter of James, ascended the throne of England as William and Mary.

In 1683 the younger brother of King Charles had the Irish title of the Duke of Ulster, and Ulster County was named in his honor. Ulster County has since been divided, and from it taken the county of Sullivan, and parts of the counties of Greene, Delaware, and Orange.

On the death of the last Earl of Chester, the most important of the peerages of the old Norman kings, the title became merged in the crown, but was always conferred upon the Prince of Wales. As Charles II. had no legitimate son, he himself retained the title, and it was also in his honor that the county of Westchester received its name.

But at the time of the division of Nov. 1, 1683, there were two other counties made out of what was then considered the duke's province of New York,—viz., the counties of Duke's and Cornwall,—and where are they? The title of Duke of Cornwall also remains with the crown of England when there is no Prince of Wales to hold it, and the islands on the sea-coast of Maine, being claimed by James, were erected into the county of Cornwall. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Islands, also claimed by him, were

* See Section 2, Title I., Chapter II., Part I., New York Revised Statutes.

set off as Duke's County. But Massachusetts, having the possession of all these islands, refused to give them up. James, therefore, yielded his claims, and Cornwall and Duke's became the lost counties of New York. Dukes is now one of the counties of the State of Massachusetts, and the islands that formed Cornwall now belong to the State of Maine.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF ULSTER COUNTY.

In its original charter the county of Ulster is described as follows, to wit:

"Ulster County shall contain the towns of Kingston, Hurley, and Marletown, Foxhall, and the New Paltz, and all villages, neighborhoods, and Christian habitations on the west side of the Hudson's River from the Murderer's Creek, near the Highlands, to the Sawyer's Creek."

In 1774 an act was passed to run and mark the boundary of Ulster and Orange Counties from east of the Shawangunk Mountains to the Delaware River.

III.—THE SECOND DIVISION INTO COUNTIES IN PROVINCIAL TIMES.

From the time of the first division of the State into counties, under Charles II., on the 1st day of November, in the year 1683, until the 24th day of March, 1772, all the territory lying northerly and westerly of what was then the county of Ulster was included in the county of Albany. On the 24th day of March, 1772, the vast county of Albany was divided, and two new counties set off,—namely, the counties of Tryon and Charlotte.

The county of Tryon included all that part of the State lying westerly of the aforesaid "established line," which ran from the Mohawk, as above set forth, to the Canada line, at a point near the present Indian village of St. Regis. Tryon County was thus nearly two hundred miles wide on its eastern border, and stretched out westward two hundred and seventy miles to the shores of Lake Erie. The shire-town of Tryon County was Johnstown, near the Mohawk, the residence of Sir William Johnson, Bart. It was named in honor of William Tryon, the last colonial Governor of the State.

The county of Charlotte, scarcely less in size than Tryon County, included within its boundaries all the northern part of the State that lay easterly of the "Tryon County line," and northerly of the present county of Saratoga and the Battenkill, in Washington County. Charlotte County also included the westerly half of what is now the State of Vermont, and was then the disputed territory known as the New Hampshire grants. The easterly half of Vermont, lying west of the Connecticut River, also claimed by New York, and since forming part of Albany County, was set off into two counties,—Cumberland in 1776, and Gloucester, 1770.

Charlotte County was so named in honor of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George III., or, as some say, of the Queen Consort Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The county-seat of Charlotte County was Fort Edward. The first court was held in that village on the 19th of October, 1773, by Judge William Duer. The first clerk of the court was Daniel McCrea, a brother of Jeanie McCrea,

whose tragic death soon after occurred near where the court sat.

On the 2d day of April, 1784, the Legislature of the State passed the following act, to wit:

"From and after the passing of this act, the county of Tryon shall be called and known by the name of Montgomery, and the county of Charlotte by the name of Washington."

Thus these two counties, says Judge Gibson, in his "Bench and Bar of Washington County," organized originally by one legislative act, and simultaneously named in compliment to royalty and its satellite by a subsequent legislative act, after passing through a sea of fire and famine and desolation and war, were simultaneously born again in a baptism of blood, and one of them named after the greatest of its slaughtered heroes on the battle-field, Montgomery, and the other after the most distinguished of her living survivors, the immortal Washington.

IV.—PRESENT CIVIL DIVISIONS OF ULSTER COUNTY.

In the county of Ulster, as at present constituted, there are twenty separate towns and one city, which were organized or incorporated respectively as follows:

KINGSTON received its first charter from Governor Stuyvesant, May 16, 1661, under the name of "Wild-wyck." On the 19th day of May, 1667, it was incorporated by patent under its present name. On the 1st day of May, 1702, it was reorganized as a town. Esopus and Saugerties were taken off in 1811, and the town of Ulster in 1879.

NEW PALTZ was granted by patent from Governor Andross on the 29th day of September, 1677. April 1, 1775, its bounds were enlarged, and a part of Hurley annexed Feb. 2, 1809. Lloyd was taken off in 1845. A part of Esopus was taken off in 1842, and a part of Rosendale in 1844, and a part of Gardner in 1853.

MARLETOWN was formed by patent June 25, 1703. It was erected a town March 7, 1788. A part of Olive was taken off in 1823, and a part of Rosendale in 1844.

ROCHESTER was formed by patent June 25, 1703, and erected into a town March 7, 1788. A part of Middletown, in Delaware County, was taken off in 1789; Neversink, in Sullivan County, in 1789. Wawarsing was taken off in 1806, and part of Gardiner in 1853.

HURLEY was first settled as "Nieuw Dorp" in 1662, and a patent was granted Oct. 19, 1703. A part of the Hardenbergh patent was annexed March 3, 1789. A part of New Paltz was taken off in 1809, a part of Esopus in 1818, a part of Olive in 1823, a part of Rosendale in 1844, and a part of Woodstock in 1853.

SHAWANGUNK was formed as a precinct Dec. 17, 1743, and as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Gardiner was taken off in 1853; a part was annexed to Plattekill in 1846, and restored in 1848.

MARLBOROUGH was formed as a precinct from Newburgh precinct March 12, 1772, and as a town March 7, 1788; Plattekill was taken off in 1800.

WOODSTOCK was formed April 11, 1757. A part of Middletown, Delaware Co., was taken off 1789, Windom, Greene Co., in 1789, and Shandaken in 1804. A part of

Olive was taken off and parts of Olive and Hurley were annexed Nov. 25, 1853.

PLATTEKILL was organized March 21, 1800. A part of Shawangunk was annexed April 3, 1846, and restored March 28, 1848.

SHANDAKEN was formed April 9, 1804. A part was annexed from Neversink, Sullivan Co., in 1809. A part of Olive was taken off in 1823, Denning in 1849, and a part of Hardenburgh in 1859.

WAWARISING was formed March 14, 1806. A part was set off to Rochester in 1823.

ESOPUS was formed April 5, 1811. A part was set off to Kingston in 1818, and a part of Hurley was annexed the same year. A part of New Paltz was annexed in 1842.

SAUGERTIES was formed April 5, 1811. The boundary was corrected June 6, 1812, and a part of Kingston was annexed April 2, 1832.

OLIVE was formed April 15, 1823. A part was annexed to Woodstock, and a part was taken off from Woodstock in 1853.

ROSENDALE was formed April 26, 1844, from Marbletown, New Paltz, and Hurley.

LLOYD was formed from New Paltz, April 15, 1845.

DENNING was formed from Shandaken, March 6, 1849. A part of Hardenburgh was taken off in 1859.

GARDINER was formed April 2, 1853, from Rochester, New Paltz, and Shawangunk.

HARDENBURGH was formed from Denning and Shandaken, April 15, 1859.

ULSTER was formed from the town of Kingston in 1879.

THE CITY OF KINGSTON was incorporated 1872.

CHAPTER III.

TOPOGRAPHY.

I.—MOUNTAINS.

SITUATE in the direct line of the great Appalachian Mountain chain, the surface of the county of Ulster is extremely diversified. The reader will bear in mind that on the Atlantic Slope of the North American continent there are two great mountain systems, the Laurentian at the north, and the Appalachian at the south.

THE APPALACHIANS.

The mountains of Ulster County all belong to the great Appalachian system. The Appalachian Mountain system, which forms the back-bone of the Atlantic Slope of the continent, extends from Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north in a southwesterly direction to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. The highest ranges of the Appalachian system in the United States are the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, rising to the height of six thousand two hundred and eighty feet in Mount Washington, and the Black Mountains in North Carolina, the highest peak of which is six thousand seven hundred and seven feet high, being the highest land east of the Mississippi. The highest range of the Appalachian in the State

of New York is the Catskills, reaching an altitude of four thousand and fifty feet in Mount Hunter. The highest land in the State is the summit of Mount Marcy, the Indian *Ta-ha-was* of the Adirondacks, which is five thousand four hundred and two feet above tide-water. From springs on this dizzy height of old *Ta-ha-was* rise the head-waters of the Hudson, which, in their course to the sea, wash for many a mile the eastern border of Ulster County.

THE ADIRONACKS.

But at one point only do the mountain ranges of the Laurentian system cross the St. Lawrence. That point is at the Thousand Islands. After crossing the St. Lawrence, and, in crossing it, forming the Thousand Islands, the Laurentides spread easterly to Lake Champlain, southerly to the Valley of the Mohawk, westerly to the Black River, and rise centrally into the great plateau of the Adirondack wilderness, with its thousand gleaming lakes and thousand mountain peaks.

There are five separate ranges of the Adirondacks,—the Palmertown, the Kayadrossera, the Scarron (Schroon), the Boquet, and the Adirondack range proper. The most easterly—the Palmertown—range fills up the northern part of Washington County with its mountain masses, and, crossing the Hudson above Glen Falls, extends southerly, and ends at the upper part of the village of Saratoga Springs. The Adirondack ranges need not be described here.*

MOUNTAINS OF ULSTER COUNTY.

Ulster County is distinguished for the variety and grandeur of its mountain scenery. Prominent among the mountain ranges of the State of New York stand the CATSKILLS, or "high Cats," mountains, as they were sometimes called by the old chroniclers. While the main range of the Catskills lies in the southern part of Greene County, yet the northwestern part of Ulster is filled with their rugged and broken mountain masses. The Catskill ranges in their general contour differ considerably from the usual north-and-south trend of the ranges of the Appalachian system. Opposite the village of Catskill, in Greene County, the Catskills range in a north-and-south direction, parallel with the Hudson, for the distance of about twelve miles only. From the north end of this range, which is about eight miles west of the river, a spur extends northwesterly in the general direction of the Helderbergs. From the south end of this range another spur extends southwesterly through the northern towns of Ulster County. The Catskills, like the Adirondacks, have a decided Alpine character, distinguished by many peaks considerably elevated above the general summits. The Catskills rise from three thousand to three thousand eight hundred feet above tide-water in the Hudson at their base. These summits are broad, wild, and rocky, and their declivities often precipitous. In some places the ravines of the mountain streams are bordered by naked cliffs nearly perpendicular, and rising to the dizzy heights of from one thousand to one thousand seven hundred feet above streams. These passes are locally known

* See Historical Sketches of Northern New York and the Adirondack Wilderness, by N. B. Sylvester, p. 45.

as "cloves." One of these is the Plattekill Hollow, which opens southward from the Schoharie Creek into Ulster County.

The geological structure of the Catskills will be briefly considered in the succeeding chapter of this work. It is enough to say here that such is their rocky structure that they can never claim much regard for the value of their mineral productions. The chief interest of the Catskills lies in the variety and beauty of their mountain scenery. Of limited extent, easy of access, lying along one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the world, they present to the traveler, to the artist, and to the lover of nature a multitude of beautiful and picturesque objects entrancing beyond the power of the pen to describe. Wonderful are the hues and tints and shades of color which these mountains assume with the varying seasons of the year and with the daily changes of the weather, as the sky becomes bright and clear or dark and overcast. The two highest summits of the Catskills are Round Top and High Peak. The elevation of these summits is about three thousand eight hundred feet above tide.

The towns situate in the southeasterly half of Ulster County are filled with the masses of the SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS. These mountains extend in a southwesterly direction from near the centre of the county on the Hudson to the southwest corner of the county. They are second in interest only to the Catskills, and present many features in common with them. These two mountain ranges, and the deep intervening valleys between them, give to Ulster County an extremely rough and broken character.

II.—WATER COURSES.

THE HUDSON.

The Hudson River for more than forty miles of its course sweeps along and washes the eastern border of Ulster County. The Hudson is fed by a system of forest branches that spread over the whole mountain belt of the Adirondack wilderness. One of the principal eastern branches of the Hudson is the Hoosac, which in much of its career runs through Rensselaer County. The *Mohawks* called the Hudson *Ska-nek-ta-de*, meaning "the river beyond the open pines." To the *Mohawks*, when going across the carrying-place from the Mohawk River at Schenectady to the Hudson at Albany, the latter river was literally "the river beyond the pines," and thus they so called it in their language. Its *Algonquin* name, however, was *Ca-ho-ta-tia*, meaning "the river that comes from the mountains lying beyond the Cohoes Falls." Henry Hudson, its first white explorer, translating its *Algonquin* name, called it the "River of the Mountains."

The early Dutch settlers on its banks sometimes called it *The Nassau*, after the reigning family of Holland, and sometimes *The Mauritius*, in honor of the stadtholder, Prince Maurice. But it was not called *The Hudson* until the English wrested it from the Dutch in 1664, when they so named it in honor of their countryman, its immortal discoverer and first explorer.

The Hudson is literally a "river of the mountains." It is born among the clouds on the shaggy side of Mount

McIntyre, and in the mountain meadows and lakelets near the top of Mount Marcy, almost five thousand feet above the level of the sea. The infant Hudson is cradled in the awful chasms of the Panther Gorge, the Gorge of the Dial, and in the Indian pass called by the Indians *Da-yeh-jag-go*, "the place where the storm-clouds meet in battle with the great serpent."

Near the centre of this wondrous chasm of the Indian pass, high up on the rugged side of Mount McIntyre, two little springs issue from the rocks so near to each other that their limpid waters almost mingle. From each spring flows a tiny stream. The streams at first interlock, but soon separate and run down the mountain side into the chasm, which is here two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven feet above tide. After reaching the bottom one runs southerly as the head-waters of the Hudson, the other northerly into the St. Lawrence.

Upon the south side of Mount Marcy is a little lake called "Summit Water" by the old guides, and by Verplanck Colvin, in his "Adirondack Survey," "Tear of the Clouds." This little lakelet is four thousand three hundred and twenty-six feet above tide-water. It is the highest lake-source of the Hudson.

After thus rising upon its highest mountain peaks, the Hudson in its wild course down the northern slope of the wilderness crosses four of the mountain chains, which all seem to give way at its approach as if it were some wayward child of their own.

After bursting through the Palmertown range, its last wilderness mountain barrier, it encounters in its more placid course to the sea the Appalachian system of mountains, and seems to rend them from top to bottom. Or, rather, from the natural head of tide-water, some two miles above Waterford, in Saratoga County, the Hudson virtually ceases to be a river, and becomes an estuary or arm of the sea, in which the tide throbs back and forth, and on whose peaceful bosom now float the navies and the commerce of the world.

Along the forty miles of the eastern border of Ulster County which is washed by the waters of the Hudson, the river in many places broadens into a wide expansion, which greatly heightens the effect of the fine mountain scenery presented by the Catskills and Shawangunk Mountains.

THE ESOPUS KILL.

The Esopus Kill takes its rise among the Catskills, in the northwestern part of the county, and flows first southeasterly to near the centre of the county in Marbletown, and then turns northeasterly through Hurley, Kingston, and Saugerties, finding the Hudson near the northeast corner of the county.

THE RONDOUT KILL.

The Rondout Kill enters the southwesterly corner of Ulster County in the town of Wawarsing from Sullivan County, and runs northeasterly along the northern base of the Shawangunk Mountain range, through Wawarsing, Rochester, Marbletown, Rosendale, and between the town of Esopus and the city of Kingston to the Hudson at Rondout.

THE WALL KILL.

The Wall Kill enters the southern border of Ulster County from Orange County in the eastern part of the town of Shawangunk, and runs a northerly course, bearing to the east, through the towns of Gardiner and New Paltz and between the towns of Rosendale and Esopus, until it empties into the Rondout Kill about six miles from the Hudson.

There are numerous other streams in the county, which find mention in the histories of the towns through which they flow.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGICAL OUTLINES.

No part of the territory of the State of New York presents a more interesting field to the student of geology than that comprised within the county of Ulster. In the rocky groundwork which underlies the county of Ulster almost the whole American system of geological nomenclature ranging below the coal measures of the Carboniferous age finds ample representation. In the southeasterly half of the county are to be found the upheavals, the contortions, and the dislocations of strata characteristic of the great Appalachian system, while in the northwestern half may be seen the more or less regular lying beds of the great central valley system of rocks. But it is not within the province or scope of this work to enter much into the details of this interesting subject. We can give scarcely more than an outline of the geology of Ulster County.

Geology has been defined as the science of the earth's structure. It aims to show not only what that structure is, but to explain its origin. It is eminently a historical science, and it seems to unfold to us to some extent the profound mysteries of the world's creation.

The earth itself, like the plant or animal it sustains on its surface, is a thing of growth, of development out of the original chaos, when "it was without form and void," into its present wonderfully complicated and varied structure. The different periods of this growth are more or less distinctly marked upon the earth's rocky structure by the various fossil forms of vegetable and animal life found imbedded there.

These fossil forms of organic nature seem to rise successively from the dawn of life, to be found in the oldest rocks, up through all the wondrous chain of being to the present age of man, the crowning life of all. In this view of the case every rock marks a period in the earth's growth, every group of rocks an age, and still larger groups of rocks, called geologic systems, mark great eras of geologic time.

Geologists classify all rocks as belonging to one or other of five great *eras*, and to seven ages marked by various periods:

I. ARCHEAN ERA, including *Azoic* and *Eozoic* (*The Dawn of Life*):

1st. The Laurentian Age,—Upper and Lower.

II. PALEOZOIC ERA (*Old Life*):

2d. The Silurian, or Age of Mollusks.

3d. The Devonian, or Age of Fishes.

4th. The Carboniferous, or Age of Coal-Plants.

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III. MESOZOIC ERA (*Middle Life*):

5th. The Reptilian Age.

IV. CENOZOIC ERA (*Recent Life*):

6th. The Age of Mammals.

V. PSYCHOZOIC ERA (*Era of Mind*):

7th. The Age of Man.

The formations of Ulster County are all included in the Silurian and Devonian ages of the Palæozoic Era and in the Cenozoic Era. The Mesozoic Era and the Carboniferous age of the Palæozoic Era find no expression in Ulster County.

The Lower Silurian age is divided into (beginning with the lowest) the Potsdam and calciferous rock or Primordial period, the Trenton period, and the Hudson River period. The Upper Silurian age is divided into the Niagara period, the Salina period, and the Lower Helderberg period. The Devonian age is divided into the Oriskany period, the Upper Helderberg period, the Hamilton period, the Chemung period, and the Catskill period. It will be seen that the rocks in Ulster County stop just short of the Carboniferous age, or age of coal-plants. Indeed, overlying the Catskill formation, on the highest peaks of the Catskill Mountains, is a thin stratum of the white, pebbly conglomerate which always underlies the coal measures. In the Pennsylvania region this white conglomerate dips towards the west, and in the basin formed by this dip lie the coal fields. On the Catskills, however, the white conglomerate lies quite horizontal, and the coal fields, if they ever existed, have been carried off by glacial action. Had the Catskill Mountains been a few hundred feet higher, coal would doubtless have been found upon them. The Quaternary age of the Cenozoic era includes the glacial or drift period, the Champlain or terrace period, the recent alluvial deposits, and the age of mammals and of man.

The following paper, prepared for this work by Hon. James G. Lindsley, of Rondout, presents in an able manner the main geological features of Ulster County:

MR. LINDSLEY'S PAPER.

The more ancient rocks in Ulster County—those which underlie the Quaternary, and are covered by drift and alluvium—belong to the Silurian and Devonian ages, and follow each other in the respective series from the southeast to the northwest across the county. Therefore we shall find the oldest of them in the town of Marlborough, which in all probability belong to the Canadian period. The limestone is highly magnesian, and may belong to the Calciferous or the Chazy epoch. Some of its layers when burned and pulverized set up quite rapidly, and perhaps would make a fair quality of cement, but so far they have not been worked for that purpose. The towns of Lloyd, Plattekill, Shawangunk, Gardiner, New Paltz, and Esopus are mostly of the Hudson River slates or the Cincinnati epoch, except that Shawangunk, Gardiner, and New Paltz are skirted on their northwest sides by the lower rocks of the Niagara period, and Esopus, on its northwest, contains some of the upper layers of the Niagara, and of the Lower Helderberg. The sandstones in these towns afford excellent quarries of building stone, and have been worked exten-

sively at Crum Elbow and at other points for use at Albany and other places along the river.

The rocks throughout all this region are turned up in various directions and very much faulted; but they have a more general inclination to the east, whereas the rocks lying to the northwest of them have a dip generally to the northwestward, so that ranging along the northwest of the towns of Shawangunk, Gardiner, New Paltz, and Esopus we find the rocks of the Niagara period lying unconformably on the slates of the Hudson River. The first of these is the Oneida conglomerate, here known as the Shawangunk grit. It forms a large part of the mountains of that name, and is much used for millstones. A large trade in these stones has been one of the industrial features of the county for a long time. They are known as Esopus millstones, but the town of Rochester has been the chief point of their production. This formation does not extend farther east than the town of Rosendale, where, decreasing in thickness, it finally dies out. The Ellenville lead-mines belong to this formation, and there are other like deposits of ore. The overlying Medina sandstone is not found in many places, but there are points about High Falls, in the town of Marbletown, where it shows a considerable thickness. Above these in some places there are found rocks which no doubt belong to the Clinton epoch, but they are not thoroughly identified. Rocks representing the Niagara epoch are those coralline limestones lying above and below the stone known as dark cement stone, and of which it also constitutes a part. They lie above and conformably to the Medina and Clinton as far east as the town of Rosendale, through the southeasterly portions of the towns of Wawarsing, Rochester, and Marbletown, but to the north and east of this, through the town of Ulster, city of Kingston, and town of Saugerties, they lie upon and unconformably to the Hudson River slates. The layers of these rocks suitable for making cement are quarried extensively for that purpose, the principal points being at High Falls, in the town of Marbletown, through the whole length of the town of Rosendale, and at Rondout, in the city of Kingston. Above these Niagara rocks and conformably to them are the water limestones of the Lower Helderberg. The rocks of the Salina are not found in the county. These water limestones, known as light cement, also form an important part of the material in the manufacture of cement, and for a long time it was used exclusively for that purpose, but it is now added in due proportion to the dark cement of the Niagara. Rising above the water lime we find nearly or quite all of the series of the Lower Helderberg running the whole length of the county, the first being the tentaculite, which is a fine building stone, and also makes a fair quality lime, having been extensively quarried for that purpose in the past, but is not at present in request. It is crowned by rocks known as the *Stromatopora* limestone,—a very coarse stratum of corals and sponges.

Above this comes the Lower Pentamerous limestone, a heavy blue limestone, which has also been much used for making lime in former years. Then we have the Catskill or shaly limestone, the Eucrinial limestone, and the Upper Pentamerous limestone. This latter contains a layer of very excellent fossiliferous limestone, much used at present

in making lime and in fluxing iron. Quarries of it are worked at Wilbur, South Rondout, Kingston, and Saugerties, at various points along the Rondout Creek and Hudson River. This series of rocks of the Lower Helderberg can be recognized at almost all the points where cement stone is quarried, but notably at the Vleight-Bergh, at Rondout, the Fly Mountain, at Eddyville, and the Yoppen-Bergh, in Rosendale. The last of the rocks of the Silurian age, known as the Oriskany sandstone, is not extensively known in the county, as it is not much exposed, but it can be seen at Glen Erie, along the bank of the Rondout, between Rondout and Wilbur, and at the fourth and fifth Binnewaters, in the town of Rosendale. The rocks of the Devonian age all lie to the northwest of these we have described, and the lower series of them extend through the towns of Wawarsing, Rochester, Marbletown, Hurley, Kingston (city and town), Ulster, and Saugerties. The first of them is that known as Canda Galla grit. It is a rather soft shale, and where exposed crumbles by action of the weather. It is generally called slatestone, but it is no true slate. The high ridge lying above Rondout, coming to the creek at McCausland's ship-yard and extending northward to Saugerties, is of this formation. The Lucas turnpike, running southwest from Kingston, passes over this rock much of the way, although some of these rocks may belong to the overlying Scholastic grit, which is somewhat similar in appearance. The Corniferous limestones, lying above these grits, are a marked feature in the county, extending as they do through its entire length, and often very much exposed. They have been quarried extensively in Kingston for lock-stones, and for the Brooklyn Bridge and other works requiring great solidity. The Second Reformed church in Kingston is built of this stone, as well as those ancient structures that suffered from the fires of the Revolution, and many fine mansions that grace the road along the Esopus Creek. The Marcellus shale rises in a bluff along the left bank of the Esopus Creek, in its northeast course through Marbletown, Hurley, Ulster, and Saugerties. The lower layers are soft and friable. It makes good top-dressing for roads where the travel is light. Some of its layers have the appearance of coal and will burn if put in the fire, but it cannot be depended upon for fuel. The Hamilton beds, lying above the Marcellus shale, is the formation from which the product known as bluestone is obtained, and the quarrying and shipping of which is one of the most important industries of this and some of the adjoining counties. Quarries of this stone are worked in the towns of Hurley, Kingston, Ulster, Saugerties, Woodstock, Shandaken, Olive, Marbletown, Rochester, and Wawarsing, and no doubt could be found in Denning and Hardenburgh.

The rocks of the Chemung period do not present themselves to view in this county,—at least so far as the investigations have been extended,—and there have been those who doubted the presence of any of the Catskill, but it is now conceded that the higher layers of the mountains belong to that period, with traces of the Subcarboniferous on some of the loftiest peaks. Coming down to the later deposits belonging to the Quaternary age, we find in this county long stretches of alluvial beds bordering the streams which flow beside or make their course through it. The high

banks along the Hudson and the Esopus, like that upon which the older part of Kingston is built, are fair representatives of the higher benches, while the fertile intervals which border the Walkill, the Rondout, and the Esopus are as fine specimens as can be met with anywhere of the lower terraces of this formation; while all the hillsides are covered with the drift of the glacial period, and there are many evidences of the action of the glaciers abounding in the erosion and scratching of the surface of the rocks where the drift has protected them from the effects of the atmosphere.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Lead, Silver, Coal.—The Shawangunk Mountains have always been regarded as possessing great mineral wealth if the right veins could only be found; indeed, there is a legend that the Indians and hunters of former days knew of a vein of lead so rich that they used to cut out the ore with their hatchets and melt it for bullets. Such traditions, it is said, led to the discovery of the mines at Ellenville, Redbridge, and Wurtsboro'. The Ellenville mine is within half a mile of the village. The mine was first opened about forty years ago, but after working it for a time it was given up. Recently work has been recommenced, and considerable lead has been found, with small quantities of silver. Whether it will yield enough to pay remains to be seen. Quartz crystals of great size and beauty are found in the vein. The Wurtsboro' or Shawangunk mine was regarded as being promising by Prof. Beck. It is situated two miles northeast of Wurtsboro'. At one time masses of galena eight hundred, one thousand, and fourteen hundred pounds weight, free from other ores, are said to have been taken from this mine. Prof. Beck said: The advantages of this mine are—first, contiguity to water transportation and nearness to market; second, great depth to which it may be drained without machinery; third, abundance and cheapness of fuel for smelting. The disadvantages are more or less intimate mixture of the galena and blende, silicious nature of the gangue, and the uncertainty of the quantity of ore. The disadvantages seem to have outweighed the advantages, for, notwithstanding that lead and zinc were both found in considerable quantities, the mine has been abandoned and its movable property sold. In the town of Rochester, near the base of the Shawangunks, a small excavation has been made in what was supposed to be a silver-mine, but which was only pyrites, and even that not in sufficient quantities to warrant any expenditure to prepare it in the manufacture of copperas. Several sulphur springs have been discovered near the base of the mountains,—one at Springtown, near New Paltz, and another at Rosendale. The sulphur held in solution by the water is derived from the pyrites, which is sulphuret of iron. In 1871 a mine was opened in Walker Valley, in what was supposed to be a rich coal-field, but no true coal is to be found anywhere in the Shawangunk range. Professors Mather, Emmons, and Vanuxem, late geologists of the first, second, and third districts of New York, Prof. Hall, present State geologist, and Prof. Dana, of Yale College, all unite in saying that the Hudson River slate and Shawangunk grit are below the formation con-

taining coal. Our miners are digging in the wrong direction. They should dig up instead of down. That which is found, and deceives so many with its glittering black surface, is a slate containing fucoïds and other marine plants. Coal is formed of vegetation.

Ulster County Heat-Enduring Stone.—The State geologist of Vermont, who is investigating the fire-resisting qualities of building stones at the instance of the *Underwriter*, of New York, has made a report upon the class of stones variously called brown, freestones, and sandstones. They are the stones which are so much in favor of building residences in that city, and they vary in color from the light-gray of the stone in the *Times* building to the dark-brown of Dr. Hall's church. Some are very porous, absorbing nearly one-sixth of their weight of water, but the porous and dense stones vary very little in their quality of resisting the destructive power of fire. The water in the porous specimens does, however, much increase the time necessary to heat the stone to a higher temperature, but in practice any benefit derived from this quality would be counterbalanced by the tendency of such stones to crumble under frost. Of the twenty-three specimens tested, not one was injured at 600°, and only three were slightly injured at 800°. At 900° the effects of the heat were very generally and seriously shown, but so many as seven varieties were reported as "standing well" temperatures even 1000° Fahrenheit. In comparison with granite, this seemingly much less compact and enduring stone proves, in fact, to be a much better heat-resister by an average of some 200°. "Montrose stone," from Ulster Co., N. Y., is one of those which stood the test of 1000°.

The following is from the *Rondout Freeman*, April, 1880:

"HUSSEY HILL GOLD.

"Mr. Floyd McKinstry was in town yesterday, and has now gone to New York accompanied by a barrel of Hussey Hill gold-mine stone. Mr. McKinstry said yesterday, 'I have heard a vast amount of talk about this Hussey Hill gold, and I am determined to see what there is in the stuff. So I have obtained some very fair samples of the rock quarried from the mine, and I am going to have it assayed. And what's more,' continued the man from Gardiner, 'I am going to keep that barrel of rock under my eye all the way through. They won't have the chance to salt it. This is a square deal, and I am determined to see that the assay is made on the square. This will settle whether there is any bottom to this Ulster gold business.'

"The 'gold rock' taken by Mr. McKinstry was taken up promiscuously from a pile containing upwards of two hundred tons that has been quarried from Hussey Hill. It was not 'picked,' but taken up hit-and-miss, without regard to appearance. Mr. Louis I. Patchin, who is not interested in the mine, and who does not expect to be, vouched for this fact, and he joins with Mr. McKinstry in averring that this is: 'fair deal.' Much interest is felt in certain quarters as to the probable result of the assay which Mr. McKinstry will have made."

Also from the *Freeman*, a few days later:

"INVESTIGATING HUSSEY HILL.

"A. R. Phye, the refiner who made the assay of Hussey Hill gold rock, and Thomas Binns, the inventor of the process under which the assay was made, were in town to-day, and accompanied John C. Brodhead and Simon S. Westbrook across the creek to Hussey Hill. It is said that an examination of the mine convinces them that there does exist gold at that point in paying quantities, and it is further declared probable that the result of their visit will be the enlistment of New York capitalists in the enterprise of energetically working this mine at an early date."

These two items from the *Freeman* relate to an enterprise which is in the hands of men of judgment and superior business capacity. The mine alluded to is at the north end of Hussey Hill, town of Esopus, about three-fourths of a mile from South Rondout.

Samples of the rock have been submitted for assay to the following responsible authorities: John A. Waters' Sons, No. 11 John Street, New York; William C. Waters, No. 9 John Street; Fife & Waters, No. 17 John Street; William H. Dedrick, 21 William Street; Walter Hamilton, 120 William Street; Pier & Roberts, Brooklyn; Walker & Brothers, Philadelphia. The average result of all these assayers yields thirty-four dollars gold and silver from a ton of crude rock as taken from the mines. Small veins have been opened, yielding as high as five hundred and twenty-two dollars to the ton, under the tests of Messrs. Fife & Waters. So much confidence in this enterprise have the men who are in charge of it that they have erected a five-stamp mill, to be run by steam-power, and have three thousand tons of rock upon the "dumps" ready for working. The vein to be worked is so exposed and so easy of access that one hundred tons of rock may be got out daily. The property is now in charge of Simon S. Westbrook and John C. Brodhead, who are now making arrangements to organize a company with capital sufficient to thoroughly test the feasibility of gold-mining in Ulster County.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

ULSTER COUNTY was the original home of several bands of *Lenni-Lenape* who had migrated from the valley of the Delaware before the coming of the white man and settled in the fertile valleys of the Esopus Kill, the Rondout Kill, the Wall Kill, and other streams of the county. Several Indian trails from the northwest and southwest converged and united at what is now the city of Kingston, at the mouth of the Rondout Kill. From the northwest, up the Schoharie Kill and down the Esopus Kill, came the *Mohawks* of the *Iroquois* confederacy, called by the English the Five Nations. Up the Rondout Kill and the Wall Kill ran the old trails to the valley of the Delaware.

I.—TWO FAMILIES OF NATIONS.

When the Europeans first landed on the continent of America, the Indians who inhabited the Atlantic Slope and dwelt in the fertile valleys of the Appalachian ranges of mountains, in the basin of the great lakes, and the valley of the St. Lawrence, were divided into two great families of nations. These were soon known and distinguished by the whites as the *Iroquois* and *Algonquin* families, so named by the French. They differed radically both in language and lineage, in the manner of building their wigwams, as well as in many of their manners and customs.

THE IROQUOIS.

The *Iroquois* proper, the best types and leading people of this family, were the Five Nations of Central New York,

called by themselves the *Ho-de-no-sau-nee*. To the south of the Five Nations, in the valley of the Susquehanna, were the *Andastes*, and to the westward of them, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, were the *Eries*. To the northward of Lake Erie lay the Neutral Nation, and near them the Tobacco Nation, while the *Hurons*, another tribe of the *Iroquois*, dwelt along the eastern shore of the lake that still bears their name. There was also a branch of the *Iroquois* family in the Carolinas,—the *Tuscaroras*, who came north and united with the Five Nations in 1715, after which the confederacy was known as the Six Nations.

On every side these few kindred bands of *Iroquois* were surrounded by the much more numerous tribes of the greater *Algonquin* family.

Among all the aboriginal inhabitants of the New World there were none so politic and intelligent, none so fierce and brave, none with so many germs of heroic virtues mingled with their savage vices, as the true *Iroquois*, the people of the Five Nations of Central New York. They were a terror to all the surrounding tribes, whether of their own or of *Algonquin* speech and lineage. In the spring of 1628 they made war upon the *Mohicans*, who dwelt on territory now comprising the county of Rensselaer, and drove them beyond the Connecticut River; in 1650 they overran the country of the *Hurons*; in 1651 they destroyed the Neutral Nation; in 1652 they exterminated the *Eries*; in 1663 they ravaged the country of the *Pocompucks* and *Squakheags* in the valley of the Connecticut; in 1672 they conquered the *Andastes* and reduced them to the most abject submission, calling them, in derision, the women of their tribe.

They followed the war-path, and their war-cry was heard westward to the Mississippi, southward to the great gulf, and eastward to the Massachusetts Bay. The New England nations mostly, as well as the river tribes along the Hudson, whose warriors trembled at the name of *Mohawk*, all paid them tribute. The *Montagnais*, on the far-off Saguenay, whom the French called the paupers of the wilderness, would start from their midnight sleep and run terror-stricken from their wigwams into the forest when but dreaming of the dreadful *Iroquois*. They were truly in their day the conquerors of the New World, and were justly styled "The Romans of the West." "My pen," wrote the Jesuit father, Ragueneau, in the year 1650, in his "Revelations des Hurons,"—"My pen has no ink black enough to paint the fury of the *Iroquois*."

The *Iroquois* dwelt in palisaded villages upon the fertile banks of the lakes and streams which watered their country. The houses of all the *Iroquois* families were built long and narrow. They were not more than twelve or fifteen feet in width, but often exceeded one hundred and fifty feet in length. Within they built their fires at intervals along the centre of the earth floor, the smoke passing out through openings in the top, which likewise served to let in the light. In every house were many fires and many families, each family having its own fire within its allotted space.

From this custom of having many fires and many families strung through a long and narrow house comes the signification of the Indian name the league of the Five Nations called themselves by. This Indian name was *Ho-de-no-sau-*

ner, "the people of the long house." They likened their confederacy of five nations or tribes stretched along a narrow valley for more than two hundred miles through Central New York to one of their long wigwams containing many families. The *Mohawks* guarded the eastern door of this typical long house, while the *Senecas* kept watch at the western door. Between these doors of their country dwelt the *Oneidas*, the *Onondagas*, and the *Cayugas*, each nation around its own family fire, while the great central council-fire was always kept brightly burning in the land of the *Onondagas*.

The nation of the *Iroquois* to whom the Indians of the Connecticut Valley paid unwilling tribute was the *Mohawk*.

In the *Algonquin* speech of the Connecticut River Indians the *Mohawks* were called *Mau-qua-wogs* or *Maquas*,—that is to say, "Man-eaters."*

The *Mohawk* country proper, called by themselves *Gue-a-ga-o-no-ga*, all lay on and beyond the westerly bank of the Hudson, but by right of conquest they claimed all the territory lying between the Hudson and the sources of the easterly branches of the Connecticut. By virtue of this claim all the Indians in the valley of the Connecticut paid annual tribute to the *Mohawks*. Every year two old *Mohawk* chiefs would leave their castles on the *Mohawk* River, in their elm-bark canoes, and, crossing the Hudson, ascend the *Hassike* (Hoosac) to its head, and, carrying them over the mountain range, re-embark in the head-waters of the *Ag-a-wam* (Westfield River) and the *Deerfield* River, come down to the villages of the *Wuro-noaks*, the *Ag-a-wams*, the *No-no-tucks*, the *Pu-comp-tucks*, the *Squak-heags*, in the valley, and to the *Nip-mucks* at the head of the *Chicopee*, and gather the wampum in which tribute was paid. When all these river tribes joined King Philip in his attempt to exterminate the whites in New England the *Mohawks* sided with the English and did material service against Philip.†

THE ALGONQUIN FAMILY.

Surrounding the few tribes of the *Iroquois* on every hand dwelt the much more numerous tribes of the *Algonquin* family, to which belonged all the New England tribes, as well as the *Mohicans*, *Horicons*, and other New York Indians who dwelt east of the Hudson and were known as river Indians.

Northward of the *Iroquois* were the *Nipissings*, *La Petite Nation*, and *La Nation de l'Isle*, and other tribes in the valley of the *Ottawa* River. Along the valley of the *St. Lawrence* dwelt the *Algonquins* proper, the *Abenakis*, the *Montagnais*, and other roving bands below the mouth of the *Saguenay*.

The *Algonquins* and *Montagnais* and the other wild rovers of the country of the *Saguenay*, who subsisted mostly by the chase, were often, during the long Canadian winters, when game grew scarce, driven by hunger to subsist for many weeks together upon the buds and bark, and sometimes upon the young wood, of forest-trees. Hence their hereditary enemies, the more favored *Mohawks*, called them, in mockery of their condition, *Ad-i-ron-daks*,—that

is to say, tree-eaters. This name, thus borne in derision, was given by Prof. Emmonds to the principal mountain chain of Northern New York, and has since been applied to its whole region, now so famous as a summer resort.‡

The New England tribes of the *Algonquin* family dwelt mostly along the sea-coast and on the banks of larger streams. In Maine the *Et-it-che-mius* dwelt farther east, at the mouth of the *St. Croix* River. The *Abenakis*, with their kindred tribe the *Taratines*, had their hunting-grounds in the valley of the *Penobscot* and as far west as the river *Saco* and the *Piscataqua*. In the southeast corner of New Hampshire and over the Massachusetts border dwelt the *Penobscot* or *Pawtucket* tribe. The *Massachusetts* nation had their home along the bay of that name and the contiguous islands. It was a tradition of this tribe that they formerly dwelt farther to the southwest, near the Blue Mountains, and hence their name *Mass-ad-chu-sit*, "near the great mountains."

The *Wampanoags* or *Pokanokets* dwelt along the easterly shore of *Narragansett* Bay, in Southeastern Rhode Island, and in the contiguous part of Massachusetts adjoining these, being near neighbors of the *Plymouth* Pilgrims. The *Nausets* along Cape Cod were a family of the *Wampanoags*, and paid them tribute. Next in line were the *Narragansetts* and their sister-tribe, the *Nyanties*, along the westerly shore of *Narragansett* Bay, in Western Rhode Island. Between the *Narragansetts* and the river *Thames*, in Southeastern Connecticut, then called the *Pequot* River, dwelt the *Pequot* nation; and between the *Pequots* and the east bank of the Connecticut River was the adopted home of *Uncas* and his *Mohicans*, whose ancestral home was in the valley of the Hudson, in *Rensselaer* County.

On the west side of the Connecticut the territory of the *Mohawks* was supposed to begin; and in Western Massachusetts, and in what is now the State of Vermont, no Indian tribes had permanent homes. This large territory was a beaver-hunting country of the *Iroquois*.

II.—THE RIVER INDIANS.

Upon the arrival of the Europeans in the valley of the Hudson, or *Shat-e-muc*, two races of *Algonquin* lineage dwelt on its banks. On the east side were the *Mohicans*, and on the west side the *Min-ees*. These races were hereditary enemies of each other, and united only in their hatred of the *Iroquois*, to the westward of them.

Long Island, or *Sewan-hacky*, was occupied by the various clans of the *Met-o-wacks*. Staten Island, or *Mo-nack-nong*, was held by the *Mon-a-tons*. Inland to the west lived the *Rar-i-tans* and the *Hack-in-sacks*. In the region of the Highlands were the *Nav-i-sinks*. To the south and west, covering the centre of New Jersey, were the *A-qu-mu-chukes* and the *Stan-ke kans*, and in the valley of the Delaware River were the *Lenni-Lenape*, known to the Dutch as the *Min-quas*. The island of the *Man-hat-tans* was so called from its Indian owners. Above the *Nav-i-sinks*, on the west side of the river, were the *San-hi-cans*, and in the region of Portland and Orange Counties were the *Tap-pans*.

* Brief History, by Increase Mather.

† Conn. His. Col. Rec., vol. ii. p. 461, etc.

‡ See Historical Sketches of Northern New York, by N. B. Sylvester, pp. 39 and 40.

THE TRIBES IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Farther north on the west side of the river, in the counties of Ulster and Greene, were the *Mingua* clans of the *Min-ni-sinks*, *Nan-ti-cokes*, *Min-cies*, and *Delawares*. These had migrated from the upper valley of the Delaware River.

In the unpublished history of Ulster County, by the late Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, is the following description of the Indians of the county:

"Those living in this county were called the Esopus Indians, and their hunting grounds embraced the territory between the Highlands on the south, the Sawyers Kill, Tondyackemeck, on the north, the Hudson on the east, and head waters of the Delaware River on the west. They were, however, divided into clans, who generally took the name of the place where they lived. Thus those on the east side of the Shawangunk Mountains were called *Waronawankongs*, while those on the west were called *Wawarsings*, *Neversinks*, and *Mamakating*. Originally they were a portion of the *Mingua* or *Delawares*, who always claimed a protectorate over them, and with whom they merged when driven westward by the settlements of the whites. On the east side of the Hudson, in Dutchess County, the *Waramecks* and *Wap-pingers* resided, the latter having their chief village near Fishkill. It is proper to remember all these tribes were intimately related and made a common cause of their war with other savage tribes. By way of distinction, those on the east shore were called *Mankikani*, and those on the west, *Sunkikani*.

"The grand council-house of the Esopus savages stood near the junction of the Vernooij Kill and the Rondout, at Wawarsing, where they usually convened prior to taking any important steps affecting the whole tribe. In consequence of this fact there were several paths converging there, one leading to Shawangunk over the mountains of the same name, another to Ashokan by way of Cripplebush, while yet others branched off for the Neversink, Minnesink, and mouth of the Rondout. Some of these trails are yet followed by woodmen, but their winding are in the main lost. When the whites first passed up the river, the Esopus savages frequently held dances, or, as the Dutch expressed it, *Kintekoys*, in a cove now in the northern part of the town of Newburgh, Orange Co. This cove has in consequence been called *Dans Kamer*, which, rendered in English, is 'dance-chamber.' Some writers have asserted this was their place of departure on all great undertakings; but it seems to be a mistake, the ceremonies there having been of a religious nature. Chroniclers have neglected to inform us whether it was the Good or Evil Spirit which was worshipped there.

"The Esopus tribes were naturally warlike, although they, with the rest of the *Loupe* tribes, had been so effectually flogged by the Five Nations that they were afraid when they were around. The sight of a *Mohawk* cowed an Esopus chief. This, however, did not keep them out of the war with the Dutch under Governor Kieft, when they, with their associates, were roughly handled. One old author asserts they hung the heads of their enemies in front of their wigwams, but there is no contemporaneous record of the fact. The heads were doubtless the scalp of the slain. Judging from the manner in which they treated the white prisoners, they were not as bloodthirsty as other tribes. The great drawback to intercourse with them was their excessive fondness for rum and filthy, lascivious habits. Warrior and squaw got drunk as certainly as they got liquor, and were then mad. Both were also nasty in their habits,—so much so that their presence was offensive to the nostrils. Then, to make the matter worse, there was but little virtue among the women, who debauched the sons of the boors with harlotry. These facts should be kept in mind, when we read of the Esopus wars, in palliation of the wrongs done by the fathers. Sentiment sounds well when the Indian is far away, but it disappears when in contact with him. Here, though not in place in point of time, I must tell that a clergyman said (1678) that a squaw living in Moristown would go out immediately after delivery and bring in a bundle of sticks. The young Indian maidens were fond of George Davis, the interpreter, and kissed him, which made his wife wroth."

TRIBES ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE HUDSON.

On the eastern bank of the river, north of the *Man-hat-tors*, were the tribe of *Wick-quaes-gecks*. Above them, as

far as Croton, dwelt the *Sint-Sings*, whose chief village was called *Osia-Sing*, or "the place of stones."

The highlands above were occupied by the *Waar-an-acks*, and north of these, in Dutchess County, lived the tribe of *Wap-pingers*.

Above the *Wap-pingers*, and occupying the whole of the counties of Columbia and Rensselaer, were the *Mo-hi-cans*. Such was the condition of things when Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson in the autumn of 1609, as described in the following chapter.

III.—SOCIAL LIFE.

Forts.—The *Algonquin* Indians of the valley of the Hudson built their forts on high bluffs, near springs of water, and usually on or not far from the bank of some river. The forts were circular in form, inclosing about one acre of ground, and constructed of palisades set close together in the ground, and some twelve or fifteen feet in height. Within they built rows of wigwams along both sides of well-defined streets.

Wigwams.—The Indians of the *Algonquin* family of nations built their wigwams small and circular, and for one or two families only, unlike the *Iroquois* nations, who built theirs long and narrow, each for the use of many families. The *Algonquin*-shaped wigwam of the valley tribes was made of poles set up around a circle, from ten to twelve feet across. The poles met together at the top, thus forming a conical frame-work, which was covered with bark mats or skins; in the centre was their fireplace, the smoke escaping through a hole in the top. In these wigwams men, women, children, and dogs crowded promiscuously together in distressing violation of all our rules of modern housekeeping.

Corn-Planting Fields.—The low meadows of the streams in and around Ulster County were famous in Indian annals for their corn-fields. Every autumn, after the fall of the leaf, came the Indian summer, in which they set fire to the woods and fields, and thus burned over the whole country, both upland and meadow, once a year. This burning destroyed all the underbrush and mostly all the timber on the uplands, save that growing in swales and on wet lands. Their corn-fields on the meadows usually contained from fifteen to twenty acres of ground. One tool for planting was all they had. This was a hoe, made of the shoulder-blade of a deer or a moose, or a clam-shell fastened into a wooden handle. For manure they covered over a fish in each hill of corn at planting-time. Their planting-time was about the 10th of May, or as soon as the butternut leaves were as large as squirrels' ears. Some idea may be formed of the large extent of their planting-fields when it is stated that the *Pa-comp-tucks* alone planted in the valley of the Deerfield River, in the spring of 1676, the second year of Philip's war, about three hundred acres. Perhaps this was an exaggerated story, and that one hundred acres would have been nearer the truth. But Philip was killed in the summer following, and the *Pa-comp-tucks* abandoned their unharvested corn-fields for the new home on the east bank of the Hudson, at the mouth of the Hoosac. They took what is now the "Tunnel Route" for the West. The women did all the corn-planting and raising, but the men

alone planted and took care of the tobacco. It was too sacred a plant for women to handle or smoke, and no young brave was allowed to use it until he had made himself a name in the chase or on the war-path.

Food.—The Indians had fish and game, nuts, roots, berries, acorns, corn, squashes, a kind of bean now called *seiva-bean*, and a species of sunflower (whose tuberous root was like the artichoke). Fish were taken with lines or nets made of the sinews of the deer or of the fibres of the dogbane. Their fish-hooks were made of the bones of fishes and birds.

They caught the moose, the deer, and the bear in the winter season by shooting with bows and arrows, by snaring, or in pitfalls. In the summer they took a variety of birds.

They cooked their fish by roasting before the fire on the point of a long stick, or by boiling in stone or wooden vessels. They made water boil, not by hanging over the fire, but by the immersion in it of heated stones. Their corn boiled alone they called *hominy*; when mixed with beans, it was *succotash*. They made a cake of meal, pounded fine by a stone pestle in a wooden mortar, which they called *rookhik*, corrupted by the English into "no cake."

Social Condition.—Their government was entirely patriarchal. Each Indian was in his solitary cabin the head of his family. His wife was treated as a slave, and did all the drudgery. The only law that bound the Indian was the custom of his tribe. Subject to that only, he was as free as the air he breathed, following the bent of his own wild will. Over tribes were principal chiefs called *sachems*, and inferior ones called *sagomores*. The succession was always in the female line. Their war-chiefs were not necessarily sachems in time of peace; they won their distinction only by prowess on the war-path.

The language of the Indian, in the terms of modern comparative philology, was neither *monosyllabic*, like the Chinese, nor *inflecting*, like that of the civilized Caucasian stock, but was *agglutinating*, like that of the northwestern Asiatic tribes and those of southeastern Europe. They expressed ideas by stringing words together in one compound word. The *Algonquin* languages were not euphonic, like the *Iroquois* dialects, but were harsh and full of consonants. Contrast the *Iroquois* names Ta-wa-sen-ta, Hi-a-wat-ha, or O-no-a-la-go-na with the *Algonquin* names Squak-heag, Qua-Boag, or Wam-pan-oag.

RELIGION.

The Indian had but the crudest possible ideas, if any at all, of an abstract religion. He had no priests, no altars, no sacrifice. His medicine-men were mere conjurers, yet he was superstitious to the last degree, and spiritualized everything in nature. In a word, he heard "aery tongues on sands and shores and desert wildernesses," he saw "calling shapes and beckoning shadows dire" on every hand. The mysterious realm about him he did not attempt to unravel, but bowed submissively before it with what crude ideas he had of religion and worship. The flight or cry of a bird, the humming of a bee, the crawling of an insect, the turning of a leaf, the whisper of a

breeze, were to him mystic signals of good or evil import, by which he was guided in the most important relations of life.

In dreams the Indian placed the most implicit confidence; they seemed to him to be revelations from the spirit-world, guiding him to the places where his game lurked and to the haunts of his enemies. He invoked their aid on all occasions; they taught him how to cure the sick and revealed to him his guardian spirit, as well as all the secrets of his good or evil destiny.

Although the Indian has been for three centuries in more or less contact with the civilized life of the white man, he is still the untamed child of nature. "He will not," says Parkman, "learn the arts of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together. The stern, unchanging features of his mind excite our admiration from their immutability, and we look with deep interest on the fate of this irreclaimable son of the wilderness, the child who will not be weaned from the breast of his rugged mother."

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY NAVIGATORS.

As the early Dutch and French settlers of Ulster County and the valleys of the Hudson and Delaware were themselves comparatively among the early voyagers to the New World, and in coming braved the dangers of the deep incident to early exploration, it appears necessary, in order properly to understand their history and properly to comprehend the boldness of their adventure, briefly to consider the voyagers who preceded them,—their explorations and attempts at settlement.

I.—THE NORTHMEN.

There is considerable evidence, amounting almost to a demonstration, that the continent of North America was visited by the Danes as early as the tenth century. This evidence consists principally in extracts from the compositions of some eighteen writers, chiefly Icelandic, which have been published by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen. If these writers are correct in their statements, then, about the year 986, one Bjorne sailed from Iceland for Greenland in search of his father, who had preceded him thither. He was overtaken by fogs and lost his way. When the fog cleared and he recovered his lost reckoning, he was surprised to see on his larboard side, although he was sailing in the wrong direction, a low wooded shore. This low wooded shore must have been the eastern shore of the continent of North America.

This discovery was talked of for thirteen years, when, in the year 1000, Lief Ericson, with a single ship and a crew of thirty men, went in search of the "new-found-land." Lief found it, and, landing, gave it the name of *Helluland*, meaning "the land of slate." Re-embarking and sailing southerly along the coast, he came to a country "well wooded and level," which he called *Markland*, in allusion to its wood. This may have been Nova Scotia. Again sailing in a southwesterly direction, for two days out of

sight of land he came to an island, along whose northerly shore he passed westwardly, and, reaching the mainland, went on shore, built huts, and passed the winter there. One of his men wandered in the woods and found a profusion of wild grapes. From this circumstance he called the country *Vinland*. This, it is probable, was the southern shore of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Vinland is said to have been visited by other navigators in the years 1003 and 1005.

II.—THE CABOTS.

In the year 1497 the Cabots—father and son—discovered and explored the coast of North America. The Cabots, by their letters-patent, were to occupy, subdue, possess, and govern such regions as they might discover for their own behoof, but in the name of England, the king to have one-fifth part of the profits of the enterprise. This was the first patent for discovery issued by the British crown.

It was in the month of May, in the year 1497, that Cabot, with his son Sebastian, set out on his voyage. His fleet consisted of two, or perhaps five, ships, with three hundred men on board. The expedition first touched at Iceland, and from thence boldly sailed into the unknown, mysterious western ocean, which had borne no trace of white men since the coming of the Danish navigators of nearly five centuries before. They were the first adventurers who went in search of the still undiscovered "Northwest passage" to the "harbor of far Cathay" which was supposed to lie on the eastern coast of Asia, and they were all-unconscious of the mighty continent which lay between them and the object of their desire. The Cabots probably saw nothing but the bays and headlands along the shores, but upon the priority of their discovery rests England's claim to her North American possessions.

In the year 1500 the Portuguese admiral, Gaspar Corteal, made his voyage to North America, sailed along the coast some six or seven hundred miles, and returned with a number of Indian captives, giving glowing accounts of the country. On some old maps, particularly that made by Abram Van Ortelius, the distinguished geographer of Philip II., of Spain, in the year 1570, what is now known as Labrador is laid down as *Terra Cortecalis*, in honor of this old navigator.

III.—THE FIRST EXPLORERS OF THE HUDSON.

The first white man of whom we have any account who entered upon the waters of the Hudson River was John Verrazzano, a Florentine gentleman sailing in the service of France. In the year 1524, Verrazzano made a voyage to America, which was followed by results as important to France as Cabot's was to England. During this voyage Verrazzano lay at anchor for fifteen days in what is now the harbor of Newport, and sailed into the mouth of the Hudson River more than eighty years before it was entered by Henry Hudson, the explorer whose name it bears.

About this time, in the year 1524 or 1525, Stephen Gomez was fitted out at the joint expense of the emperor, Charles V., and some merchants of Coruña and sent on a voyage in quest of the "Northwest passage." Gomez first

touched at Newfoundland, and then, passing Cape Cod, sailed through Long Island Sound and cast anchor in the waters of the Hudson River, which he named the *Rio de San Antonio*.

In the year 1535, Jacques Cartier, the eminent mariner of St. Malo, in Brittany, on the 10th day of August of that year, it being the festival of St. Lawrence, discovered the bay and river of that name, and laid the foundation for the settlement of New France in the early years of the next century.

These discoveries opened a large field for industry and tempting sources of profit to European adventurers. As early as 1503, only three years behind Cortereal, fishing-vessels from Brittany began to arrive at Newfoundland and along the coast of the continent, and by the year 1517, only twenty years after the voyage of the Cabots, no less than fifty ships—French, Spanish, and Portuguese—were engaged in those American fisheries.

IV.—THE ENGLISH OCCUPATION.

Henry VIII. paid little attention to American discovery. It was not until the year 1548, during the reign of Edward VI., that Parliament took the matter in hand and passed laws protecting English fishermen on the American coast. But the first permanent settlement of the American continent was not begun by the English until the last half of the reign of Elizabeth, when in the year 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert made his fruitless attempt. After Gilbert's death his patent was renewed to Sir Walter Raleigh, who, in 1584 and the following year, made his attempt to colonize Virginia, so named in honor of England's virgin queen.

In the year 1602, Bartholomew Gosnold, a mariner of the west of England, set sail for America with the view of planting a colony. His enterprise resulted in a failure at the time, but was fruitful in consequences, for out of it may be said grew the permanent settlement of New England.

In the year 1603, Richard Hakluyt, the learned cosmographer, took active interest in American colonization, and in the mean time, between the years 1603 and 1606, the French, through Sieur de Monts, came near planting a colony in New England in the vicinity of Cape Cod.

These voyagers were followed in 1604 by Sir Fernando Gorges, and led to the establishment of the *London* and *Plymouth* companies by the British crown for the permanent settlement of America. The London Company had assigned to it South Virginia, being the territory extending between the thirty-fourth and forty-second degrees north latitude from sea to sea, as set forth in the patent. The Plymouth Company was authorized to plant in North Virginia, which was described in its patent as lying between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth degrees north latitude.

It will be seen that the territory of these two companies lapped, but it was provided in both patents, to save confusion, that, in case either should first plant a colony in territory common to both, the other should not plant within a hundred miles of it.

It will also be seen that the territory afterwards comprising the province of New York was included within these two patents. The Dutch, however, in settling the Hudson,

claimed by right of prior discovery; and when New Amsterdam in 1664 was wrested from them by the English and their territory granted to the Duke of York and Albany, King James disregarded the provisions of the London and Plymouth patents. Out of this state of things grew the long land disputes in after-years between New York and New England, which are hardly settled at the present day.

V.—FIRST EXPLORATION OF THE HUDSON AND CHAMPLAIN VALLEYS.

We now come to two important events connected with the great northern valley reaching from the Atlantic at New York City to the St. Lawrence at Montreal, in which valley the county of Ulster is situated. The one important event was the discovery and exploration of Lake Champlain by Samuel de Champlain, afterwards the first governor-general of New France, in the early summer of 1609, and the other was the exploration of the Hudson River, up as far as the mouth of the Mohawk, by Henry Hudson, an English mariner sailing in the interest of the Dutch East India Company, in the early autumn of the same year. The story of the voyage of Champlain relates to a distant part of the State, forming a part of the great valley, and is hardly germane to this history. Our interest centres in the voyage of Hudson.

VI.—HENRY HUDSON.

Notwithstanding so many failures, a shorter passage to China and "far Cathay" by way of the northern ocean continued to be a favorite theory with the navigators and explorers of England, Holland, and Denmark, and attempts to find it continued to be made.

In the year 1607 the London Company made a final effort on its part to make such a discovery. The company intrusted the command of its expedition to Henry Hudson, who was a native of England, and a friend of John Smith, the founder of Virginia.

Of Henry Hudson little is known, except that he in his youth received a thorough maritime education, and in later years became a distinguished seaman.

During the years 1607 and 1608, Hudson made two voyages for the London Company in search of the "North-west passage," and, that company discontinuing further efforts in that direction, Hudson turned his attention towards Holland.

The celebrated truce between the Dutch and Spaniards had about this time been completed, and the Dutch, a rising maritime power, became ambitious of conquest in America. Hudson applied to the Dutch East India Company. The directors of the Zealand department opposed the Englishman's proposals; but the Amsterdam Chamber encouraged the enterprise, and furnished for this important voyage a yacht or "Vlie-boat" called "*de Halve-Maan*," the "*Half-Moon*." The "*Half-Moon*" belonged to the company. She was of eighty tons' burden, and was equipped for the voyage by a crew of twenty sailors, partly Dutch and partly English.

The command was intrusted to Hudson, and a Dutch "underschipper" or mate was second in command. In-

structions were given to Hudson to explore a passage to China by the northeast or northwest.

THE VOYAGE.

The "*Half-Moon*" left Amsterdam on the 4th day of April, 1609, and on the sixth left the Texel. Hudson doubled the Cape of Norway on the 5th of May, but found the sea so full of ice that he was obliged to change his course. Early in July, after cruising around farther north, Hudson arrived on the banks of Newfoundland, where he was becalmed long enough to catch more cod than his "small store of salt could cure." He next went west into the Penobscot, where he remained a week cutting timber for a new foremast. He next shaped his course to the southward and entered the Chesapeake Bay. He next anchored in Delaware Bay. He soon left the Delaware and proceeded along the coast to the northward, and on the evening of the 2d day of September arrived in sight of the "high hills" of Navesink. On the evening of the 3d of September, Hudson arrived in the lower bay, where he cast anchor and lingered for a week. At length, after being visited by numerous Indian bands in their canoes, and burying one of his companions, John Coleman, who was killed by an arrow-shot, Hudson, on the 12th of September, entered the mouth of the beautiful stream that was destined to bear his name through all coming time.

So interesting was Hudson's voyage up the river that we copy his journal entire:

"The thirteenth, faire weather, the wind northerly. At seven of the clocke in the morning, as the flood came, we weighed, and turned foure miles into the river. The tide being done wee anchored. Then there came foure canoes aboard: but we suffered none of them to come into our ship. They brought great store of very good oysters aboard which wee bought for trifles. In the night I set the variation of the compasse, and found it to be thirteen degrees. In the afternoone, we weighed and turned in with the flood two leagues and a halfe further, and anchored all night and had five fathoms of soft ozie ground, and had a high point of land, which showed out to us bearing north by east five leagues of us.

"The fourteenth, in the morning being very faire weather the wind southeast, we sayled up the river twelve leagues and had five fathoms and five fathoms and a quarter lesse, and came to a streight between two points, and had eight, nine and ten fathoms; and it trended northeast by north one league, and we had twelve, thirteene, and fourteene fathoms. The river is a mile broad; there is very high land on both sides. Then wee went vp northwest a league and a halfe deepe water; then northeast by north five miles, then northwest by north two leagues, and anchored. The land grew very high and mountainous. The river is full of fish.

"The fifteenth, in the morning, was misty until the sunne arose; then it cleered. So we weighed with the wind at South, and ran up the river twentie leagues, passing by high mountains. Wee had a very good depth, as six, seven, eight, nine, twelve, and thirteen fathoms, and great store of salmon in the river. This morning our two savages got out of a port and swam away. After we were under sayle they called to us in scorn. At night we came to other mountains which lie from the river's side. There wee found very loving people and very old men; where we were well vsed. Our boat went to fish, and caught great store of very good fish.

"The sixteenth faire, and very hot weather. In the morning our boat went againe to fishing, but could catch but few by reason their canoes had bene there all night. This morning the people came aboard, and brought vs eares of Indian corne and pumpions and tobacco, which wee bought for trifles. Wee rode still all day and filled fresh water; at night wee weighted and went two leagues higher and had shoaled water; so we anchored till day.

"The seventeenth, faire sun-shining weather and very hot. In the morning as soon as the sun was vp we set sayle and ran vp six

leagues higher, and found shoals in the middle of the channel and small banks but seven fathoms water on both sides. Toward night we burrowed so neere the shoare that wee grounded, so wee layed out our small anchor and heaved off againe. Then we borrowed on the leake in the channel and came a-rounde againe. While the flood ran we heaved off againe and anchored all night.

"The eighteenth, in the morning was faire weather, and wee rode still. In the afternoon our master's mate went on land with an old savage, a gouernour of the cuntry, who carried him to his house and made him good cheere.

"The nineteenth was faire and hot weather. At the floode, being neere eleven of the clocke, wee weighed and ran higher vp two leagues above the shoals and had no lesse water than five. We anchored and rode in eight fathoms. The people of the cuntry came flocking aboard and brought vs grapes and pumpions which wee bought for trifles. And many brought vs bevers' skinnies and otters' skinnies, which wee bought for beades, knives, and hatchets. So we rode there all night.

"The twentieth in the morning was faire weather. Our master's mate with four men more went vp with our boat to sound the river, and found two leagues above vs but two fathoms water and the channell very narrow, and above that place between seven or eight fathoms. Toward night they returned and we rode still at night.

"The one-and-twentieth was faire weather, and the wind all southerly. We determined yet once more to goe farther vp into the river, to trie what depth and breadth it did beare; but much people resorted aboard, so we went not this day. Our carpenter went on land and made a foreyard, and our master and his mate determined to trie some of the chiefe men of the cuntry whether they had any treachery in them. So they took them down into the cabin and gave them as much wine and aqua-vite that they were all merrie; and one of them had his wife with him, who sat as modestly as any of our cuntry-women would do in a strange place. In the end one of them was drunke which had been aboard of our ship all the time we had been there; and that was strange to them, for they could not tell how to take it. The canoes and folke went all on shore, but some of them came again and brought stropes of beads—some had six, seven, eight, nine, ten—and gave him. So he slept all night quietly.

"The two-and-twentieth was faire weather. In the morning our master's mate and foure more of the companie went vp with our boat to sound the river higher vp. The people of the cuntry came not aboard till noone; but when they came and saw the savages well, they were glad. So, at three of the clocke in the afternoon, they came aboard and brought tobacco and more beades, and gave them to our master, and an oration, and showed him the cuntry all around about. Then they sent one of their companie on land, who presently returned and brought a great platter full of venison, dressed by themselves, and they caused him to eat with them. Then they made him reverence and departed,—all save the old man that lay aboard. This night, at ten of the clocke, our boat returned in a shower of raine from sounding of the river, and found it to be at an end for shipping to goe in. For they had been vp eight or nine leagues, and found but seven-foot water and one usant soundings.

"The three-and-twentieth, faire weather, at twelve of the clocke, wee weighed and went downe two leagues, to a shoald that had two cannells, one on one side and another on the other, and had little wind, whereby the tide layed vs upon it. So there wee sat on the ground the space of an hour, till the flood came. Then we had a little gale of wind at the west. So wee got our ship into deepe water, and rode all night very well.

"The four-and-twentieth was faire weather, and the winde at the northwest, wee weighed and went downe the River seven or eight leagues, and at halfe ebbe wee came on ground on a bank of oze in the middle of the River, and sate there till the flood. Then wee went on land, and gathered good store of chestnuts. At ten of the clocke wee came off into deepe water and anchored.

"The five-and-twentieth was faire weather, and the wind at south a stiffe gale. We rode still, and went on land to walke of the west side of the River, and found good ground for Corne, and other garden herbs, with great store of goodly oakes, and walnut-trees, and chestnut trees, ewe-trees, and trees of sweet wood in great abundance, and great store of slate for houses, and other good stones.

"The six-and-twentieth was faire weather, and the wind at south a stiffe gale, we rode still. In the morning our carpenter went on

land with our Master's Mate, and foure more of our companie, to cut wood. This morning two canoes came vp the River from the place we first found louing people, and in one of them was the old man that had lyen aboard of vs at the other place. He brought another old man with him, which brought more stropes of beades, and gave them to our Master, and shewed him all the cuntry thereabout, as though it were at his command. So he made the two old men dine with him, and the old man's wife; for they brought two old women and two young maidens of the age of sixteen or seventeen yeares with them, who behaved themselves very modestly. Our Master gave one of the old men a Knife, and they gave him and vs Tobacco. And at one of the clocke they departed down the River, making signes that wee should come down to them; fore wee were within two leagues of the place where they dwell.

"At seven-and-twentieth, in the morning, was faire weather, but much wind at the north; we weighed and set our fore top sayle, and our ship would not flot, but ran on the oze bank at halfe ebbe. Wee layed out anchor to heave her off, but could not. So we sate from halfe ebbe to halfe flood; then we set our fore sayle and mayne top-sayle, and got downe sixe leagues. The old man came aboard, and would have had vs anchor, and goe on land to cate with him; but the winde being faire, wee would not yeeld to his request. So hee left vs, being very sorrowful for our departure. At five of the clocke in the afternoon the wind came to the south-south-west. So wee made a board or two, and anchored in fourteen fathoms water. Then our Boat went on shore to fish right against the ship. Our Master's mate and boat-swaine, and three more of the companie went on land to fish, but could not find a good place. They took foure or five-and-twenty Mellets, Breames, Bases, and Barbils; and returned in an houre. Wee rode still all right.

"The eight-and-twentieth,—being faire weather, as soon as the day was light,—we weighed at halfe ebbe, and turned downe two leagues belowe water; for the stream doth runne the last quarter ebbe. Then we anchored till high water. At three of the clock in the afternoon wee weighed, and turned downe three leagues, until it was darke; then we anchored.

"The nine-and-twentieth was drie, close weather; the wind at south, and south by west; wee weighed early in the morning, and turned downe three leagues by a lowe water, and anchored at the lower end of the long reach, for it is six leagues long. Then there came certain Indians in a canoe to vs, but would not come aboard. After diener there came the canoe with other men, whereof three came aboard us. They brought Indian wheat, which we bought for trifles. At three of the clocke in the afternoon we weighed, as soon as the ebbe came, and turned downe to the edge of the mountaines, or the northernmost of the Mountaines, and anchored, because the high land hath many points, and a narrow channell, and hath many eddie winds. So wee rode quietly all night in seven fathoms water.

"The thirtieth was faire weather, and the wind at south-east a stiffe gale between the Mountaynes. We rode still the afternoon. The people of the cuntry came aboard vs, and brought some small skinnies with them, which we bought for knives and trifles. This a very pleasant place to build a towne on. The road is every neere, and very good for all winds, save on east north east wind. The Mountaynes look as if some metal or mineral were in them. For the trees that grew on them were all blasted, and some of them barren, with few or no trees on them. The people brought a stone aboard like to emery (a stone used by glasers to cut glasse); it would cut iron or Steele. Yet being bruised small, and water put to it, it made a colour like blacke lead glistening; it is also good for painters' colours. At three of the clocke they departed, and we rode still all night.

"The of October faire weather, the winde variable betweene the west and north. In the morning we weighed at seven of the clocke with the ebbe, and got downe below the Mountaynes, which was seven leagues. Then it fell calme, and the flood was come, and wee anchored at twelve of the clocke. The people of the Mountaynes came aboard vs, wondering at our ship and weapons. We bought some small skinnies of them for trifles. This afternoon one canoe kept hanging under our sterne with one man in it, which we could not keepe from thence, who got vp by our rudder to the cabin window, and stole out my pillow and two shirts and two handkercees. Our Master's Mate shot at him, and strooke him on the brest, and killed him. Whereupon all the rest fled away, some in their canoes and some leapt out of them into the water.

"We manned our boat and got our things againe. Then one of them

that swamme got hold of our boat, thinking to overthrow it. But our canoe took a sword and cut one of his hands, and he was drowned. By this time the ebbe was come, and we weighed and got downe two leagues, by that time it was darke. So we anchored in foure fathomes water, and rode well.

The seconde, faire weather. At break of day we weighed, the wind being at northwest, and got downe seven leagues; then the wind was come strong, so we anchored. Then came one of the canages that swamme away from vs at our going vp the riuer, with many other, thinking to betray vs; but we perceived their intent, and suffered none of them to enter our ship. Whereupon two canoes full of men, with their bowes and arrows shot at vs after our sterne, in recompence whereof we discharged six muskets, and killed two or three of them. Then about an hundred of them came to a point of land to shoot at vs. Then I shot a falcon at them and killed two of them; whereupon the rest fled into the woods. Yet they manned off another canoe with nine or ten men, which came to meet vs. So I shot at it also a falcon, and shot it through, and killed one of them. Then our men, with their muskets, killed three of foure more of them. So they went their way. Within a while after, we got downe two leagues beyond that place, and anchored in a bay, cleere from all danger of them, on the other side of the river, where we saw a very good piece of ground, and hard by it there was a cliffe that looked of the colour of a white Greene, as though it were either copper or silver myne, and I think it to be one of them by the trees that grow upon it. For they be all burned, and the other places are Greene as grasse. It is on that side of the river that is called *Munnahutta*. There we saw no people to trouble vs, and rode quietly all night, but had much wind and raine.

The third was very stormie: the wind at east-north-east. In the morning, in a gust of wind and raine, our anchor came home, and we droue on ground, but it was ozie. Then as we were about to haue out an anchor, the wind came to the north-north-west, and drove vs off againe. Then we shot an anchor, and let it fall in four fathome water, and weighed the other. Wee had much wind and raine, with thicke weather, so we rode still all night.

The fourth was faire weather, and the wind at north-north-west. We weighed and came out of the Riuer into which we had runne so farre. Within a while after, we came out also of *The great mouth of the great Riuer* that runneth up to the north west, borrowing vpon the northern side of the same, thinking to haue deepe water: for wee had sounded a great way with our boat at our first going in, and found seven, six, and five fathomes. So we came out that way, but we were deceiued, for we had but eight foot and an halfe water: and so to three, five, three, and two fathomes and an halfe. And then three, foure, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten fathomes. And by twelue of the clocke we were cleere of all the inlet. Then we took in our boat, and set our mayne sayle and spirit sayle, and our top-sayles, and steered away east-south-east, and south-east by east, off into the mayne sea: and the land on the souther side of the bay or inlet did beare at some west and a l by south foure leagues from vs.

The fift was faire weather, and the wind variable between the north and the east. Wee held on our course south-east by east. At twelue I observed and found our height to be 39 degrees 30 min., our compasse varied six degrees to the west.

We continued our course toward England without seeing any land by the way, all the rest of this moneth of October. And on the seuenth day of November, *still now*, being Saturday, by the grace of God, we safely arrived in the Range of Dartmouth, in Devonshire, in the yeere 1609.*

Out of this voyage grew the settlement of the valleys of the Hudson and Delaware by the Dutch in the early years of the seventeenth century. Five years after Hudson's voyage, in the year 1614, a little fort was built at Rondout by the Dutch navigators who succeeded Hudson. This planting of a fort at Rondout was contemporaneous with the building of the forts at Albany and New York.

CHAPTER VII.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE VALLEY OF THE HUDSON.

I.—EXPLORERS OF THE NORTH RIVER WHO SUCCEEDED HUDSON.

AFTER Henry Hudson had explored the river that still bears his name as far up as what is now Waterford in the month of September, 1609, and taken possession of the country in the name of Holland, in whose interest he had sailed, a number of Dutch adventurers soon followed his track. These navigators, however, at first made no attempt at settlement, but occupied themselves with making further discoveries along the coast and up the river and pursuing a small trade with the Indians. The most noted of these early Dutch navigators were Adrian Block, Hendrick Corstiaensen, and Cornelius Jacobsen Mey.

Early in the autumn of 1613 news of their discoveries was received in Holland, and the United Company, by which they were employed, lost no time in taking the necessary steps to secure to themselves the exclusive trade and settlement of the country thus explored. They sent deputies to The Hague, who laid before the States-General a map of the new country, which was then for the first time called *NEW NETHERLAND*, with a report of their discoveries. In this report, notwithstanding their knowledge of the prior discovery of Henry Hudson in 1609, only five years before, they claimed to be the first explorers of the country.

On the 11th day of October, 1614, their High Mightiness the States-General of Holland made a special grant in their favor. This grant conferred upon Gerrit Jacob Witsen, former burgomaster of the city of Amsterdam, and his twelve associates, ship-owners and merchants of Amsterdam, the exclusive right to "visit and navigate all the lands situate in America, between New France and Virginia, the sea-coasts of which lie between the fortieth and forty-fifth degrees of latitude, which are now named New Netherlands; and to navigate, or cause to be navigated, the same for four voyages within the period of three years, to commence from the 1st day of January, 1615, or sooner." Having thus obtained the exclusive right to trade in the new country, they assumed the name and title of "The United New Netherland Company." Thus having the exclusive right to the country, this company took possession of the Hudson River, then called by them "*De Riviere van den Vorst Mauritius*," and built three posts thereon. One was built on a little island immediately below the present city of Albany, called Castle Island, which island has long since become a part of the mainland. Another was erected at the mouth of the stream, on what is now the Battery, in the city of New York.

II.—RONDOIT.

The third was a little redoubt or fort at the mouth of the Rondout Kill, on the site of what was the village of Rondout, now a part of the city of Kingston. This little fort was known as the "*Rondout*," from whence comes the name Rondout.*

* Brodhead's History of New York, vol. i. p. 7.

We quote the following from the unpublished history of Mr. Hasbrouck, showing what he had gathered on this post :

"In the year 1616, Capt. Cornelis Hendricksen, in command of the 'Restless' ('Onrust'), a shallop of sixteen tons burden, the first vessel built in the State, visited the Delaware River and 'traded for and bought of the inhabitants, the *Minquas*, three persons, being people belonging to this company, which three persons were employed in the service of the *Mohawks* and *Mohicans*, giving for them kettles, beads, and merchandise."* Nothing further is known of the adventures of these men. They probably reached the Delaware either through Delaware County or the Mamakating Valley.

"All the first visitors of New Netherland came for trade. The Hollanders were a trading people. Peltries were the aim of the West Indian traders. The Rondout and Mamakating Valley furnished a natural outlet for an extensive country. The *Mingua* tribe brought their furs by this road to the North River. Then, again, the Esopus Creek and Wall Kill made a natural outlet for all the trapping regions of their tributary streams, which the Indians of the Esopus used with ease and profit. It was natural, then, for the Dutch merchants to establish a bartering or trading post at the mouth of the Rondout.

"The States-General of Holland, February, 1665, asserted, 'It is more than fifty years since we are in possession of Forts Orange and Esopus.'† Moulton says some farmers settled here in 1617. Thomas P. Gordon fixed the date of occupation at 1616. In the spring of 1623 'the ship "New Netherland," having on board some Walloon emigrants, when "as far as Sopus" had her draft lightened with some boats that were left there by the Dutch that had been there the year before, a-trading with the Indians on their own accounts, and gone back again to Holland.'‡ The preceding year a large traffic was 'maintained with the Indians of Esopus by means of boats and shallops.' In July, 1637, one Jacobsen, of Rensselaerwyck, hid at Esopus to avoid a fine of twenty beavers. These facts show that this section was known and explored at a very early date, but there is not certain proof of any permanent settlement. De Vries, on his way up to Fort Orange, wrote, April 26, 1640, 'At night came to Dans Kamer (Dance Chamber), where there was a party of Indians, who were very riotous, seeking only mischief, so that we were on our guard.' § 27th. We came to Esopus where a creek runs in, and there the Indians had some maize land, but it was stony.' On his return down the river, May 4th, he speaks again in about the same language, adding, 'Upon which some Indians live. The next day he saw some savages fishing at Dans Kamer.'§

"Isolated settlements may have been made at an earlier date than the records indicate. There were those then, as now, who seemed more at home among savages than with civilized men. This class would locate and build a hut in the wilderness, clear and cultivate a patch of maize, and trust to their guns for meat. Klaes De Ruyter, sometimes called 'Weather Cock,' a famous interpreter, was one of

these. At a very early date he had a hut at Klein (Little) Esopus, but how long he stayed or when he built there I have not learned. Probably he only located during the trapping season to be near the beaver-dams of the Little Esopus Kill, Black Creek, and other streams that flow from the swamps of Lloyd, Esopus, New Paltz, and Plattekill.

"During the Indian war of 1643 some Christians were killed among the *Wappingers*, on the opposite side of the river. They may have been squatters or traders, or may, perhaps, have been murdered while passing up or down the river. By the Albany and Esopus records one Pietersen must have lived at Saugerties contemporary with the settlement of Esopus, if not prior to that period. His Christian name was Jacob, cognomen of a rough, hardy, bold, superstitious man.

"The nearest settlement antedating that of the town of Kingston of which we have an authentic record was 'Katskill.' During the year 1643, Adriaen Van der Donck, sheriff of the patroon of Rensselaerwyck, ambitious of becoming a landed aristocrat, undertook to buy the Indian title to this section, and engaged settlers for his estate. Killiaen Van Rensselaer was highly incensed at this independent procedure of his liegeman, and took possession of it himself, claiming no one had a right to buy within eight miles of his estate without his consent. Aug. 22, 1646, Cornelius Van Slyck obtained a patent for it. Van Slechtenhorst, director for the former, waged a war of words about it, and settled a plantation there. Either through these would-be lords or a desire to be independent, some few families had, in the mean time, fixed their homes on the banks of the Catskill Creek, and thus began the nearest settlement to Esopus. Harmen Vedder, Jan Dirksen, of Bremen, Jan Jansen, of the same place, and Peter Teunissen were among them.

"Classical scholars will readily recognize Esopus as the Latin for *Æsop*, father of the fables. The Netherlandish tongue letters it in the same way. Many have insisted it is from the *Lenape* word 'Seepus,' or 'Seepce,' 'a river,' and that it was applied to the locality because its streams formed the channel of communication with the upper waters of the Delaware. So, by way of eminence, it was called 'the river,' then this was changed to Esopus. This interpretation is so strained that scarcely any one will esteem it probable. Dominic Magapolensis wrote, 1656: 'About eighteen miles up the North River, half-way between the Mannhattans and Rensselaer or Beaverwyck, lies a place called by the Dutch, Esopus, Sypous; by the Indians, Atkarkerton. It is an exceedingly beautiful country.' Here, then, we have both a Christian and savage name for the same locality. One author renders it 'steep coast, or high-walled banks.' We are sure it was the name given by the savages to all the section between Catskill and the Highlands, and that is all we know of it. The country about the head-waters of the Delaware and west of Esopus the Dutch called 'The Land of Bacca.'"

III.—THE WEST INDIA COMPANY.

But the rights of the "The United New Netherland Company" expired by limitation in the year 1618, and were not renewed.

* Col. His. N. Y., i. 43.

† *Ibid.*, ii. 325. *Hol. Doc.*, ix. 86; O'G., i. 390.

‡ *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, iii. 56.

§ *Pro. N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 2d Series, vol. iii. p. 89.

On the 3d of June, 1620, the States-General passed a formal patent under their great seal incorporating the "West India Company." This company was invested with enormous powers. In the name of the States-General it might make contracts and alliances with princes and natives, build forts, administer justice, appoint and discharge governors, soldiers, and public officers, and promote trade.

The government of the company was vested in five separate Chambers of Managers,—one at Amsterdam, managing four-ninths; one at Middlebergh, in Zealand, two-ninths; one at Dordrecht, on the Maeze, one-ninth; one in North Holland, one-ninth; and one in Friesland and Groningen, one-ninth.

General executive power for all purposes, except in case of declaration of war, was intrusted to a board of *nineteen* delegates, called the "College of the XIX."

The term of the patent was for twenty-four years from the 1st day of July, 1621. Within the charter of this powerful company New Netherland was included.

The Fatherland was now prepared to send permanent settlers to people the wilderness of the valley of the Hudson.

IV.—BUILDING OF FORT ORANGE.

Early in the year 1623 the Amsterdam chamber of the West India Company equipped a ship, called the "New Netherland," of two hundred and sixty tons burden, for the settlement of the New Netherlands. On board of this ship came thirty families of emigrants, mostly Walloons.

The "New Netherland" sailed from Texel early in March, and arrived in May at the North River.

On the west shore of the river, just above Castle Island, on which Fort Nassau was built in 1614, "a fort with four angles, named Orange," which had been projected the year previous, was at once thrown up and completed.

In the year 1622 some families of Walloons, then settled at Amsterdam, applied for permission to emigrate to America and establish a colony to be governed by magistrates of their own election.

About eighteen families of these Walloons, under Adrien Joris, in the summer of 1623, settled themselves around Fort Orange, and passed the winter there. This was the foundation of the city of Albany. The manner of Rensselaerswick was not planted until 1630.

In 1624, Cornelius Jacobson May was formally installed in his office of first director of New Netherland under the Dutch West India Company; but his administration lasted only a year. His successors were William Van Hulst, in 1624; Peter Minuet, in 1626; Wouter Van Twiller, in 1633; William Kieft, in 1638; and Petrus F. Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors of New York, was succeeded by the first English Governor, Richard Nicolls, Sept. 8, 1664.

V.—EARLY LAND-GRANTS.

The following is a list of the early land-grants in Ulster County, with the date of the patents and names of the patentees respectively:

1606, Dec. 5.—Ebling, Jeronimus, 1000, con. Kingston.
1607, April 15.—Hall, Thomas, & Bayard, Petrus, con. 200, Kingston.
1607, April 15.—Hall, Thomas, & Heymans, con. King.

1607, April 15.—Varlet, Nicholas, & Hall, Thomas, 2 lots, Hurley.
1607, April 27.—Schuyler, Philip Pieters, con. Hurley.
1607, June 18.—Blanchard, Matthew, lot, con. Hurley.
" " " " Kingston.
1607, June 27.—Chambers, Thomas, lot, Kingston.
1607, June.—Wynkoop, Cornelis, 24, Hurley.
1607, Aug. 5.—Huyberts, Lambert, 18, con. Kingston.
1607, April 23.—18 & 50 con. Hurley.
1607, July 23.—Swartwout, Roeloff, con. Hurley.
1607, April 20.—Tommasen, Jan, 18, 48, Hurley.
1607, May 24.—Westphael, 56 & lot, Kingston.
1605, Aug. 15.—Ashfordby, Widow Martha, & 5 daughters, Susan, Mary, Ann, & Cath., & Hellen, Marbletown.
1686, Oct. 1.—Broadhead, Daniel, & broths., Marbletown.
1694, March.—Bogard, Hendrick Cornelis, Marbletown.
1694, Aug.—Broadhead, Chas., Marbletown.
1680, Sept. 11.—Crom, Gysbert, Mar.
1686, March 21.—Cook, John, Bit of Fisher, Marbletown.
1607, June 28.—Wynkoop, Cornelis, Hurley.
1607, July 23.—Barrents, Cornelis, W. Kingston.
1607, May 21.—Chambers, Thom., several lots, Kingston.
1607, May 23.—Hendrix, Mary, & Children, Kingston.
May 24.—" " " 2 lots, Kingston.
1609, Aug. 3.—Stuyvesant, Peter, 34, Hurley.
1677, Sept. 29.—Dubois, Louis, Deyo, Christian, Hasbroecq, Abm., Lefever, Andries, Broecq, Jan, Deyo, Peter, Bevier, Laurens, Crespell, Anthony, Dubois, Abm., Freer, Hugo, Dubois, Isaac, and Lefever, Simon, New Paltz, 4, 234.
1609, June 27.—Miller, Peter Cornelisse.
1680, March 25, 1.—Davis, George, Minniskink. ✓
2.—" " Esopus. ✓
1680, March 25.—Fleet, Gerritse, Arien, 46, Rochester.
1680, July.—30, Rondout.
1680.—30 to 40, Fall of Redout.
1607, June 17.—Crespel, 16, Hurley.
1607, June 27.—Blanchard, Matthias, Kingston village.
1607, June 27.—Chambers, Thom., small lot, Kingston.
1607, May 7.—Dubois, Louis, 16 and 24, Hurley.
1607, May 2.—Veleker, Jan, 48, Hurley.
1607, April 25.—Gerritse, Goosen, 18, 48, and lot, Hurley.
1607, April 15.—Hall, Thom., & Co., con. 10, Hurley.
1607, April 15.—Varlett, Nicholas & Co., Hurley.
1670, Aug. 10.—Broadhead, Anne, 100, Marbletown.
1676, July 15.—Maud, Clinton, 10, Marbletown.
1676, Oct.—Hall, George, Lieut., Mar. .
1609, Sept.—Aertsen, Cornelys, King.
1675, Oct. 15.—Hoogbeon, Cornlys, Kingston.
1676, May.—Kester, Joh., Teet, Sam., Nottingham, Wm., Marbletown.
1675, Oct. 26.—Roose, Heymar Albertse, Hurley.
1675, Oct. 26.—Dubois, Louis, Hurley.
1677, Oct. 8.—Ruttgertse, Jacob, Rosendale.
1694, Sept. 15.—Van Camp, John, Brewerson, Jacob, Sr., Jacob, Jr., and Cornelysen, Kertse, John, and Wm. Johnston, Shaw, 6, 464, 481.
1686, Sept. 11.—Graham, James, and son, Delavall, John, Gardner.
1686, Sept.—Beek, Anna, and her children, Peter, William, Tillman, Alike, and Deborah, 400, War.
1686, Oct. 26.—Henry Beckman, 600, Rosendale; 200, Esopus; 18, Kingston.
1680, Dec. 30.—Demyre, Wm., Matthysen, John & Mathias, Saugerties.
1680, Dec. 3.—Van Cortland, Stephanus, & his wife, Joanna, widow of Geo. Davis, Kingston.
1685, Nov. 5.—Dumont, Waldron, Hurley.
1686, Aug.—Haines, Wm., Saugerties.
1680, Dec. 30.—Bateman, Henry, & Hendrix, Harman, Kingston, Assinick.
1685, March 24.—Beckwith, Leonard, 290, Rochester.
1694, May 14.—Dewitt, Tjerk Claesen, 200, Rochester.
1680, July 30.—Staets, Jochem, Warwasink.
1687, Feb. 28.—Fullerton, Rob. Wanton, Saugerties.
1686, Feb. 22.—Floyd, Thom., 416, Shawangunk.
1687, May 31.—Meals, Go., & Hays, Rich., 11943, Saugerties.
1676, Oct. 2.—Hussey, Fredrick, 50, Highfalls.

- 1676, Oct. 2.—Ashfordby, Wm. 104, Marbltown.
 1691, March 15.—John Ward, 100, Cossinek; purchased of indians, 1680.
 1686, Oct. 23.—Gisturtse, Gerrit, Kingston.
 1686, Oct. 28.—Pitwling, Henry, 300, Hurley and Marbltown; 144, Auchmoody, Rosendale.
 1686, Oct. 28.—Jost, John, 200, Hurley.
 1686, Oct. 28.—Allards, Wyntje, widow of Albert Hymans, & her children, Arian Heymans, John Rose, Aika Kierstead, May Johnson, & Neilka Pauling.
 1686, Aug. 26.—Rutzen, Jacob, 395, Rosendale; bought Oct. 8, 1677, 210, Rosendale; 16 meadow; 300, War. 5, 523.
 1687, June 27.—Cornelisen, J., grants, Hurley.
 1693, Nov. 7.—Crispell, Anthony, 52,035, Hurley.
 1663.—Minister, New Dorp.
 1693, Dec. 16.—Abrams, Ryck, Jankenter, Hook Highland.
 1694.—Houel, John, Hurley.
 1687, Oct. 25.—Knight, John, 3000, (a.) (ab) 3, 1398, Warwasinek.
 1686, Oct. 1.—Fisher, William, B. P. 5, 558, Rosendale & Esopus; also a lot in Kingston.
 1685, March 6.—Huyberts, Lambert, 24 (a.).
 1685, March 6.—Heyman, Wyntje Allards, 229 (a.), Hurley, Great piece.
 1686, March 14.—Hendrix, Roeloff, house and lot, S. of Hurley, near mill-dam, 24 (a.), Moanbakkus.
 1717, July 11.—Harrison, Francis, Tatham, Mary, Braine, Tho., Graham, Juz., Marshall, John, 1000 (a.) each, New Burgh; Gullis, "The German Joiner," has 500 (a.) here, & Johnson, Peter, 300, New Burgh, S. 56.
 1716, Feb. 28.—Baird, Alexander, Van Vleeque, Aba., & Johnson, Harnan, 600 (a.) W. of Palatines, New Burgh, S. 149.
 1714, Feb. 10.—Morris, Lewis, Graham, Augustine, Jr., Clark, Simon, S. 275; Willman, Henry, Bond, Wm., Bayner, Henry, & Griggs, Alex., 5000 (a.), Marlborough.
 1720, July 28.—Beekman, Gerardus, Van Dam Rip, Philipse, Adolphus, & Peartree, Apr. 240 & 775 a. in Shawangunk.
 1719, Nov. 26.—Bruyn, Jacobus, 2 Lots, 500 & 200, Shawangunk.
 1719, March 17.—Brazier, Thom. 2000 (a.), Montgomery.
 1720, July 7.—Bond, Wm., 200 (a.), Plattekill.
 1720, July 7.—Harrison, Francis, & 2 others, 5000, Montgomery.
 1703, April 29.—John Bridges & Others, Wawaganla.
 1709, March 24.—Beekman, Gerardus, Vandam, Rip, Philipse, Adolphus, Brass, Garret, Vlierberne, Servas, & Devere, Daniel, 3000, Shawangunk.
 1709, May 24.—Peartree, Wm., Vandam, Rip, Philipse, Adolphus, Beekman, Gerardus, Vernoye, Hendrich, Deljve, Abr., Clearwater, Tuit's, Jacobsen. —, Clearwater, Jacob, 4000, Shawangunk.
 1709, March 25.—Vandam, Rip, Philipse, Adolphus, Provost, David, Jr., Lyons, Lancaster, Jones, Thom., Johnson, Lawrence, 3500, Shawangunk.
 1709, March 24.—Barberie, Peter, 2000, Shawangunk.
 1712, June 12.—Bond, Wm., 600, Marl.
 1712, June 12.—Baton John & Jacob Bruyn, 3710, Shawangunk.
 1712, June 30.—Willman, Henry, & Van Bace, Henry, 3000, Wablen.
 1701, April 18.—Saunders, Robert & Thomas, Bush, Johannes, Sharp, Wm., & Cleator, Joseph, 2000, que, Walden.
 1701, April 13.—Provost, David, Depeyster, John, Clarkson, Matthew, Saunders, Robert, 1500, Loyd.
 2 lots. This was a grant in New Paliz, Pr.
 1704, Aug. 28.—King, Mat., Wilson, Elmer, French, Philip, Vandenberg, Dirk, Delancy, Stephen, Rakeby, Philip, Corbett, John, Henan, Daniel, Cooper, Caleb, Harps, Wm., Milward, Robert, Wenham, Thom., Lancaster, Sym., Persons, John, Ake, Benj., Bayard, Petrus, Cholwell, John, Fancouier, Peter, Swift, Henry, Tenyek, Henry, Marshall, Jarvis, Bridges, Anne (widow of John Bridges), & George Clark, Minisinek, P. B. P., 7, 266.
 1713, April 19.—Alexander, James, 200, Montz.
 1715, June 30.—Hugo Freer, Sen., Freer, Hugo, Jr., Isaac and Thomas, 300 each.
 1697, Oct. 14.—Jacob Colebeek, Swartwout, Tho., Anthony, and Bernardus, Tyse, Jan, Gjaar, Peter, and Jameson, Dan., Wagahneek.
 1712.—Graham, Augustine, Grigg, Alex., 1200 (a.), Marl.
 1719, June 4.—Gallatine, David, Walden, 1000 (a.).
 1719, Jan. 22.—Galchouse, Ed., 1000, Walden.

- 1714, Feb. 10.—Morris, Lewis, Graham, Augustine, five others, 3600 (a.), Marlborough.
 1719, Nov. 26.—Hardenbergh, Johannes, 2 lots, Shawangunk, 200 and 400.
 1721, Jan. 26.—Garland, Thom., 2000 (a.).
 1708, Sept. 19.—Cool, Corneliss, Gerritse, Adrian, Tenyek, Matthias, Dubois, Jacobus, Schepmoes, Johannes, Swartwout, Roelof, Lam-mestre, Cornelius, Pisterre, Pieter, Oosterhout, Lawrence, New-kirk, Jannitie, Kingston.
 1722, Aug. 1.—Debois, Stephen, 1000, Gardner; 1000, Verkeerder Kill, Shawangunk.
 1719, April.—Colden, Cadawalder, 2000, Orange Co.
 1720, Oct. 17.—Kip, Jacobus & Co., 7000, near Orange Lake.
 1726, June 4.—Bradley, Richard, Jerow, Wm., 4000, Plattekill.
 1727, Sept. 1.—Bradford, Wm., 2000, Plattekill.
 1729, May 27.—Bradley, Rich., Jaimson, Wm., 4 tracts, Welden, Plattekill, Shaw., Mont.
 1708, April 20.—Hardenbergh, Johannes & Co., Del., Ulst., and Green.
 1727.—Sacket, Jos., and Hazard, Nathan, Shawangunk.
 1715, Aug. 11.—Kenedy, Archibald, 1200 (a.), Marl.; 800, Shaw.
 1694, Sept. 8.—Stuyter, Claus, 208, Rochester.
 1728, Apr. 12.—Marshall, Andries, 300, Plattekill; Spratt, John, 1200, New Burgh.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PLANTING OF WILTWYCK, NOW KINGSTON.

I.—THE COMING OF THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS.

THE history of Kingston will be given in full in a succeeding chapter. The coming of the first settlers and the laying out of the village by Governor Stuyvesant will be all that is attempted in this and the next chapter. We again quote, and this time liberally, from Mr. Hasbrouck's unpublished history of Ulster:

"Prior to 1650 few, if any, settlements of independent farmers were made in any part of New Netherland. The emigrants usually came out under the patronage of the proprietors of the large estates, and were of a class too poor to start themselves in any pursuit. The Dutch settlers of the whole colony were generally the poorest and most illiterate of the provinces of Holland,—those people who had nothing to lose and everything to gain by emigration. The middle and wealthy classes of the Netherlands did not have the same motive that drove their equals from their homes in other countries; for, indeed, by the wisdom of William the 'Silent,' of Oldenbarneveldt, aided by the military genius of Maurice, as well as the stout hearts of her admirals, these little provinces had achieved their independence and founded a government on tolerance. In other lands either the Catholic drove the Protestant from his old home to strange climes because of his opinions on the questions of faith, as the French did the Huguenot, or the Protestants themselves persecuted dissenters and Catholics alike, and forced them to fly for a more tolerant clime, as did the English to the Puritans of New England and the Romanists of Maryland. Because she was so free, Amsterdam was called 'a common harbor of all opinions, of all heresies.' Holland was 'a cage of unclean birds.'—all strange religions flock thither.* The bigots of all countries opprobriously called it the 'home of all sorts of isms.'"

* Davies H., 65, 146; Brodhead's N. Y., i. 102.

This was a hard accusation in those days. Andrew Marvel, contrasting the liberal spirit of Fatherland with the intolerance of his own England, wrote,—

“Hence Amsterdam, Turk, Christian, Pagan, Jew,
Staple of sects and mint of schism grew;
That bank of conscience, where not one so strange
Opinion but finds credit and exchange;
In vain for Catholics ourselves we bear,—
The Universal Church is only there.”

“The sturdy yeomen of such a country never left it in any number under such circumstances. Much of the ‘seum’ of society did. These were easily satisfied, and soon lapsed in the ‘let good-enough-alone’ state. Other colonies were planted by men who came for an idea. Constant trial for, and thought on, this idea created a restlessness which bred enterprise and ambition. We shall see there were a few of the respectable families of Holland who came here. These, and their descendants, have ever held their own with the most enterprising of all nationalities.

“Some of these, with some English and French Walloons, soon became dissatisfied with the affairs of their landlords. This was especially so at Beaverwyck, or Rensselaerwyck. The management of the affairs of the patroon of that section had been given to Brandt Van Schleeckenhorst, ‘a person of stubborn and headstrong temper.’ This man was very earnest in defending the rights of his lord against the power and influence of the Governor and the West India Company. Stuyvesant claimed a jurisdiction over a certain tract about Fort Orange, and that the patroon was subordinate, and not equal to the government of the colony. Van Schleeckenhorst denied both, and disputed the former’s right to proclaim even a fast in his jurisdiction. To insure allegiance, the patroon pledged the tenants not to appeal from his courts to the Governor and Council. The dispute ran so high that orders were issued for all tenants to take an oath of allegiance to the lord of the manor. These proceedings the Governor called ‘a crime.’ The people in all ages of the world take sides on questions involving the rights of others as quickly as those involving their own. Some of the settlers, true to the old ways of their race, sided with the Governor, and others with the doughty Van Schleeckenhorst. The dispute grew so warm that they came to blows.

“While these troubles about proprietary rights were going on, Thomas Chambers, Mattys Hendrix, Christopher Davis, and some others, tired of a quarrel they had no interest in, and disappointed in the means promised for cultivation of soil, stung by the whims of the landlord or his commissary, ‘who treated them as slaves,’ victimized by covetous officers, began to look out for a new settlement, ‘where they could work or play as seemed good unto them.’

“Thomas Chambers, an Englishman by birth, with red hair, tall and lean, a carpenter by trade, was the man of most character among them. He, in connection with some others, purchased the Indian title to the land about the city of Troy. They had scarcely begun to clear and cultivate it before they were dispossessed by Van Rensselaer, he having possession of it by his patent. He now organized a company to emigrate down to the Esopus, having heard there was good land there, and that the savages desired Christians

among them. Legend says they landed at Saugerties, at the mouth of Esopus Creek, and journeyed up until they reached the flats at Kingston. Here Chambers received a ‘free gift’ from the natives, and patented it Nov. 8, 1653. This grant included thirty-eight morgen, or about seventy-six acres. Major Peter Van Gaasbeek had the original deed for it, in which it was described as ‘a tract of land lying in a place called by the Indians Esopus, and bounded easterly and westerly by the woods and running northerly and southerly along the kill.’ This was lost in the surrogate’s office. In the confirmatory title of 1667 it is described as ‘lying and being in Esopus, abutting with the west side on the land belonging to his wife’s children by her former husband, with the north and east side likewise on the land belonging to the said children, and going further is bounded on the north and west sides by the creek or kill; and on the south side with the wood land heretofore belonging to the West India Company.’

“There may have been other patents prior to this of Chambers, but no record is left of them. There are certainly no grounds on which to predicate anything else than that this was the first tract in Ulster for which ‘an instrument’ in writing was given. About the same time, Davis also settled on some land bought of the native proprietors. This was not patented until three years afterwards.

“Petrus Stuyvesant, director-general of New Netherland, Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, and dependencies thereof, on behalf of the Noble, High and Mighty Lords, the State-General of the United Netherlands, and the Honorable Directors of the incorporated West India Company, together with the Council, acknowledge and declare that we, on the day underwritten, have given and granted unto Christoffel Davids a parcel of land, containing six-and-thirty morgen, lying inland in the Esopus not far from one mile from North River, on the West side of the great kill opposite the land of Thomas Chambers, running South-West and North-East to the half of a small binnewater, in the corner of a fly, which is the division between this parcel of land, and that of Mr. Johan De Hutter, deceased, together with so much meadow (hay land) as shall be measured *pro rata* to the other farmers, on the express conditions and reservations, etc. Done in Fort Amsterdam in the New Netherland, the 25th September, 1656.”

“The tract of De Hutter, referred to above, was bought of the Indians, 1654, and patented by his widow, March 27, 1657, and is described as ‘containing in farm, pasture, and wood land, five hundred morgen (one thousand acres), bounded on the North by the land of Thomas Chambers and Christoffel Davids, where the division is a great kill, and is also divided on the North by a little kill which separates it from the land where Juriacn Van Westphalen now lives.’ This tract lay on both sides of the creek, and included the site of the village of Kingston. Westphalen’s land was on the west side, adjoining the old homestead of the Houghtelings. He was afterwards farmer on the Company’s Bouwery, near the Hurley line. I infer he came here as their servant. Cornelius Barentsen (‘Slecht’) was at that place as early as 1655, when his wife was licensed ‘as a mid-wife for Esopus.’ The same year the excise for Fort Orange (Albany) and Esopus was farmed out for two thousand and thirteen guilders.”

CHAPTER IX.

THE LAYING OUT OF WILTWYCK, NOW KINGSTON—BUILDING OF THE STOCKADE.*

I.—THE CONCENTRATION AT WILTWYCK.

IN the year 1655 almost all the Indian tribes on both sides of the Hudson made a bloody war with the Dutch of New Amsterdam and vicinity. When the news of the commencement of hostilities reached Esopus, the inhabitants all fled, leaving their stock, dwellings, and crops to the mercy of the savages. Living here and there on their farms, without even a block-house for defense, and two miles from the river, from whence assistance must reach them, this panic was but true cautiousness, although they do not seem to have been molested. When they were gone their empty houses and unprotected grain and stock were inviting prey to the Indians, who seem to have appropriated much and destroyed more. As a commentary on the authenticity of history, I must state neither documents nor legends tell us what the loss of the locality was. There is not one tradition of it.

The Albany records, however, incidentally mention that as soon as peace was concluded—and that was made in the fall of the same year—the farmers returned to Esopus and reoccupied their old homes. Experience had now taught the whole colony of New Netherland that it was too hazardous to live outside stockaded villages; yet the inhabitants did not profit by it. The directors of the West India Company, solicitous for the welfare of so promising a place, ordered a fort built for its protection, and that the people should collect together and form a village.

This injunction was not obeyed. The savages lived all around the farmers, cultivating neighboring maize and bean patches. The hogs, cows, and horses of the whites, pasturing on the untilled flats, destroyed these crops of the Indian women, which made them and the men mad. They complained bitterly of it, but still the stock roamed over the commons. Now and then a pig was found dead with an arrow or bullet in it. This incensed the Christians. Then again the temptation to make money by bartering liquor and trinkets for corn and peltries, which the savages offered at an enormous profit, was too strong for their consciences. They took the gain and the chances of destruction which it entailed. Man will ever risk his neck for a fortune.

Thus time rolled on, trespass, theft, cheating, and rum breeding trouble. In April, 1658, Jacob Jansen Stol, who seems to have been an agent or farmer for the Governor, sent him one hundred and fifty schepels of wheat, and wrote: "The people of Fort Orange sell liquor to the Indians, so that not only I, but all the people of Great Esopus, daily see them drunk, from which nothing good, but the ruin of the land, must be the consequence."

On the 10th of May a party of savages who were down along the creek, at the Strand, obtained an anker (ten-gallon keg) of rum, and drank of it until they were mad. During this drunken kintekoy or spree one of the party fired a

gun, the ball from which struck and killed Harmen Jacobs, *alias* Bamboes, who was standing on the yacht of William Moore. Some others applied a firebrand to the dwellings of Jacob Adriance and Andries Van der Sluys, who lived at what is now Ponckhockie. These depredations caused a general panic. Fear ruled the whites, while it emboldened the Indians.

The former begged Stuyvesant for assistance. "The savages compel the whites to plow their maize land, and when they hesitate threaten, with firebrands in their hands, to burn their houses. They say they can always pay for the killing of a Christian with sewant, and tease them by calling out, 'Ye dogs.' The chiefs have no control over their men. We are locked up in our houses, and dare not move a limb." They further urged they had nine hundred and ninety schepels of grain in the ground, and asked that "this beautiful country may be saved, which, if well settled, would supply all New Netherland with victuals. It would be sinful to abandon it. They have sixty or seventy people, who support a reader (Voorlezer) at their own expense, and have religious exercise on all holy days. It is vain to cover the well when the calf is drowned." Notwithstanding such earnest appeals for assistance, they warned the Governor "to be slow to declare war," for they had promised to bring in the murderer.†

The fact is, the whites were greater sinners than the red men. Yet many of these people were pious. They wrote: "Christ did not forsake us; He collected us in a fold. Let us, therefore, not forsake one another, but let us soften our mutual sufferings."

On the 28th of May, immediately after the receipt of the news of the troubles in Esopus, the Council ordered the director-general "to go there with sixty or seventy men to guard his person, and to do what the interests of the company demand." He accordingly sailed up the river with about fifty soldiers and Govert Loockermans to the seat of the disturbances. When near the entrance of the kill he ordered all the boats except his own to lie behind, and come up as if nothing warlike was intended. Sailing on with his yacht, it grounded off the entrance of the creek, when he sent Loockermans ashore in the long-boat, to speak with some Indians who lived in two huts standing near the kill at Ponckhockie, and ask them to send two or three on board, also to notify the savages of "our coming to find who is guilty."

They soon returned with two natives, Thomas Chambers, and the reader, Andries Van der Sluys, who had been "lured to the Strand by their longing for the expected and requested succor." These men retold the old story of suffering. The other yachts having arrived, the troops were ordered ashore without noise. The director soon followed them, having first sent the savages to their chiefs, with a request to meet him next day at the house of Jacob Jansen Stol. That night the whole party marched to the farm of Chambers, where they encamped.

The next day, Ascension Thursday, they marched to Stol's, "being the last dwelling in contiguity," where they held their readings. The people having assembled, as was

* This entire chapter is taken from Mr. Hasbrouck's unpublished history of Ulster.

† Albany Rec. xxi. 5, 6-8; O'Callaghan's N. Y. ii., 337-353; Brodhead's N. Y., i. 617.

their custom, to hold religious exercise, Stuyvesant told them to remain after the service, or come in, in the afternoon, to consult over what "was best to be done."

They accordingly met again after dinner, when he stated he had come at their earnest request, and wished to know what was to be done. He did not think it expedient to war for one life and the burning of two insignificant dwellings; besides, in former days, they had suffered greater affronts and massacres, when they had an opportunity to take full revenge, but passed it by, as it was the safest and best way to refer to it a more proper time. "You know very well it is now summer-time, and there is an appearance of a rich harvest, thus by no means a proper season to cause, possibly, greater losses to obtain damages for smaller ones; at least to render such a dreadful situation possible by precipitate rashness. Notwithstanding the orders of the company, and our renewed warning, you still live so scattered that it is impossible to protect all." "He therefore recommended them to form at once a village, which could be easily fortified, and thereby afford every one complete protection from the surrounding barbarians."

The people were at first unwilling to act on these suggestions. They urged they had spent all they had in building, and would be poor indeed if they abandoned their houses, as they did three years before. At that particular season, when the crops were in the ground and harvest at hand, they could not very well remove; it would be difficult to agree on the site of a village, for every one would prefer the place which he had selected for his own residence; that if they did agree on this it must be palisaded, which they could not do until the crops were gathered. They therefore wished the matter postponed until this was done, and that the troops might remain until that time.

To this the director answered there was no security as they then lived; that they must either concentrate or remove to Fort Orange or the Manhattans, otherwise give him no trouble. Still hesitating and parlying, he told them peremptorily "to do one or the other," and promised, if they agreed at once to concentrate, he would stay until the work was complete.

The settlers were, however, unable to agree. Had there been the danger which some claimed, they no doubt would finally have taken any course to protect their lives and property; but many of the dangers talked of seem to have been imaginary, or, more properly, but the result of a lie. Drunken white men afterwards did far worse in the same neighborhood. The Indians had promised to bring in the murderer before the director arrived, and, now that he had come, no resistance was offered by them. There were, doubtless, considerations not mentioned in the imperfect report of these proceedings, which made the boors obstinate in their opposition to the propositions of Stuyvesant. They finally asked until the next day for deliberation.

In the mean while, towards evening of the first day's conference, ten or twelve savages, with two of their sachems, came in and said some of their people were struck with fear for the soldiers, but that more were to follow. Stuyvesant assured them no harm should befall them, when they cheered up and answered they would communicate this to the other savages.

The next afternoon, May 30th, about fifty warriors, with a few squaws and children, appeared near Jacob Jansen Stol's, and "collected under an old tree about a stone's throw from his gate." Accompanied by only two men and the interpreter, Stuyvesant boldly went out to them. When he was seated, according to custom, on the ground, one of the chiefs arose and made a long harangue, interpreted, as a detail of the events before the time of Stuyvesant,—the war with Kieft, how many of their tribe had been murdered, and how they had cast all these things from their hearts and forgotten them.

To this the director answered he was not to blame for that, because it happened before his time; that they had commenced that war by murdering some Christians, of which "we are now unwilling to renew the recollection, since when we made peace it was all obliterated and thrown away." "He then asked them if any injury had been done to them in life or property since his arrival in the country." To this the Indians made no answer, but "hung down their heads." Then he told them, through the interpreter, of all the murders they and other savages had committed since he came. Their "overbearing insolence to the people of Esopus was as well known to them as to us. He did not come to make war, but to find the guilty party, nor did he wish to punish the innocent, provided the murderer was given up and damages paid. The Dutch never asked the sachems, but they as many, many times, to settle in the Esopus. We have not had a foot of your land, and we do not want one without paying for it. Why, then, have you murdered this man? Why burned the houses, killed the hogs, committed sundry other injuries, and continually threaten inhabitants of Esopus?"

"They answered but little, but let their heads fall and looked on the ground." After this pause, one of the chiefs arose and spoke: "The Swanneckins sold our children *boisson* (drink), and they were thus the cause of the Indians being 'eaches'; that is, iresome, mad, which was the cause of all this mischief. The sachems could not always control the young men, who would often fight and wound. The murder was not committed by one of their natives, but by a *Mimeshuck*, who skulked among the *Haverstrates*, or in that neighborhood. The savage who fired the two small dwelling-houses ran away, and dared not cultivate his own soil. For ourselves, we can truly say we did not commit the act, neither are we actuated by malice, nor do we want to fight, but we cannot control the young men."

This address, which bears the marks of frankness and truthfulness, Stuyvesant answered with the boldness of a conqueror: "If any of your young men wish to fight, let them now step forth; I will place man against man,—ay, I will place twenty against thirty or forty of your hot-heads. Now, then, is your time. But it is not manly to threaten farmers, and women and children, who are not warriors. If this be not stopped, I shall be compelled to retaliate on old and young, on women and children. This I can now do by killing you all, taking your wives and little ones captive, and destroying your maize land. But I will not do it. You, I expect, will repair all damages, seize the murderer if he comes among you, and do no fur-

ther mischief. The Dutch are now going to live together in one spot. It is desirable that you should sell us the whole of the Esopus land, as you have often proposed, and remove farther into the interior, for it is not good for you to reside so near the Swannekins, whose cattle might eat your maize and thus cause frequent disturbance." The Indians promised to take counsel on these matters and departed.

The next day, Saturday, the first day of June, they returned and begged Chambers and Stols to intercede in their behalf. They again urged the damage was done by a drunken Indian. Then, offering six or seven fathoms of sewan, they said, in the name of all the Esopus savages: "We are much ashamed of what is passed, especially that you have challenged our young warriors to a combat and they dare not accept it. We beg this may not be spread abroad. As for ourselves, we now throw away all rancor, and will offend no one in the future."

Presenting them with two pieces* of cloth and two of frieze, the Governor said: "I throw away my rancor against your nation in general, but the savage who killed the man must be surrendered, and a compensation made the men whose houses were burned." To this the Indians demurred with great justice, for they said: "The murderer is a stranger, roving through the land,—now here, now there,—therefore they could not bring him in; that the damage should be paid by the person who did it. If he did not return, he had a house and land, which they could take." Stuyvesant, however, would not modify his terms, wherefore the savages accepted them rather than war. Concession here *might* have been politic; it *would* have been equity. The savages departed with a demand for more land in their ears. Peace again reigned in Esopus, but it was a hollow one. The whites had not given the natives a single bead or sewan for their fields. They were but squatters. Yet, not satisfied, they must hold a whole tribe accountable for two men's acts. A dreadful retribution awaited them.

In the mean time, on Friday, the last day of May, 1658, the people, having fully considered the proposition of the director "to avoid poverty," subscribed to an agreement, drawn up by himself, to wit:

"Wy onderzes, gesamentlycke Inwoonders vande Esopus, van tydt tot tydt door seer Droevige Exempelen ge-experienceert, ende tot onser alle schade geveert, en bevonden hebbende de ontrouwe and onverdragelycke stoutijheit vande wilde barbarische natuiven—hoe onzeker op hunne belofte te steunen—hoe peryculues ende zorgelijcke zoo separant ende wyt van Malkanderen onder soo trouwloose ende moetwillige natie te woenen, hebben 'op de gedanne propositie ende toe segginge van de Directuur Generael, de heer, Petrus Stuyvesant om ons met een savantegarde te retendeeren, en by volgende nootd met meerder hulp te Assisteren) met Malkanderen geresolveert, tot onser, onzer vrouwen en kinderen meerder en better verseckering noodzakelycke geordelt onse separate woonninge dadelycke, nae de onderteykeninge dese, op de gemogelykste maniere af te brecken, ende ons op de plaats by den Dr. Generael aangewesen, by Malkanderen in te trecken, de selve plaats, met malkanderen en met de hulp daer toe van den heer Dr. Generael om en met palisaden van behoortelycke lenghte af te setten, om door dien middelen daer toeden allen goeden Godt, alvoreen, sijn segen gelieven te verleen, ons ende het onse tegens de Scheygelycken overal van Wilden to better te Connen Beschaermen, naert Godt, en de af Bid

dinge van synen Golttycken zegen, over geoorloofde middelen en zelve met Malkanderen verbinderen, het geene vooz, is eenpaetlyck, zonder eenige tegenstellige, dadelyck by der hant to neemen, ende spoedig, als mogelyck is, te volbrengen, op een Amende van Duyzent gul, Bij de geene te verburen ten behoer: van de by-eenwooninge, die deen, in woorden ofte wercken, nae muels mocht comen te op-poseeren. In meerden verzeckering van het welcke, hebben desen, tot presentie van den welgedachten, d'heer Dr. Generael en br. Govert Looekermans out schepen der steele Amsterdam in Nieuw Nederlandt, met eergen handen onderteykent. Actum den laesten Macy An. 1658.

"Signed, Jacob Jansen Stols, Thomas Chambers, Cornelis Barense Slecht, mark of William Jansen, Peter Dereksen, Jan Jansen, Jan Broersen, Direk Hendricksen Graef, Jan Looman."†

The population of Esopus was now about seventy, men, women, and children, with thirty of the former sex. Only nine of these signed the articles of union. I am in doubt as to the reason why such men as Jurien Westphael, the schoolmaster, and some others did not; but the greater number were only knechts, or laborers, who followed the fortunes of their employers, therefore had no voice in the matter.

As soon as the agreement was signed, Stuyvesant proceeded to select a spot for the village. This was no satisfactory job, for each one wished it where his own house stood to be clear for building another. To such importunities, however, he paid no attention, rather following his own judgment, which led him to fix on the flat near Stols's house,—*"a very proper place for defense."* Before noon he had traced the lines for the stockade and fixed the locality for gates. It was *"in circuit nearly two hundred and ten rods, and capable of being surrounded by water on three sides."*

These preliminaries having all been gone through with, work closed for the Sabbath. The next day, June 3, 1658, labor began in earnest. Dividing the men into squads, some stood guard, others cut timber, dragged it to its place, or dug the trench. Towards evening of the 4th, forty or fifty Indians were seen approaching. Apprehensive of danger, labor stopped, and each party hurried to the common rendezvous, Stols's house, where a guard of eighteen men stood to their arms while the savages approached. They asked to speak. Addressing the director, they as-

† "We, the subscribers, assembled inhabitants of the Esopus, having found from time to time, through a very sorrowful experience, and to the damage of us all, the faithless and unbearable boldness of the Indians' barbarous nature,—how uncertain it is to depend on their words,—how careless and perilous it is to live so separate and wide apart among such a faithless and insolent nation,—have (on the proposition and promise of the Director-General, the lord Petrus Stuyvesant, to furnish us with a night guard, and in case of necessity with further help), resolved among one another, that in order to better protect ourselves, our wives and children, it is necessary to leave our separate dwellings immediately after the signing of this, in the most speedy manner possible, and to concentrate at such a place as the Lord Director shall choose, and surround it with palisades of proper length; and in order that through these means, if it please the all-good God to lend his blessing, we may be better prepared to preserve ourselves and ours from a sudden onslaught of the Indians, we bind ourselves one to another, after prayer to the Lord, to take the means named in hand without any objection, and to complete them as speedily as possible, under a fine of 1000 guilders, to be paid for the benefit of the place, by any one who may oppose the same by words or deeds. In further witness whereof we have hereto set our own hands, in presence of the Lord Director-General and Govert Looekermans, old Schepenen, of the City of Amsterdam in New Netherland. Done the last of May, 1658."

* A piece was three ells.

ured him they were determined on peace. The ground which he had selected for a village they gave "to grease his feet, as he had undertaken so long a journey to visit them." Assuring him of their intention to keep all former promises, they said they would not molest the Dutch, but would walk with them "arm in arm, hand in hand." Stuyvesant reciprocated their expressions of good-will, and gave them some presents. The Indians then marched off and disappeared in the woods.

The building of defenses was prosecuted with vigor by both citizens and soldiers. Stuyvesant in the mean time sailed up to Fort Orange for hemlock plank, thumbs, and all the accoutrements of a guard-house. He returned on the 12th of June, with an anker of brandy for the workmen.

On the 18th only the north side was inclosed. But two days afterwards the palisades were finished, except in two or three places where trees obstructed rapid progress. During these delays, a guard-house, twenty-three feet long and sixteen broad, was built in the northeast corner of the inclosure, in the angle now made by the junction of East and North Front Streets. In this they were assisted by Claes De Reuyter, Frederick Philippsen, and Thomas Chambers, who were carpenters. The first house moved was Mrs. De Hulter's, who sent down mechanics for the purpose.

The director had hired some men to build a bridge across the Esopus Creek, but, they not being able to go at it for want of the assistance of the inhabitants, he directed them to build a barn, "resting on two trees," "which could be used at first for lodging, and which could afterwards be used for a wagon-house or cow-stable."

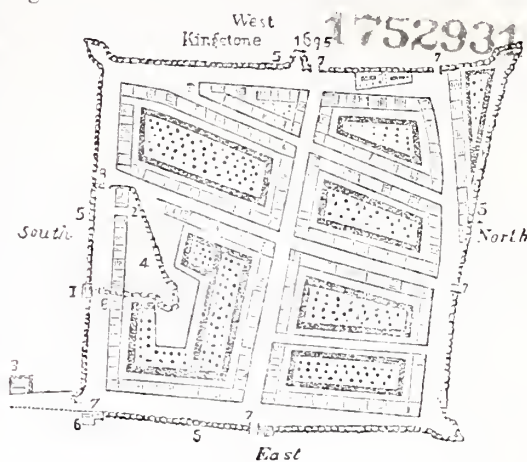
On Sunday, the 16th, after service, he took a look at the unsold land, which was "yet capable of making fifty farms." He now seems to have determined to improve his lands, which appear to have been neglected. He wrote: "It had long been my decided purpose to promote the cultivation of my farms in Esopus, to which I was encouraged by the fruitfulness of the soil, but principally to encourage the inhabitants by making their interests my own." He accordingly took the advice of his carpenter, Fredrick Philippsen, to build the barn with a frame of five or six bints.

On the 22d the military intended to start for Manhattans, but, the wind being against them, they, after some refreshments, helped move several houses. The day after this, the wind having changed, he returned, leaving Sergeant Andries Laurensen and twenty-four men as a guard.

The lord director arrived home on the 27th. "The Lord be praised for his mercy on all concerned." The chambers at Amsterdam applauded the expedition as "immensely necessary and glorious." He had not failed, either, to insinuate to the sachems of Esopus "he could come again as easy as he went, advising them to leave the whites in peace."

I have now related how and why the first village in Ulster County was built. This was the beginning of Kingston. But at this period it was without a name. The neighborhood was called "Groote Esopus," and the village itself from that day to this has been familiarly known to the people of all the surrounding sections by the latter half of the name. "Where are you going?" "To Sopus." This question and answer are yet familiar, but

not as much so as they were twenty-five years ago. The defenses, and thus the village, formed an inclosure, now traced by that part of the city inclosed between John, North Front, East Front, and Greene Streets. With the exception of an angle at the mill-gate, now at the Hoffman house, no buildings were allowed next the stockade, hence the origin of these streets. The stockade was fourteen feet high.



EXPLANATION.

1. The block-house.
2. The church and burial-place.
3. The minister's house.
4. The part separated and fortified.
5. The stockade.
6. The house where the Governor is entertained.
- 7, 7. The town-gates.
- 8, 8. The gates to the separate fortified part.

CHAPTER X.

THE PLANTING OF THE "NEW VILLAGE,"
NOW HURLEY.*

THE early settlers at Esopus were engaged in agriculture. They were few in numbers, and their farms were not large as a rule, and could not have been widely separated. When in 1658 the director-general gathered them in a concentration or village, and inclosed it with palisades, it is likely he fixed upon a central locality, and not far from the farms of the leading citizens, such as Chambers, De Hulter, and Westphael. If this conjecture be correct, Wiltwyck, or the old village, was situate on the creek, about a mile from the river, and the new village a mile or more beyond. But of this we shall be better able to determine as we proceed in the history.

A NEW DEPARTURE THE RESULT.

The establishment of a new village marked a new departure in the history of the province and colony. Hitherto the Indian trade had so many attractions that every immigrant became a trader. Although they had come out as farmers, laborers, or artisans, their pursuits were soon abandoned for the more profitable employment of buying and selling furs. But as population increased peltry became scarcer, and breadstuffs, with all other means of living, grew dearer. Agriculture at last forced itself upon the attention of the people simply, at first, as a means of subsistence, and finally as a profitable pursuit. Men who had been engaged in the fur trade for many years, finding their profits grow-

* From a paper published by Hon. George W. Schuyler.

ing less year by year, now turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil. Lands adapted to agriculture began to be in demand, and at that time they could not be procured in large tracts. Indian tribes had not yet been extinguished only in close proximity with the few places occupied by the whites. The Van Rensselaer Manor held a tract twenty-four miles by forty-eight miles on the Hudson River, extending from Bear's Island, below Albany, twenty-four miles to the mouth of the Mohawk River, and twenty-four miles on each side of the Hudson. It was not the policy of the proprietors of this large tract to sell to actual settlers, but to lease on such terms as were distasteful to freemen. The Indians were still in possession of the lands on the Hudson north of the Van Rensselaer Manor, and of the lands on the Mohawk north and west. South of this manor to the immediate vicinity of New York the Indians were still in possession, except a small tract at Esopus, now Kingston, which they had ceded by treaty to Director-General Stuyvesant. Here the lands were rich and well adapted to agriculture. They were in possession of the government, and not of large private proprietors. It was to this point the attention of agriculturists was directed.

IMPORTANT RECORDS OF LONG AGO.

Among the records of the year 1662 I find the following petition:

"TO THE NOBLE, GREAT, AND RESPECTFUL DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND COUNCIL, IN NEW NETHERLANDS:

"Philip Pieterse Schuyler, Volkert Janse, and Goosen Gerritse, for themselves, and as attorneys for Jan Tomase and Hendrick Huberts, inhabitants of the village of Beverwyck, at Fort Orange,

"Reverently show, that inasmuch as it is quite apparent that the prosperity of this province of New Netherlands must greatly, if not wholly, depend on agriculture and commerce, these, your petitioners, with several others, are disposed to organize a new settlement in the Great Esopus, where there is now a large tract of unappropriated and uncultivated land; therefore, your petitioners are disposed and resolved, if said land can be procured, to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil. Wherefore your petitioners address your honors, humbly praying that it may please your honors, for the advancement of the best interests of the province, as well as for their own, to have a new concentration, or village, surveyed and laid out in the Great Esopus, with a sufficient quantity of land in the most convenient situation attainable, and divided in such number of lots as the size of the tract will admit.

"And whereas, your petitioners are the first projectors of such an enterprise as the possession and cultivation of land in the Great Esopus, they therefore humbly ask that your honors may give or grant to each of them forty or fifty morgen of land, near or about where the new village shall be located, and your petitioners promise, each for himself, that they will immediately take possession of the land so allotted to them—that they will enclose it with a substantial fence, and at once begin its cultivation—that they will build houses and barns on their lots in the village, and that they will provide each farm with such stock and implements as may be required; and lastly your petitioners humbly ask, that for such village lots and farms they will receive letters patent in the usual form.

"We remain, noble, great, respectful sirs,

"Your obedient servants,

"PHILIP PIETERSE SCHUYLER,

"VOLKERT JANSE,

"GOOSEN GERRITSE,

"ANDRIS HERITSE.

"And as attorneys for Jan Tomase."

ACTION RELATIVE TO THE PETITION.

This petition being considered by the director-general and council on the 6th of April, 1662, it was resolved to

lay out a new village in the Esopus, and accommodate the petitioners as far as the situation would permit.

The men whose names are attached to this petition were not new men or recent emigrants, nor were they merely adventurers or speculators, but old citizens, and of large property in those days. They were active and enterprising in business, held a high position in this community, and occupied offices of trust in Church and State. They were the ancestors of men who, in after-years, held important official positions in the colony and in the State.*

I have been unable to find any records relating to

THE SURVEY AND ALLOTMENT OF THE VILLAGE,

or of the farms, except what is contained in the patents issued April, 1663. There can be no question, however, that this was done soon after the petition of the projectors was considered in April, 1662. This is settled by a letter written by Sheriff Swartwout. Volkert Janse, whose horse was killed, was one of the petitioners. This letter serves also to prove that the petitioners were not slow to take possession of the land, and commence their improvements. The early Dutch officers in the province were educated men, and their methods of business were careful and accurate.

They kept records of all their official transactions, not always bound in books, but often on loose sheets, which were carefully filed. Their descendants or successors have not been in all cases equally careful to preserve what they had prepared. The records of weeks and months and years are missing. Many of them were doubtless lost in the Revolution when the English so long held possession of New York. Some were destroyed by our own State officers, who did not understand the language in which they were written and had no conception of their value. I am credibly informed that within the last fifty years the loose and unbound records were used as waste-paper in the packing of boxes. Within the last ten years many papers were abstracted apparently for the autographs, and few have

* Very few of the first Dutch settlers in America used the surname when writing their signatures. Indeed, very many had no surnames. They were known by their baptismal names, and to distinguish them from others of the same name the fathers' baptismal names terminating in *se* or *sen* were added: as for example, Volkert Janse is Volkert, the son of Jan. The gentlemen whose names are attached to the petition had surnames, but all did not use them. They wrote the names by which they were known in the community, and which custom had legalized. Philip Pieterse Schuyler, from the time he first arrived from Holland, in 1650, until about 1660, always wrote his signature Philip Pieterse. By this he was known in business, by this appointed and acted as a magistrate. After 1660 he added his surname, Schuyler; and in this way—Philip Pieterse Schuyler—with occasional lapses to the old way, he wrote his name until 1674, when he dropped Pieterse, and wrote plain Philip Schuyler. The other signatures to the petition would now be written Volkert Douw, Godson Van Schaick, John Mingael, and Andrew Constable Vander Blaes.

While on names, it may not be amiss to remark the absence of surnames accounts for so many Vans in the Dutch nomenclature. Jan Janse. John the son of John came from Amsterdam, in Holland. In course of time, and to conform to custom, he must have a surname. Not knowing his father had any, he would take the name of the place whence he emigrated, and write his name Jan Janse Van Amsterdam. The Van, being a preposition in Dutch, signifying "of," was written with a small v.

been recovered, although the late secretary (Bigelow) made diligent search for them.

Thus it happens, when in pursuit of any particular records or papers, we find a hiatus instead. It is exceedingly annoying, but there is no remedy. It would have been a great satisfaction to have been able to give the details of the survey, which would have fixed the locality of the new village. As it is, I can only give the descriptions of the farms and village lots, as contained in the patents issued a year later. From these, however, those acquainted with the locality of the city of Kingston and its environs may form a pretty correct idea of the locality of the village founded by the "first projectors."

SUBJECT TO ATTACKS FROM THE INDIANS.

The new village had been located, lots assigned, houses and barns erected, farms distributed, the work of cultivation commenced, but the inhabitants had not yet secured themselves against any sudden attacks from their savage neighbors by the erection of palisades. Something had delayed this necessary work. Either the people were too eager to obtain returns from the soil, or the title to the property was yet in dispute. Whatever the cause, they had neglected by timely precaution to secure their own safety. The director-general, therefore, issued the following notice on the 30th of March, 1663:

"Notice.—All persons who have obtained lots are warned, for the second and last time, that they shall forward expert workmen to fence the farm lots within two months, and to complete the palisades around the village within six months, on the penalty of forfeiture of lands and a fine of twenty-five guilders.

"And that this work may be done properly and quickly, Albert Heymans Roese, Jan Joosten, and Jan Gerritsen are appointed overseers, with authority to expedite a work so necessary, to correct the slothful, and exact the penalties. Done at Wiltwyck, March 30, 1663."

On the 7th April following, only a few days after the director had left on his return to New Amsterdam, the overseers wrote to the director-general and council that they with others interested are anxious to have the work progress to a speedy completion. But in view of the repeated threats of the Indians, who say that, although they have no objections to the construction of buildings, they do object to fortifications and should they be built they would consider it a sign of mischief to them,—they, the overseers, consider it very hazardous to proceed with the work.

"Moreover, these Indians say that the second large piece of land was not included in the treaty of 1660, hence they will not permit us to plow or sow it, nor that it shall be used for pastorage, except they be paid for it.

"Wherefore, we earnestly solicit that you may assist this newly rising village, as in other cases of less importance and exposed to less danger, such as Wiltwyck, New Harlem, New Utrecht, and others. Send us some ammunition, and a few soldiers to remain so long at least until the village is brought into a state of defense, and furnished with a reasonable number of inhabitants who will be able to protect themselves.

"Further we solicit that the presents promised to the Indians last fall, when the Honorable Director and the Secretary visited this place, may be sent speedily, and in some way or other satisfaction may be made to the Indians for the second large parcel of land which is now in dispute, so that we may remain at peace and no more be threatened and molested by these barbarians. Thus in security and without obstruction we may proceed with our work. As it is, with

continued threats and in the midst of rumors of hostile attacks, we consider it too dangerous to go on with the work.

"Signed,

"ALBERT HEYMANS ROOSE.

"JAN JOOSTEN.

"JAN GERRITSE, in his mark.

"At Wiltwyck, April 7, 1663."

Under date April 23, 1663, almost in the same words, the projectors of the new village earnestly petition the director-general and council to hasten forward the promised presents to the Indians, and arrange the matters in dispute, especially as to the second large parcel of land; and they further solicit:

"As there are no grounds suitable for gardens for the cultivation of vegetables near the new village, their arable lands being too distant, a grant of lowland near the kil, that being well adapted to such purposes.

"And further that we may be permitted to pass and repass without molestation or obstruction with our cattle and horses, our wines and beers, our furniture and other effects through the village of Wiltwyck from the strand to the new village. The people of Wiltwyck have already presumed to annoy the settlers in the new village in these matters.

"Done at Beverwyck, April 23, 1663.

(Signed)

"VOLCKERT JANSE.

"PHILIP PIETERSE SCHUYLER.

"JAN TOMASE.

"GOUSEN GERRITSE."

PRESENTS FOR THE INDIANS.

The petitions were presented on behalf of the inhabitants of the new village to the director-general and council on 10th of May, 1663, on which this action was taken.

These petitions being presented to council, and read, it was

"Resolved to continue peace, and to make and convey to the Esopus Indians a valuable present by the first opportunity; the present to consist of three or four pieces of frieze, a few guns, some powder and lead, and a parcel of Neuremberger Wares.

"Done in New Amsterdam, N. Y., 10th of May, 1663."

CHAPTER XI.

THE FIRST ESOPUS INDIAN WAR, IN 1659.

On the 17th of August, 1659, Harmanus Blom, the first minister of Wiltwyck, visited the little settlement of the wilderness and held the first religious services. This visit resulted in a call, an account of which follows in a succeeding chapter.

On the same day Blom met for the first time with the Indians. Immediately after service a party of them appeared near the gate. Accompanied by the solemn minister,—religion was a solemn thing,—the ensign held a parley just out the Strand gate, now somewhere near Schryver's Hotel. One of their chiefs said,—

"We do not harbor any evil intentions against you, and what is reported is untrue. We patiently submit to the blows each of you inflicts on us. We suffered your people to take from us four fields of corn."

Holding up seventeen sticks, he continued: "So many times have your nation struck and injured us at different

places. We wish to live in peace. We pass many things in silence, for we are so inclined. We expect your sachem to fulfill his promise, for so long as he does not we don't believe he is inclined to peace." Stoll and Chambers, through Cit, told them the Governor had meant to come, but had been sick. "He will soon be here."

After this Blom returned to the Mannhattans, and thence sailed for Holland to be ordained and installed. He took with him seventy beavers, on which some faithful servant of the company exacted a duty. This did not please him, for "it is not customary to charge a dominion."

Before this the Indians had threatened to build a fort near the Esopus, on the land which had been given to Stuyvesant. They thought of doing it as an offset to the fortifications of the Christians. This naturally excited the suspicious Dutch settlers. About the same time, too, rumors of massacres above and below reached their ears and added to their fear. Two soldiers, who deserted from Fort Orange, undertook to cross the country to Hartford, but were murdered near the Tachkanic mountains by the *Mohicans*. Some *Raritan*s, tempted by wampum, had butchered a family at Mespeth, L. I. By the time these tales reached Esopus they had magnified into the massacre of a whole settlement. On the 1st of September, 1659, Laurensen, who was commander again, wrote: "The Indians are making bows and arrows night and day." Kaelkop told Cit Davis to leave the Strand, as they meant to drub the baker. This was confirmed by the actual departure of one who worked for Chambers, and the appearance of a *Mayas* and Southern sachem, "whose intent we know not but trust in God, and depend well on our arms." Claes De Reuyter, who lived somewhere near the Little Esopus, was warned to leave his abode lest he should be injured by the young savages. Cit, the trapper, said a rumor of trouble floated among them, and he knew they meant it, because he saw it in their looks and gestures. The reason for this was want of presents, which the general had promised, and for which neglect they suspected him of a design to "surprise them;" also because some maize and beaver were stolen from them during the past winter; and also a farmer had wounded an Indian with a knife. These were the charges which they had, as they are told by the partial story of the aggressors themselves.

On the 4th of September ninety-six Indians appeared without the Strand gate, and held a conference with the Christians. Davis was the interpreter, as usual. Indeed, he liked the business, and the savages liked him. Seating themselves on the ground, one of their old chiefs arose and spoke in substance as follows:

"Brothers: We met yesterday in one of our council-houses and took counsel. We resolved upon every point that was good. To place this beyond doubt, we come now with our wives and children without arms. Now you cannot misconstrue our acts, or report unfavorable suspicion about us.

"Brothers: A *Mingus*, *Seneca*, and a sachem from the South River, with some Indians, have been among us, and advised us to be reconciled and make peace with the Christians. They said we ought to be ashamed to act so against them. With these objects we are now come.

"Brothers: When, about three summers ago, the invasion of Manhattan took place, it is true we entered Esopus, but we did not hurt any person in any manner, as the Dutch can attest. We permitted

the Christians to take possession of their property again, after which we concluded a perpetual peace with them and the *Mayas*, in confirmation of which we locked our arms in an iron chain and said, 'Who breaks the first link, against him war shall be declared.'

"Brothers: We are all inclined to peace, and have no mischief in our hearts. We shall now go at work with a fire burning between us, around which we of both sides will lay down to rest. Other savages tell us the Dutch will slay us while we sleep, but we will not listen to such prattle.

"Brothers: We cannot conceive why you built a fort. It would have been better had each man remained on his own land. Nowhere can you get better corn. Now it is swept away by the water. Your bridge is gone. You cannot reach your maize to drive away the crows.

"Brothers: We were greatly surprised you did not plow, therefore apprehending you were brooding mischief. You ought to plow, for you have nothing to fear from us. It does not please us we can no longer use the path by the guard-house. It is fortunate indeed you beat these sachems who would make use of it, for had they been common people a terrible fight have ensued.

"Brothers: The horses and hogs of Jacob Jansen Stoll destroyed a whole plantation. When we drove the creatures out a horse fell on a stump. Had it been killed by a tree or arrow, it could easily have been noticed. We think it died from starvation.

"Brothers: Here are forty fathoms sewan for the horse we shot at and killed.

"Brothers: This is for the hogs of Jacob Jansen that we killed." (Ten fathoms.)

"Brothers: This is for taking four Christian prisoners." (Three fathoms.)

Presenting five more, he added:

"Brothers: This is to pacify you entirely, and this (five fathoms) that your warriors may not beat us in the future. For the labor we will pay in sewan."

To these frank proposals Stoll, Chambers, and Laurensen could only answer they could do nothing until the director came. Month after month had passed since this reply had been given, which still irritated the Indians. Stuyvesant committed a blunder in not empowering the settlers and his commandant to make peace, and in not furnishing the means. Sloops were constantly sailing up the river, by which he could readily have sent all needed supplies. Perhaps he did not fear any trouble. At least he had no reason to apprehend any, unless it was begun by the whites. They were in the feverish excitement which would not tolerate a good word from a red man. They were like a client who is blinded to all good qualities of his opponent, and thinks his mildness and morality a snare. They would have trouble, and did have it.

Chambers had not moved with the rest to the village, but remained on his land and gathered his crops. He had one to sell when his was the only grain to be got. He does not seem to have entertained the same suspicious others did. There were a few others like him, but their names are not preserved.

On the night of the 16th of September, as the story was told by Bevy, otherwise Esquasicond, Marchack-nemens, otherwise Macheschapet, Catskill Indians, a party of eight savages, after husking corn for Chambers at Fox Hall during the day, asked him for some brandy. He answered, "When it is dark." As soon as evening came he gave them a big bottle. For this they said, "We thank you for so much."

They then said, "Let us go to the liquor-house to drink it." But one of the party proposed to have their spree by

a brook, which was agreed on, whereupon they built a small fire and began their frolic. About midnight their bottle was empty, when one of the party went to Chambers with sewan to buy more. He having gone, the same Indian walked up to a soldier and asked him for some, offering the wampum in payment. After asking, "What good is sewan to me?" he filled the bottle and gave it to him. When he returned the drinking continued, until the party began to pull hair, howling and fighting. At this point one savage discharged a gun loaded only with powder. Now one of the party proposed to adjourning. "He felt some sensation in his body as if they all should be killed." The others jeered him for this fear, saying, "Who'd kill us? We never harmed the Dutch; why should they kill us?" But he replied, "My heart feels heavy within me, —my heart is full of fear;" and again entreated his companions to leave the place, withdrawing himself to one side. In the mean time their terrible hue and cry had alarmed the people within the stockade (Wiltwyck), and Ensign Smit detached Sergeant Laurensen and nine or ten men to go out by one gate to reconnoitre and return by the other, but with strict injunctions to harm no one. This officer soon sent word that some savages were on a frolic. On the receipt of this news, Jacob Jansen Stol allowed he would head a sortie against them.

Accordingly, although contrary to the orders of Smit, he, Jacob Jansen van Stoutenburgh, Thomas Higgins, Gysbert Phillipsen van Velthuyzen, Evert Pels, Jan Arentsen, Barent Harmensen, Martin Hofman, Gilles de Hecker, Abel Direksen, and James the mason, marched out and fired a volley of m-ketry among them as they lay around the fire. One was knocked in the head with an axe and left for dead, but he revived and made off; one fled, one was taken prisoner. Another, while lying on the ground, was hewn on the head with a cutlass, which roused him and he fled. The others escaped. "The Dutch thereupon retreated to the fort with great speed."

The ensign, knowing full well the consequences of this butchery, set to work to find who commanded the fire. The guilty cast the blame on the Indians, saying they fired first. Smit, who was a gallant and discreet officer, finding he could no longer control the people, for they all acted their own way, resolved to avail himself of an order of the director to return to the Mannhattans, and accordingly announced he would leave the next day. This caused great excitement and much earnest opposition. They did not know what to do. He was intractable. Finding they could do nothing by persuasion, Stol and Chambers wittily hired all the boats in the neighborhood. Baffled thus, Smit now sent Christopher Davis to the director with information of the true condition of Esopus. This man went down the river in a canoe, having been escorted to the Strand by eight soldiers and ten or eleven citizens, under command of Sergeant Laurensen. This was on the 21st of September, 1659. When this party were returning to the village they fell into an ambuscade near the City Hall lot and were surrounded, when the sergeant and thirteen men surrendered without firing a shot. The rest fled and reached the gate in safety.

War now began in earnest. The savages, to the number

of five or six hundred, surrounded the place and kept up a constant skirmish. Throwing firebrands, they set fire to the house of Jacob Sebers, which, with many barracks, stacks, and barns, was burned. They next commenced a desperate assault, and came very near carrying the place, but through Providence this was averted. But, owing to the ample protection afforded by the palisades, only one man was killed and two wounded. Failing in this, the savages next killed all the horses, cattle, and hogs they could find outside the defenses. For three weeks they kept up a constant siege, so that "none dare go abroad." Unable to make any impression on the town, they vented their fury on the unfortunate prisoners.

Jacob Jansen van Stoutenburgh, Abraham Vosburg, a son of Cornelis B. Slecht, and five or six others were forced to run the gauntlet, and were then tied to stakes, where, after they were beaten and cut in the most cruel manner, they were "burned alive."

I wish I knew the names of all those who were then cruelly killed or suffered the horrors of captivity among the Esopus Indians. Thomas Clapboard, William the carpenter, Peter Hillebrants, and Evert Pels' son, with those already named, are the only individuals mentioned. Clapboard was nickname for Chambers. He was carried by a party of six warriors down the Esopus Kill, where, when night came on, he managed, while the captors were asleep, to strike five on the head while lying, and killed the sixth before he could fly, when he escaped. One soldier escaped, and Peter Laurensen and Peter Hillebrants were ransomed. Pels' son, who was a youth, was adopted into an Indian family. Afterwards, when the savages were importuned to return him to his parents, Kaekop said he was in one of their villages, and "took there a wife, who became pregnant, and she was unwilling to part with him or he with her." The savages all averred the same thing, and said, "He wished to stay with his squaw, as he ought to do." Perhaps they both joined the Christian settlement afterwards,—perhaps not; but, if they did, the Pels have as much to boast of as the descendants of Pocahontas.

When the news of this cruel war was received in New Amsterdam, "fear seized the souls of the whole colony." "The farmers, apprehending a new massacre, fled in every direction, abandoning their harvested grain, cattle, and even their nearest inhabited villages on Long Island." The blow fell heavier, because the energies of the people were already prostrated by fever and other diseases. The colony was never in a worse plight. There were only "six or seven sick soldiers" in garrison at Fort Amsterdam. Stuyvesant himself was sick. But the indomitable will of this able man gave up to no obstacles without an effort. He visited all the neighboring villages, encouraged the fearful and timid, and urged the farmers to stockade their towns. He convened the schepens, burgomasters, and militia officers, and laid before them the true condition of Esopus and its great need of assistance. They thought the heat of drums would bring plenty of volunteers, to encourage which they proposed the Indians should be "good prizes." To this he objected, but, being overruled, he tried it. At the end of two days only six or seven men had enlisted. He now sent Capt. Newton and Lieut. Stillwell to the English towns

for assistance, while he wrote to Fort Orange and Rensselaerwyck for help. His communication to the latter town reached just after the return of the commissioners who had been at "Caughnawagah" to treat with the proud *Iroquois*. The news of the troubles in Esopus had reached them before they left that place, and they had their promise, should the Esopus Indians come with presents to get their co-operation against the Christians, they would say, "Away with ye, ye beasts, ye swine! We will have nothing to do with ye!" The people of Fort Orange could give no other succor without leaving their own homes defenseless. The director now conscripted all the garrison, the company's servants, the hands in his brewery, and the clerks, into the service. The inhabitants made great opposition to these efforts, saying they were not liable to go abroad to fight savages. Resolved to relieve the besieged, if possible, he now ordered a parade of the city militiamen. He appealed to their "honor and duty," and asked those who would go to "step out." Only twenty-five or twenty-six came forward. Chagrined and mortified, he now ordered them to cast lots, and that the unlucky should be ready to go by the next Sabbath, under pain of fifty guilders. He allowed, "if any person was weak-hearted or afraid," he might procure a substitute. Honor and shame silenced every mouth.

A full detail of all the acts of the people about New Amsterdam, on this occasion, does not belong to this work, but they exhibited a shameful want of Christian heart and courage, such as never disgraced any other colony since a part of the original States.*

On Sunday evening, the 9th of October, after the second service, the expedition, consisting of one hundred drafted men, forty volunteers, twenty-five or six Englishmen, and nearly as many Indians from Long Island, embarked for Esopus, which it reached the next day. Here he heard the siege had been raised thirty-six hours. The savages finding, after repeated assaults, they could make no impression on the works, and "had only succeeded in wounding five or six more," they retreated to their homes, whither Stuyvesant could not pursue them, "for the whole country was inundated with nearly a foot of water from the frequent heavy rains." Unable to employ so large a force, he soon returned to the Mannhattans. While re-embarking an occurrence happened which he "blushed to mention." As there were not boats enough to convey all on board at once, the drafted men were obliged to wait until the rest were aboard. The sentinels, hearing a dog bark, fired. The impression immediately prevailed that the Indians were at hand, and a general panic seized the whole body. Some threw themselves into the water, when no enemy was to be seen or heard. They got on board, however, without losing a man. It was fortunate that the rains prevented any expedition into the interior with such troops, for the least resistance might have caused a rout and massacre.

Before leaving he strengthened the garrison, still leaving Smit in command. But the savages only now and then made their appearance again, to make threats and keep people vigilant. In the meanwhile, the authorities at Fort Orange sent two *Mohiquas* chiefs with Misameret, a

Mohican sachem, to conclude an armistice. In this they succeeded on the 1st of November, after a five days' stay, having at the same time ransomed two men. This was to continue as long as the director should elect. Hoping he could now conclude a permanent peace, the director again visited the place, November 28th, but the savages were afraid of him. About the middle of the following month they brought in "some turkey and deer to see if we were sincere." Some powder was given in exchange, which had a "happy effect." But Smit said, "We place no confidence in them, nor they in us. Winter and scarcity of corn alone retard hostilities." Some ten or twelve hogs yet remained among the Indians, but when asked for them they did not know their whereabouts. How they were taken I have not learned. Indeed, I don't know much about the true sufferings of the whites at this time. Vigilant watching and tiresome expeditions into the wilderness, on short rations, were the duties of the winter. At one time they destroyed one of the towns of "twenty or thirty families each," and killed many Indians. It is strange that a town like Kingston has such an epic history and yet her people know not of it. The sufferings of her fathers and mothers were equal to that of any other town in America. Why have their children forgotten them?

Director Stuyvesant now proposed to make a formal declaration of war. He thought it too horrible and humiliating "for an honorable and liberty-loving nation, which, through God's blessing, has freed herself from Spanish tyranny and the Inquisition, to bear what had passed at Esopus,"—one savage presumed to be as good as two Dutchmen,—wherefore, "to restore the downfalling Batavian reputation," he would fight.

He said the people of Esopus could produce more grain than all the other settlements, therefore the greater need of the measures he proposed. The Indians meant to drive out all except one family, which could live at the Strand and furnish necessities. He would first increase the military strength of the colony, and until this was done he proposed "ruse for ruse, and to lead them away by chicanery."

There was one member of his council who had some justice in his heart, and this was Van Ruyven, secretary of the colony. He opposed the scheme, if it could be avoided, reminding them that the whites, not the red men, were the aggressors; how slow they were in raising troops; that another effort should be made for peace; and if war must be made, it should be deferred until autumn, when they could destroy the maize, which they plant "deep in the country, in one or another unknown corner," for food in the cold season. Notwithstanding this weighty advice, the members of this council agreed to declare war, but advised it be deferred until "fall."

After this determination, March 15th, Goetchels, chief of the *Wappingers*, appeared before their council at the *Mannhattans*, and asked for peace in the name of Pegh-Pegh-quanoek, Pem-myrameek, Prenwanuack, and See-wechamnee, sachems of the *Esopus* Indians. "They were very fearful all winter the Dutch would make war. They had the sewan and beaver all ready to make peace." "They did not come themselves, because they were full of fear."

* Albany Rec., xvi. 60-90; xviii. 38; O.C., I. 298-400; Brothhead's N. Y., ii. 660.

The director answered they only wanted "an empty peace." The chief answered it was only the "Kaele Baekers" ("empty heads") who talk of war; that all principal men, "especially Kaelkop and Pem-myrameck, begged for peace." They wanted to meet at Esopus.

The director had, in the meanwhile, importuned the Amsterdam Chamber of Directors of the West India Company for reinforcements of men, money, and supplies. He wished to be able to protect the settlers, and thereby encourage emigration. "If a farmer cannot plow, sow, and reap in a new-settled country without being harassed and disheartened, if a citizen and merchant cannot freely navigate the streams and rivers, they will, doubtless, leave the country and look for some better place to reside, where the government will protect them."

The directors sent some troops and directed him to employ the *Magus* against the Esopus savages. Stuyvesant demurred to this, for, he said, they were a proud, vain-glorious nation, made worse by their victories over the French and French Indians. If he employed them, the Dutch would be more contemptible in the eyes of the other tribes, and they were "inflated." If the recompense was not sufficient in their eyes, "they would incessantly revile us;" to which if we retorted, a fight would ensue. He therefore thought it best "to stand on our feet as long as possible."*

The savages had good cause for their fear, for, while these negotiations were going on, Smit was pursuing them to their "remote corners." On the 15th of March he marched, with forty men, about eight or nine English miles into the interior, where they discovered sixty savages. These fled without offering any resistance, but the Dutch soldiers fired at them as they ran, "killing three or four." They also took twelve prisoners. Returning from the pursuit they destroyed Fort "Wiltmeet," and captured much maize, beans and peas, and many peltries. This fort was, doubtless, either in Rosendale or Marbletown.

On the 18th, Stuyvesant arrived at the Strand, and went up to the village to meet the red men. They had frequently requested him to come, but now, owing to the fearful stroke of Smit, they were afraid to approach him. Irritated by the fooling, he now resolved to declare war. He therefore sent the plunder and prisoners to Manhattan, and, ordering the remnant of the tribes driven across the Catskill Mountains, he sailed to Fort Orange, where, on the 25th, he issued a formal declaration of war against them "and their adherents."

Shortly before this he had covenanted with all the river Indians south of the Esopus that they should remain neutral. He now made a treaty with the *Wappingers*, thus securing their friendship. By this he drew his Christian coil around the poor Esopus savages.

On the 3d of April two parties of savages appeared on the opposite side of the Esopus Creek, made derisive gestures, such as turning up the buttocks, and challenged the Dutch to fight. They yelled out they could hang the prisoners if they liked. The next day they came again, and promised to come on the morrow. Smit now determined

to ambush them. Accordingly, very early the next morning, he hid forty-three men "among the rocks over the creek," about "two or three gun-shots" from the fort (Kingston).† One hundred Indians soon made their appearance, but their scouts discovered the snare. The whites now began a general attack, and followed them for an hour, killed three, wounded two, and took one, with a loss of only three horses. Smit then returned to the fort. A few days after this expedition he took fourteen prisoners through a stratagem.

The savages were all the while bawling "for peace, peace." On the 23d some *Mohawk* chiefs appeared before Montagne, secretary of Fort Orange, and presented eighteen fathoms of sewan in their name, with a prayer for a treaty. This was refused for want of power, and the petitioners referred to the director and council. Two days before this the *Cutskill* and *Mohican* tribes asked the same thing in their behalf, and offered in their name to give up all land on the Esopus, and exchange prisoners and booty.

In these days, Eskurias, *alias* Aepjen (Ape), Assamad, and Beresbay, three sachems of the latter tribe, now fully aroused, plead their ease before the director. Laying down two strings of wampum, one of them said, "This is a pledge that the Esopus sachems, Kælebaekers, young and old, men and women, desired peace." These belts were taken up, but Stuyvesant assured them peace could only be assured by their coming to New Amsterdam. Presenting two other belts, they asked the prisoners might be released. They were told this could not be done, and the sewan was returned. Then they laid down twelve, and renewed the request. This was refused also.

"What, then, are your intentions with these men?" exclaimed one of the chiefs. "What have they done with the Christian prisoners?" was the reply.

The Indians, finding all their efforts fruitless, now held a short consultation, after which one of their number laid a belt of wampum at the director's feet, and requested the war be confined to the Esopus country. They were now assured this lay in their own hands. As long as they were friendly to the Dutch they should not be molested. Other belts of sewan were now laid at his feet, "to wipe out the remembrance of the rejection of those they had offered for the prisoners." These were taken up, and each of them given in return a blanket, a piece of frieze, an axe, a knife, a pair of stockings, two small kettles, and one pound of powder.

These ambassadors then departed well satisfied, having first obtained a pass for the Esopus chiefs.‡

The next day, May 25th, about twenty Esopus Indians were sent to the hot and unhealthy island of Curaçoa, with directions to the vice-director of the colony they should "be employed there, or at Bunarie, with the company's negroes." Three or four others were kept to be punished "as may be thought proper and necessity may demand." Our Christian fathers—no, our Christian rulers—in this committed an immoral, cruel act, which was the cause of a cruel, horrible massacre. The only excuse Stuyvesant gave was "because their enlargement would have a tendency

* Atb. Rec., iv. 331; xvi. 101-7; xviii. 54, 60, 69, 102-3; O'C. N. Y., ii. 40-41.

† Atb. Rec., xvi. 127, 134; Dutch MS., xiii. 92.

‡ Historical MS., vol. viii. 80.

to create disaffection towards our nation. Our barbarous neighbors would glory as if they had inspired us with terror." Had the punishment for this infamous act but fallen on the heads of those who committed it, we could but have said "justice had had her way;" but the retribution fell on the wives, sons, and daughters of Esopus, our innocent fathers and mothers.* "The Indians never forget their brothers."

Smit, having had a quarrel with Mattys Roelofsen's wife about some beer, and having been well plied with her tongue, complained to the director. He could not do less than reprimand her, for he must needs sustain a valiant officer. Let no one think I threw this little episode in to cast a slur on Smit. He was an able, valiant man, but such men have the experience of other men. He was human.

Two days after the banishment of the prisoners the ensign sent out seventy-five men, with an Indian prisoner, Disquaaras, as guide. This party discovered, "at the second fall on Kit David's Kill," a few savages planting maize on the opposite bank. The second fall here referred to is what is generally called Lefevre's Falls, at the Rock Lock, in the town of Rosendale. The maize land was undoubtedly the flat now in possession of Timothy P. Tilson, and long included in "John Van Campen's lands." The creek being "high," the Dutch could not cross; but the savages fled, when the whites returned to the fort.

Maritje Hansen, wife of Jurien Westphael, now informed them the Indians had concentrated themselves in an almost inaccessible place, "about nine miles, or three hours, higher up, above the above-mentioned fall, where it is quite easy to ford the stream." This was either in Rochester or Wawarsing. Upon this information they proceeded forthwith to surprise the enemy in his works. When within sight of their dwellings, they saw some women and children planting, but the barking of their dogs gave them the alarm, whereupon they fled without firing a shot. They left behind them Preymaker (Preymaker), "the oldest and best of their chiefs." He was father of the guide, Disquaaras, and as true a son of the forest as ever breathed. Armed with a gun, six knives, and a tomahawk, he, crippled and bent with age, haughtily cried out, "What are ye doing here, ye dogs?" aiming his gun at the soldiers. But the gun was quickly wrenched from his hands, the other weapons snatched from his belt, and put in charge of a guard. He was the same sachem who lived below Hurley, and a stream is yet named after him.

On looking about them they found this old man's canoe, with which they crossed the creek to the other Indians' dwellings. They only found some beans, a few peltries, and one gun. Having destroyed all they could find, the expedition was about to return. Preymaker "being too old to walk, and the distance too great to carry him, we struck him down with his own axe." On their way back they were attacked by some savages, who were concealed in some bushes, and had one man wounded. "Making flight, the Indians fled to a thick woods, where they could not be pursued," when the company marched on home.†

* Alb. Rec., xiv, 258-61; O.C. N. Y., ii, 410-11.

† Alb. Rec., xvi, 123, 129.

This took place while Senwackenamo, one of the Esopus sachems, was at "Gamoenapa," interceding with the *Huckensucks* and *Haverstraws* to get them to mediate in favor of a cessation of hostilities. On the 3d of June, Oratany, chief of these tribes, appeared before the director, and sued for peace in their name. He said Senwackenamo, only a few days before, had called together the *Wanwassietje* Indians (*Wawarsings*), and asked them what they would do. "We will fight no more," was their answer. He next asked the squaws "what seemed best." They answered, "Let us plant our fields in peace and live in quiet." He then went to the young men, who lived apart in another quarter, "and asked their opinion, too." "They would not kill either hog or fowl any more." Having now the consent of all classes to make peace, he had come down to get them to intercede in their behalf. While here, only the day before, he had heard of the expedition of Smit, and the death of "their greatest and best chief." "This news fell heavily on his heart." He knew not what to do. He returned home "to appease his people," and would return in ten or twelve days. He left the *Huckensuck* and *Haverstraw* Indians to do the best they could with the Dutch. "He had no hope."

Oratany was assured the Christians wanted peace. "It is very strange, then," he answered, "your people were so recently engaged against the savages, and had killed their chief. They lament his loss."

Stuyvesant told him it was their custom to use all their power while they had no solid peace. He should have said he meant to make an example of the despised Esopus natives which all should heed. It was now agreed that there should be a truce, while he, Oratany, and his sachems went up to Esopus with Claes de Ruyter, to see what the true disposition of the Indians was. "Now," said this warrior, "I will see if these savages mean anything good." Claes was accordingly authorized to go with them and make a treaty, provided they would return the ransom paid for prisoners afterwards murdered and retire from the Esopus lands. He could promise them, if they were peaceable, "they may, in time, get some of their men back."

He and Commander Smit soon reported that they were willing to accept these terms, but wanted the director to come with an interpreter called "Weather Cock." The Minnesinck savages, who had been engaged with the Esopus, and had lost twelve warriors, likewise wished to come to amicable terms.

The council of New Netherland now concluded to send Stuyvesant to the Esopus, with two old burgomasters, Martin Cregier and Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland, "to advise with him." On the 7th of July this party left the Manhattans and sailed up the river. On the 9th they received on board the Highland chiefs, who sent two Indians to notify the Esopus savages of their arrival, not a soul having as yet come. On Sunday, the 11th, they again sent them word to come,—"the sooner the better." Two days passed, and no sachems, but word came, "Perhaps they will come to-morrow, perhaps not at all."

Incensed at this apparent fooling, a meeting of all the sachems present was called, and the director, through the interpreter, spoke:

"Brothers: Ye all know well that we have not caused this war. After the Esopus Indians burned three of our houses and murdered one of our men, a year ago, we forgave them and renewed the chain of friendship with them, promising the one to the other, that we could not thenceforth again wage war, though one man was killed; but the murderer should be surrendered and punished. Notwithstanding all this, the Esopus savages took some of our people prisoners not ten moons ago, burnt several houses, besieged and stormed Esopus, though they pretended during the siege to be inclined to peace. They then consented to receive a ransom for the prisoners, but when it was brought out to the gate they carried it away by force, retained our prisoners, and afterwards murdered eight or nine more in an infamous manner. Brothers: It was this compelled us to take up the hatchet.

"Brothers: On the earnest entreaties of Indian friends, who solicited peace in their behalf, and on the intercession of our allies, the *Maquas*, the *Mahicans*, the *Highlands*, the *Minquas*, *Katskills*, and other tribes, we concluded a truce with our enemies, who seemed much rejoiced, and solicited us to come in person to conclude a treaty. We came with our friends, yet those of Esopus hang back. They come not nor speak a word of peace. Ye see clearly it is not our fault. Brothers: The Esopus Indians play the fool with you as well as with us.

"Brothers: Our station will not permit us to remain here in uncertainty any longer. Even ye are tired with waiting, and I am as willing to depart as we. We request you to remember these, our words, communicate them to all the other sachems, our brothers, and to all the Indians, our friends, and tell them, as we have done before, that they must not meddle with the Esopus savages, nor suffer them to live among them. And now tell the Esopus savages we will yet wait till evening. Brothers: When yonder sun goes down we depart, if they be not here."

Towards evening, Kaelkop (Bald Head), Seewackamano, Nosabowan, and Pemmyrawaek, Esopus sachems, appeared. The next day, the 15th of July, they and Adogbegnewalquo, Bequesecade, Ogkneket, *Maquas*; Eskyras, *alias* Aepje (Ape), Ampunist, *Mahicans*; Keeseweig, Machack-neecun, *Catskills*; Onderis Hocque, Kaskongeritschage, *Minquas*; Isseschahga, Wisachganio, *Wappingers*; Oratauy, Carstaugh, *Hickensacks*; Warehan, Staten Island sachems, the director and his advisers, "Old Weather Cock, Arent Van Carler," interpreter, and all the inhabitants of Esopus, "Christian as well as savage," met on the flat near the Strand gate, just without the village, "under the blue sky of heaven."

John Vanderlyu meant to paint a picture of this imposing conference, but neglected it until it was too late. It is truly sorrowful he did not commemorate his birthplace by transferring this epic scene to canvas.

Onderis, sachem of the *Minquas*, arose, and thus addressed the Christians:

"The savages of Esopus have complained to us that they were involved in a heavy war with the Dutch. We answered them, Why did ye begin it? It is all your fault; we cannot, therefore, help you in your necessity, but we shall intercede in your behalf, and do all in our power to obtain for you peace. We have now brought a present in return for that with which they solicited our assistance for a peace, which we now request in their behalf. If they cannot obtain it now, those of Esopus must return home weeping."

Stuyvesant answered he would consent to it "if we could place confidence in that peace." Having proposed the same thing over and over again, he asked the *Minquas*, *Maquas*, and other chiefs, if they would be sureties that they would not act again as they had done.

A *Mohawk* sachem now arose and spoke to the Esopus chiefs:

"The whole country is now convened in behalf of you, who begun this quarrel, to procure you peace. If this be once concluded, break

it never again. If ye do break it and treat us with contempt, we shall never again intercede for you."

Onderis again took the word and said,—

"Ye must not renew this quarrel; neither kill horse nor cow, nor steal any property. Whatever ye want ye must purchase or earn. Ye must live with the Dutch as brothers."

After a few more speeches to one another, he continued,—

"Ye cause the *Minquas* and *Maquas* great losses. This is not your land. It is ours. Therefore expect not this, but throw down the hatchet. Tread it so deep into the earth that it shall never be taken up again."

At the close of this address, he presented them a belt of white wampum.

The *Maquas* then addressed the Dutch, and told them they too must not renew this trouble, "nor beat the Esopus savages in the face, and then laugh at them." Taking an axe from the hands of an Esopus chief, he threw it on the ground, jumped on it, and said, "Now they will never commence this quarrel again."

The Esopus chief, arising slowly, said,—

"The hatchet have we permitted to be taken from our hands, and to be trodden in the ground. We will never take it up again!"

Stuyvesant now submitted the conditions of the peace, which were agreed to. All hostilities were to cease,—all injuries forgiven and forgotten; the Dutch to have all the land of Esopus, and the Indians to depart from and not to plant thereon; the directors to pay eight hundred schepels corn for the Christian prisoners, "one half this harvest, and the other next year, when the maize is ripe." Further, the Esopus savages were not to kill any horses, cattle, or hogs, and if they did were to pay for them, or remain under arrest until such time as damages were paid, the Dutch agreeing to the same terms. There was not to be war for murder, but the guilty parties to be punished; the Indians not to approach the plantations or dwellings armed, as before, and only to drink brandy and spirituous liquors "in their own camp, deep in the woods, at a great distance." Finally, the peace was to include the friends of both sides, and the chiefs mentioned were to be surety for the observance of these conditions by the Esopus Indians, and, in case of any infraction, "to assist the Dutch in subduing them."

This ended what is termed the first Esopus war. We here give all the data respecting it we could find, but much of interest that transpired during this period is lost. By the address of Stuyvesant and the allusions of the chiefs, incidents of a thrilling nature took place, but, unlike those of most of the settlements, they had no chronicler. We can but therefore add that the director did not display much true statesmanship in not returning the Indian prisoners. He told their brethren perhaps they would get some of them back,—perhaps not. They must think them dead. Such treatment would rankle in the bosom of white men. How much more, then, did it rankle in the hearts of these savages! Every few months they would ask, "Where are our brothers?" When Stuyvesant left Esopus, he went up the river to settle some troubles with the Indian runners. While at Fort Orange, he held a grand council with the *Senecas*, who had been included in the peace at "Mamakating" (Esopus). "Set now at liberty the savages ye have taken prisoners there," they said. "We are

sometimes obliged to pass by that path." The injustice was too great for even these cruel warriors. When Stuyvesant's report of these proceedings reached the directors of the West India Company, they were greatly pleased, and urged "their wings may be cropped" and "the cultivation of land undertaken with greater zeal."

CHAPTER XII.

ORGANIZATION OF WILTWYCK IN 1661.

I.—WILTWYCK IN 1661.

THE inhabitants of Esopus celebrated the New Year, 1661, by firing guns and a muster of the militia, after which they were regaled with wine by a "few of the principal barghers." Blom, who seems to have been Puritanic in regard to these old observances, took exceptions to them and remonstrated, calling the "custom a heathenish one." But this did not prevent several from getting quite "be-fuddled."

There were at this time fifteen farmers in the settlement, who cultivated about five hundred morgen, or eleven hundred acres, of land. There were also some twenty families of laborers and artisans. As land was then cultivated, it took many hands to work a farm of fifty acres. This drew around the boers' hearths young men, bachelors without a home, adventurers who had nothing to lose and all to gain. The Dutch military service contained much of this element, who, when they wished, left it; for Stuyvesant was very willing they should take this course, for the good of the colony. In this manner, Jonas Rantzou, Jacob Burbans, Jan Laquire, Jacob Van Campen, Peter Lamberts, Michael Verre, Walleraud Dumont, Jochem Hendrix ("Schoonmaker"), Jan Van Amesfort, Gerret Van Campen, Jan Vandebush, and others, located there.

The number of dwellings in the village was thirty-five, with the parsonage, church, barns, and barracks. The buildings were mostly built of logs, tightened with mud, made after the custom of backwoodsmen in latter days. The roofs were covered with plank, reed, and straw. The latter material was especially used for the barns, but, by ordinance of the schepens, it was soon prohibited within the stockade as dangerous. Much of the reed they cut on the flats along the creek. There was a place down on Chambers' land especially noted for it. It was the same reed used for "quills" by weavers. The chimneys were built of stone, outside the houses, which were at first one story high with a loft. Slecht's house stood at the mill-gate. Walleraud Dumont erected one next to his, two years later. Thomas Chambers lived in what is now Green Street, near the Lucas turnpike. The church stood on the ground yet belonging to the First Reformed Church of Kingston, on the corner of Wall and Main Streets. Wall was then named "Dwars Straat,"—Cross Street. The church was a rude building, uncomfortable in winter, for "snow blew through into it in great heaps." The parsonage stood hard by the church.

A small grist-mill had been built quite early just below

the spot where the tannery now stands, on North Front Street, which "Peter de Muelenaar" attended to. I infer it belonged to Slecht. The latter gentleman also had a brewery on the south side of the mill-gate. Here good beer was made for more than one hundred and fifty years. Esopus beer had as good a reputation as Albany ale has now. Jan de Backer (Baker) carried on a bakery, but I know not where his shop was.

Down on the Strand a fort had been built long before, on which were now mounted two guns. A small detachment of men from the garrison at the village kept watch in it to guard stores, traders, and strangers. Opposite it, on the south side of the Rondout Creek, Christopher Davis had a small house, in which he generally lived. He seems to have been born to suffer poverty, but not restraint. Evert Pels had a trading-house near the fort, which was a great drinking-place, especially for river sailors. Being generally a rough set, his house was the scene of many fights, in which the Indians often got punneled.

II.—THE NAME WILTWYCK GIVEN TO ESOPUS BY GOVERNOR STUYVESANT.

Such was the condition of the little settlement at "Esopus" in the spring of 1661, when Governor Stuyvesant created it a village, named it "Wiltwyck,"* by the following order, which is the first entry in the Esopus records, and which we give in Dutch with a translation:

"Anno 1661. Den 16. May.

"Man regent, en Generael Directeur Petrus Stuyvesant, was gelast ende geauthoriseert, tot alle Saken van Directie, valende tot gemeene beste van alle landen, van Nieuw-Nederland, ende alles ydt macht, en last, van de eelce heeren bewint hebbenden, der Geocyteerde West India Company.

"uyt welecke oorzaecke, den voorge melden vromen, Directeur, Generael Petrus Stuyvesant, ziende den staet ende gelegentheit van eenen Plaetz, genaemt de Esopes nu, ses, a, seven, Jaren bewoont, ende gesticht door den Selven.

"heeft aengesien den Staet, ende pupelatie van den Selven, stelt ons plaets tot een Dorp, en vereert den naem van Wiltwyck, waer mee het van nu voortaan sal benaemt worden."

"Governor and Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant, commissioned and authorized in the control of all affairs falling to the public good of all the country of New Netherland, and all by power and permission of the Honorable Lords, the Directors of the Privileged West India Company; therefore, the aforesaid, valiant Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant, observing the situation and condition of a place named 'Esopus,' now inhabited six or seven years, and pleased thereat, hath, in consideration of the state and population of the same, created our place into a village, and honored it with the name of Wiltwyck, by which it shall be called from now henceforth."

III.—FIRST CHARTER OF WILTWYCK.

In the year 1661 a formal charter was granted for Wiltwyck, which we give below:

"Petrus Stuyvesant, in behalf of the High and Mighty Lords, the States-General of the United Netherlands, and the Lords Directors of the Privileged West India Company, Director-General of New Netherland, Curacao, Aruba, and Buenaire and dependencies, together

* Stuyvesant gave it this cognomen in honor of the Indians, who had made "a free gift" of the soil. The word is susceptible of two or more renderings in English, both approximating to the same idea. It is derived from two Dutch words, Wilt, wild or Indian, and wyk, retreat, refuge, and ward or parish; from which we can interpret Wild Retreat, Indian Refuge, Wild or Indian Parish. From the fact first stated, the Governor meant either Indian Retreat, Indian Refuge, or Indian Village.

with the High Council. To all who see or hear this read—Greeting: Be it known that their Honors, hoping and wishing nothing else but the prosperity and welfare of their good inhabitants generally, and particularly that of the residents in the village of Wiltoyck, situated in the Esopus; and desiring that this may be effected and preserved with more love, peace, and harmony, and to show each inhabitant of the aforesaid village, and prove by deed its effects. So is it, that the aforesaid Director-General and Council, considering the increased population of said village, resolve to favor its inhabitants with a subaltern Court of Justice, and to organize it as far as possible and the situation of the country will permit, in conformity with the customs of the city of Amsterdam in Holland; but so, that from all judgments an appeal may be made to the Director-General and Council in New Netherland, who shall reserve the power to give the final decision. It is therefore, necessary, so that everything may be effected with due order and respect, that there be chosen as judges honest, intelligent persons possessing real estate, peaceable men, good subjects to their Lords and Patroons, and the high administration appointed by them in this country; professors of the Reformed Religion, as it is now preached in the United Netherlandish churches, in conformity to the word of God, and the orders of the Synod of Dordrecht; which Court of Justice, for the present time, till otherwise shall be ordained by the aforesaid Lords Patroons in their authorized administration, shall consist of a Sheriff, being *in loco*, who shall summon, in the name of the Director-General and Council, the appointed Schepens, and preside at their meetings; and with him three Schepens, who for the present time and ensuing year, beginning with the last of May next, are elected by the Director-General and the Council aforesaid, and confirmed after they shall have taken their oath, Evert Pels, Cornelis Barentsen Slecht, and Elbert Heymanse Roosa. Before whom all cases relative to the police, security, and peace of the inhabitants of Esopus, so, too, all suits between man and man shall be brought, heard, examined, and determined by definitive judgment, to the amount of fifty guilders and below it, without appeal. But on higher sums it shall be left to the discretion of the aggrieved to appeal to the Director-General and Council aforesaid, provided that he enters the appeal in due time, and procures bail for the prosecution and expenses of the law-suit, according to law.

"If there be a disparity of votes and opinions on any concurrent affairs, then the minority shall coincide with the majority without contradiction. But it is permitted to those who adopt another opinion or advice, to have their sentiments and advice registered on the roll or protocol. But they shall by no means publish out of Court their advice, or communicate the same to the parties, under arbitrary correction, at the discretion of the bench.

"The Sheriff shall, in conformity to the first article, preside at the meeting, collect the votes, and act as Secretary till further orders, or until the population is increased. But, whenever he shall act for himself, or in behalf of the rights of the Lords Patroons, or in behalf of justice, instead of the Attorney-General, in all such cases he shall leave his seat, and absent himself from the bench, and in such cases he shall not have an advisory, much less a casting vote. In all such cases, one of the oldest Schepens shall preside in his place.

"What in the aforesaid article is decreed with regard to the Sheriff shall take place, in a similar manner, with respect to the Schepens, whenever, in the aforesaid Court, any cases or questions might occur between them as parties or others, nearly allied in blood to the appointed Schepens, as when a brother, brother-in-law, or a cousin is concerned,—viz., in the first and right line.

"All the inhabitants of Esopus are, till further orders, either from the Lords Patroons, or their higher magistrates, subjected and may be summoned before the aforesaid Sheriff and Commissaries, who shall hold their court, in the village aforesaid, every fortnight,—harvest time excepted,—unless necessity or occasion might otherwise require.

"To procure the good inhabitants of Wiltoyck a civil and easy administration of justice, the Sheriff as President, and the Schepens of this Court, shall, for the better convenience of parties, appear at the appointed day and place, on fine of twenty stivers, to be disposed of by the College, when they shall have been informed by the Court Messenger, qualified for that purpose by the Director-General and Council, at least twenty-four hours before the sessions of the Court, and double this sum for the President, except by sickness or absence. If they arrive too late, or after the stated hours, the penalty shall be six stivers.

"No extraordinary sessions shall, at the expenses and burdens of the parties, be called, except at the request of both parties, with submission to the costs, in case of the loss of the suit; which cost shall previously be secured by the solicitor or plaintiff, viz.: for each Schepen, fifteen stivers; for the President, three guilders; besides a provision for the Clerk, yet to be appointed, the Court Messenger, and other necessary costs, agreeably to law.

"All criminal cases shall be directly referred to the Director-General and Council of New Netherland, provided that the Court remains obliged to apprehend, arrest, detain, and imprison the delinquents till they have a proper opportunity to transport them with safety before the Supreme Magistrate of the land, while in the meantime they are holden to take good and correct information with regard to the committed crime, at the expense of the criminal, or in behalf of the Attorney-General, and transmit these, together with the delinquent.

"Lesser crimes, as quarrels, injuries, scolding, kicking, beating, threatening, simply drawing a knife or sword, without assault or bloodshed, are left to the judication and decision of the aforesaid Court, in which cases the Sheriff may act as plaintiff before said Court, with reservation of clause of appeal, if the condemned feel himself aggrieved by the decision of said Court.

"All criminals and delinquents guilty of wounding, bloodshed, fornication, adultery, public and notorious thefts, robberies, smuggling or contraband, blasphemy, violating God's holy name and religion, injuring and slandering the Supreme Magistrates, or their representatives, shall, with the informations, affidavits, and witnesses, be referred to the Director-General and Council of the New Netherlands.

"Should the situation of affairs be such that the President and Schepens deem it advisable for the security and peace of the inhabitants, during the absence of the Director-General and Council for the greater advantage and peace of the village and Court aforesaid, to issue in said district any orders respecting public roads, enclosures of land, gardens, orchards, and further, what might concern the country and agriculture, so, too, relative to the building of churches, schools, and other similar public works; as well as the means from which, and in what manner, these shall be regulated, they are authorized to bring their considerations on such subjects in writing, support these by argument, and deliver them to the Director-General and Council, to be, if deemed useful and necessary, confirmed, approved, and commanded by the Director-General and Council.

"The aforesaid Sheriff and Schepens shall further take care, and are obliged to use the law of our Fatherland, and the ordinances and placards of the Director-General and Council, already published, or which may be published, in future, carefully executed and kept in strict observance, and not to permit that, under any pretext, anything shall be done contrary thereto, but that the transgressor shall be prosecuted according to law.

"The aforesaid Sheriff and Court are not permitted to enact any ordinances, placards, or similar acts, or publish and affix these, except by previous consent of the Director-General and Council.

"The Sheriff and Schepens shall further take care and be holden to assist the noble Lords Directors, as Lords and Patroons of the New Netherland province, under the sovereignty of the High and Mighty Lords, the States-General of the United Provinces, and to aid to maintain them in their high jurisdiction, rights, domains, and all their other pre-eminences.

"Whereas, it is customary in our Fatherland and other well-regulated governments, that annually some change takes place in the magistracy, so that some new ones are appointed, and some are continued to inform the newly appointed, so shall the Schepens, now confirmed, pay due attention to the conversation, conduct, and abilities of honest and decent persons, inhabitants of their respective village, to inform the Director-General and Council, about the time of the next election, as to who might be sufficiently qualified, to be then elected by the Director-General and Council. Done, and given by the Director-General and Council, at their meeting in Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherland, this 16th day of May, 1661."

The Governor, about the same time, issued laws which were brief and easily understood:

- 1st. No person was to work on the Sabbath.
- 2d. No one should give entertainment, sell spirituous

liquors, nor get drunk on said day, under pain of a fine or imprisonment, at the option of the commissaries.

3d. To prevent fires every one was prohibited from constructing wooden chimneys, or building fires in dwellings covered with cane or reed, unless the garret floor was laid tight with boards.

4th. The sheriff and schepens were to appoint fire-masters ("Brantmeesters"), who were to visit each house every fortnight, or at least once in every four weeks, to see that every house was properly built and cleaned, and fine delinquents one florin for the first offense, two for the second, and four for the third.

5th. All persons to keep good fences and gates.

6th. Every one to inclose his lot within four months and build a house on the same in one year, or forfeit it.

7th. The palisades to be kept good and gates closed at night, under a penalty of three guilders.

8th. No one to propose a religious dispute, under a penalty of three days in jail on bread and water.

9th. Every one bound to respect and assist in family worship.

IV.—A JUSTICES' COURT ERECTED AT WILT-WYCK.

At the same meeting, on the 16th day of May, 1661, the first court of justice was established at Wiltwyck by the following order:

"Anno 1661. May 16.

"The wise and prudent Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant hath honored the village of Wiltwyck with, and granted to it, a Court of Justice, for he found the same necessary. This being done, he chose three Justices ("Scheepenen"), by name Evert Pels, Cornelis Larentse Slecht, and Albert Heymanse Roozart: which is done in this village of Wiltwyck, the 16th of the month of May, Anno 1661."

V.—FIRST SHERIFF OF WILT-WYCK APPOINTED.

In the records of the same year appears the following:

"Anno 1661. The same year the Director-General, Petrus Stuyvesant, and the Honorable Lords, the High Council of New Amsterdam, sitting in Fort New Amsterdam, have appointed a Sheriff for the village of Wiltwyck, by name Roeloff Swartwout, and conferred on him such powers as he will find in his instructions."

The order appointing the sheriff is as follows, viz.:

"The directors of the privileged West India Company, Department of Amsterdam, being especially authorized by the College of XIX. to administer the government of New Netherland, make known:

"Whereas, It is required to promote justice in the village of Esopus, in New Netherland, that an able and expert person is selected to officiate there, provisionally, as sheriff: for which office was recommended to us Roeloff Swartwout, who resided there a considerable time. Therefore, we, having full confidence in the abilities, integrity, and experience of Roeloff Swartwout, appoint him, provisionally, as the sheriff of said village at the Esopus, investing him with full power and authority to act as sheriff in the aforesaid place and the adjoining district in conformity to the usages of the sheriffdom in this country, and agreeable to the instructions which he receives, or may receive from us; to prosecute the contraveners of all politic, civil, and criminal laws, and bring them to justice, according to the ordinances and placards; to indict all delinquents in the aforesaid village, or jurisdiction, in so far as he may deem proper, and consonant with his instructions; and to fine and punish them in such a manner as the law shall dictate; to endeavor, by diligence and information, to help the Governor remove and prevent all misdeeds; to assist in the speedy execution of all judgments; and further, to act in all respects as a sheriff is bound by his oath to do. To this end commanding the burgomasters, schepens, and inhabitants of said village to respect the

aforesaid Roeloff Swartwout as our officer and sheriff; to assist and support him in said office whenever required (or) as, in our opinion, the services of the Company and promotion of justice may require it.

"Done in a meeting of the directors aforesaid, in Amsterdam, the 15th of April, 1660.*

"JACOB PERGENS.

"By his order, C. VAN SEVENTER."

The instructions, bearing the same date, stipulated that he could not accept any other office; that he should rank above the burgomasters and schepens; sit at their head in civil actions; pronounce judgments and give warnings in the name of the court; publish all orders relative to the excise in the village, with the knowledge of the director and court, and execute them agreeably to their contents.

"That he shall take care the villages may be cleaned of all villians and sharpers; that neither whores, panders, brothels, or similar lewd houses shall be permitted.

"To this end, and to avoid all violence and tumults, the sheriff shall be always ready to traverse the city with his attendants, visit the churches, markets, and other meetings."

He was also instructed to "apprehend all delinquents" and prosecute them within four days after commitment by presenting them before court for judgment, to execute the same without a reprieve, and to execute his rolls in conformity with those made at Amsterdam on the 27th of April, 1656. As a recompense, he was to have one-half of all civil fines, except those imposed by virtue of ordinances on taxation, one-third of all criminal fines, one-half the costs of summonses, and "such a salary as may hereafter be granted him." To prevent corruption, he was not allowed to receive presents, either directly or indirectly. He was compelled to take an oath of office before the director and council, and the term of office was fixed at four years, unless otherwise ordered by the directors.

The director and council, with all burgomasters and schepens, were likewise enjoined "to maintain him in his night."

Elated with his success, the sheriff set sail in the "Spotted Cow," in the same month, to take charge of his office, accompanied by his servants, Cornelis Jacobs Van Leenwen (Van Leuven), Arent Menwens, of Gelderland, and Ariaen Huyberts, from Jena. They all reached New Amsterdam about the beginning of summer. Here Stuyvesant learned to his great surprise the action of his superiors, and, instead of administering the oath of office, wrote the directors he had not and could not, for Swartwout was too young and incompetent; that the appointment was also premature, as there was no court at the Esopus, nor any likelihood of any, "for there is no one capable of sitting on the bench." More, "a person of more mature age, higher talents and respectability would be required, as he would have to act, at the same time, as the commissary for the company."

This bold refusal reached the directors in September, and they shortly answered: "We are astonished that our recommendations have been neglected and set aside. We think ourselves competent judges to discriminate. He is surely old enough to have acquired sufficient abilities."

They closed their reproof with a peremptory order to carry on.

ROELOFF SWARTWOUT, the first sheriff of Ulster, was

* Albany Rec., viii. 214.

born in Amsterdam, 1631, came to New Netherland about 1655, and settled at first at Fort Orange. He did not remain there long, however, but went down to Esopus and began farming on his own account. On the 13th of August, 1657, he married Eva Alberts, daughter of Albert Andrijsen Bradt de Noorman, of Fort Orange, and relief of Anthony de Hooges. The latter came out in 1641, and was for a long time secretary of the colony of Rensselaerwyck. "Anthony's Nose" is said to have been named after him. By this alliance Roeloff gained what is quite often of more service than talent, namely, influence, for both her own and first husband's families stood "high in favor." He does not seem to have been a man of much ability or force, but when he visited his native country, friends, in his interest there, so strongly recommended him that he became sheriff, in spite of the protest of the Governor of the colony. He could read, and write a good hand. The man then living in Esopus who was best qualified for the office was Thomas Chambers, for which he was as well educated, and possessed keener perceptive faculties and a braver heart. Nature had blessed him more than his neighbors.

The sheriff started out into life with a woman, beautiful, but already the mother of five children. She conceived by him other children, viz., Thomas, Bernardus, Anthony, Hendrica, married Haybert Lamberts, Cornelia, Rachel, married Jacob Kip, and Eva, married to Jacob Dingman. Instead of commencing life according to his means, he began according to his station, with a large retinue and small income. He was in debt from the start. This begat a want of respect for him, which, with a lack of ability, eventually lost him his post. He lived during the last half of his life at Hurley, where he owned a farm. One of his sons moved to New York, and another, Thomas, to Minnesiek, where he became the father of a large family. Thomas, a brother of Roeloff, lived at Wiltywyck some time, but went back to Holland.

VI.—THE FIRST SCHEPENS OF WILTWYCK.

Two of the schepens, Pels and Slecht, were old settlers of the country. The former lived on Mill Creek, now Greenbush, opposite Albany, in 1641. When the exodus from that neighborhood to Esopus took place, he joined in and squatted on the north side of the Rondout or Ponckhockie Creek. He came from Stettin, Germany, and took for his spouse Jannetje Symens. He kept a store in Wiltywyck for a few years, and then moved again for Ponckhockie, where he continued in trade. He left that for Albany. The definition of the name is furred coat or petticoat. It was anciently quite fashionable to trim coats and the bottom of petticoats with fur, hence Evert de Pels.

Slecht translated is plain, but, although hot-headed, quick, and resentful, Cornelius Barensten Slecht, though troublesome to the civil authorities, was not a bad man. He emigrated from Woerden, province of South Holland, and settled in Esopus quite early. His wife, Tryntje Tysen Bos, was midwife there in 1655, duly licensed by Stuyvesant. He occupied an honorable position in society until his death, in 1671. His children were two sons,—Hendrick, married in 1666; Alstgen Barents Mattys, married Maria Crispell,—and three daughters, Jacomyntje married, first, J. B. Kunst;

second, Gerret Foecken; third, Jan Eltinge; Annetje married Cornelius Hoogenboom; and Petronella, wife of Jochem Hendrix Schoonmaker, the progenitor of the Rochester family of that name.

Allard, or Albert, Heymanse Roosa, the third member of the bench of schepens, came out in May, 1660, in company with Roeloff Swartwout, his wife, Wyntje Allard, and eight children. He emigrated from Harwynen, Gelderland, where he left a large family of honest kinfolk. On his arrival in New Amsterdam, he secured a passage for himself and family for Esopus, and took up his abode in Wiltywyck. When two years later a new village was laid out, he removed there, and from that time to his death resided at Hurley.

His children were Ariaen, husband of Maria Pels; Hy-men, married to Mary Rosevelt; Jan, who took to wife Hellegond Williams; and Ikee, married Roeloff Kierstede; Mary, wife of a Jansen; Neeltje, spouse of Henry Pawling; Jane, mate of Mattys Ten Eyck. There were also two others, Aert and Annatje.

VII.—FIRST RECORDS AND FIRST BUSINESS OF THE COURT IN WILTWYCK.

The first record of the court, entered in bad Dutch by the sheriff, is—

"To-day, the 12th of July, Anno 1661, held the first ordinary meeting in Wiltywyck.

"The schepens present consented to meet and hold the court on Tuesday, every fourteen days, until further order from the Director-General and Council of New Amsterdam.

"At the above date, the sergeant, Christiaen Nissen Romp, petitions the sheriff and schepens here, and says, as there is no grain to be had for the military, he directs us to Pieter van Alen, the shoemaker, who is about to ship some wheat.

"Which is considered and ordered that the shoemaker shall deliver the grain to the sergeant, on condition that he shall pay for it on delivery.

"At the same time the sheriff and schepens have taken one Jacob Joosten into the service of the church and court, and appointed him messenger, subject to the approval of the Director-General. He shall enjoy per year two hundred guilders in sewan."

There do not seem so have been any actions at this meeting. It being harvest, no other was held until the 13th of September, when all the justices were present. The first plaintiff was the sheriff against Coenraedt de Soldaet (soldier), who was in default. Next comes Tjereck Claesen against Femmeijen; Hendrick Sewan Reyger against Jan Burr; Mattys Blanchan against Hendrick Sewan Reyger; Pieter Van Alen against Sergeant Christiaen Nissen Romp; Machtelt against Gerrit Van Campen; Femmetje against last defendant. One or both of the foregoing persons were in default. Mention is only made of the cause of the action of the last-named plaintiff, who wanted twelve stivers in sewan,—about twenty-five cents.

After these the sheriff comes in as "plaintiff and complainant" against Thomas Chambers, for drawing his knife on his brother-in-law, Jan Jansen, at the house of Cornelis B. Slecht, and also for wounding him with a knife "on the last of August," which Chambers "denied entirely."

Albert, the carpenter, asks a house lot, which was granted.

On the 27th, Pieter Van Alen complained Sergeant

Nissen Romp had beaten and chased him in the street. The latter said the former had brought liquor to the guard-house and sold it.

Catelyn the Walon, Blanchan, complained the herdsman did not bring his cows home in time,—that he had not brought them in two days.

The herdsman answered: "If they don't bring their cattle by the drove, I can't care for them." This was the view of the court.

The sheriff said Mattys Constable sold liquor during service, which he denied.

Grietejen asked Jurian Westgaet why he had given her the sack. He told her she had been sick, and daily ran reveling about the place, wherefore he said, "Where you are during the day, go there nights also."

Paulus was arraigned for drawing a knife, but he denied it.

Jan Lammerse sought a house lot, and got it.

On the 11th of October, Pieter Jacobsen, the miller, petitioned the justices to fix the price of tolls, which they did at eight stivers in sewan per schepel, or the tenth when customers "had no sewan." This arrangement was for one year, or until the Governor otherwise directed.

Fop Barentse, on the testimony of Corp. Ransou, had made a great noise in front of the guard-house, and with a knife in hand challenged him to come out. This was put over to get the testimony of the sergeant.

The sheriff was likewise ordered to pay Tjereck Claesen three and a half schepels seed-wheat in eight days, and seven others in one month.

The same officer put in a written complaint against Chambers, which he denied, as usual. This closed the proceedings of that session. Nothing of interest transpired during the remainder of 1661.

The next season a schedule of the old and newly surveyed lots was made out, which is hereunto appended, to assist the curious in all things pertaining to Wiltwyck:*

LIST OF OLD LOTS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Chambers. | 10. Jan de Brabander, & |
| 2. Evert Pels. | 11. Jan Broersen. |
| 3. Bartholozer Carel Stuyvesant. | 12. Michael Verre. |
| 4. Minister's house and lot. | 13. " " |
| 5. Mrs. De Hulter's. | 14. Jan Deput. |
| 6. Jacob Govier, little farm. | 15. Annetje Vandersluys. |
| 7. Jacob Jansen, 2d farm. | 16. House and lot of Geertrig, |
| 8. Hendrick Sewan Stringer. | opposite 6 and 7. |
| 9. Andries, the Weaver. | |

NEW LOTS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Hendrick, the Smith. | 16. Derek Floriaen. |
| 2. Hendrick Martense. | 17. Mattys Capito. |
| 3. Harrenius Hendrix Blew. | 18. Jan Laureusen. |
| 4. Jan Jansen, Carpenter. | 19. Casther, the Norman. |
| 5. Jacob Barents. | 20. Barent Gerretson. |
| 6. Jan de Baker. | 21. The Church. |
| 7. Jacob Joosten. | 22. Hans Barentsen. |
| 8. Willem Pauli. | 23. The Church. |
| 9. Peter Van Alen. | 24. Albert Heymanse. |
| 10. Mattys Roelofsen. | 25. Juriaen Westphael. |
| 11. Jacob Porhans. | 26. Nicholas Willem Stuyvesant. |
| 12. Gerret Van Campen. | 27. Albert Gysberts. |
| 13. Anthony Crispell. | 28. Tjereck Claesen. |
| 14. Albert Gerretson. | 29. Peter Jacobsen. |
| 15. Dr. Gysbertsen "Van Imboreh." | 30. Jan R. |
| | 31. Evert Petersen. |

By the schedule of lots already presented, there were now in Wiltwyck forty-five dwellings and a church. Some of these, doubtless, contained two or more families, wherefore it is impossible to estimate the population of the place. Many of the houses were mere huts, or piles of logs thatched with straw or reed. Some were board shanties, while a few were built of stone. The manner of covering the houses subjected the village to frequent fires. This soon brought about an order that all should be roofed with reed or shingles.

VIII.—FIRST PHYSICIAN IN WILTWYCK.

We must here remark that the lowlands in the Esopus taken up by the whites were untimbered. Like the prairies of the West, they only needed a burning and a plowing to fit them for the seed. There are many reasons given for this absence of wood, but the only reasonable explanation lies in the firebrand of the Indian. The natives of Esopus raised maize, beans, and pumpkins for their food. To keep the lands clear for this purpose, they used fire. Thus our fathers found nearly the same openings in "Mankating" their children find in Illinois and Kansas, only they were more circumscribed. "The land is exceedingly fruitful," wrote Smit. This was the cry of all who spoke of it. "Here, indeed, Eden must have been," said Swartwout. "You have but to spill the grain to get a bountiful crop." "Grapes and hops grow wild." "We have had a good crop of wheat from the opslag" (spontaneous growth). Such stories increased the prosperity of Wiltwyck, notwithstanding its unhealthfulness.

The miasma of the low grounds, below Wiltwyck, causing much sickness and many deaths, the director ordered them to be drained and cleared. This was not perfectly done, wherefore sickness abated but little. Many of the best men in the colony fell victims to the bad air of Esopus. Ensign Smit, the valiant soldier, among the rest. His loss was "a sore affliction to the Governor," and a "severe blow to the company's interests." The ever-watchful Stuyvesant now saw the thrifty colony stood in need of an educated physician, and prevailed on Dr. Gysbert Van Imboreh to settle in the village. Prior to his arrival the people had no physician, but trusted to the skill of the reader, comforter of sick, and chorister, Van der Sluys, the Indian medicine-men, some old men, and to Mrs. Slecht, midwife.

Dr. Gysbert Van Imboreh emigrated to the Manhattan in 1652, where he practiced his profession, occasionally visiting Long Island and Esopus. He was in the latter county during the Indian war of 1669, but does not seem to have settled there until two years afterwards. He married Rachel, the daughter of Johannes de La Montagne, and begat three children,—Elizabeth, born 1659; Johannes, born 1661; and Gysbert, born 24th August, 1664. She died October, 1664, only six weeks after the birth of the last-named child. He "slept in the Lord," August the twenty-ninth of the following year. Jacob Kip and William de La Montagne, subsequently clerk of the county, were appointed guardians of his infant children. He served the people for two years as schepen or justice,—viz., from 1663 to 1665,—and was one of the delegates to the first represen-

* Alb. Rec., xvi. 135, 157.

tative body in New Netherland, held in New Amsterdam, in 1664. He seems to have been a very useful man, but very exacting, and disposed to drink a dram now and then. He had many quarrels with the women of Wiltwyck, who called him "a Jew and blood-sucker."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SECOND ESOPUS INDIAN WAR—BURNING OF THE WILTWYCK AND THE NEW VILLAGE—THE PURSUIT—TREATIES OF PEACE

I.—DISCONTENT OF THE INDIANS.

ALTHOUGH a treaty of peace had been concluded with the Esopus Indians at the close of the first Esopus Indian war, yet the savages were still restless and unsubdued. They had objected strenuously to the building of a fort at the new village, claiming the land on which the new village was built as their own. Other causes also contributed to their discontent. Soon after the end of the first war, and about the year 1661, some *Mapais* or *Mohawks*, while on their way to the South River (Delaware) with presents, marched through the villages of the Esopus savages, as if they did not see them. They had heard these tribes blamed them for their losses, and would murder them if they came in their country. To show they did not fear, but held them in contempt, these proud wild men took this revenge. The act stung the Esopus Indians, who, afraid to take up the hatchet, complained to the Dutch. They did not get much consolation from them, however, for the policy of the colony was to preserve peace with the powerful *Iroquois*. If any one was murdered by them, the colonists did not fly to arms, but dealt as if the deed was done by white men. This marked difference in treatment, combined with the sneers of surrounding savages, naturally made the Indian neighbors of Esopus irritable and threatening.

The whites, by perseverance and love, might have assuaged this rancor, but, says a chronicler, "We are in danger of war if the people don't shut their mouths." Notwithstanding this irritation, peace was preserved, and Governor Stuyvesant wrote to the Governor of Curacao to send back some of the prisoners, "to ease them." He would assure their brethren, "If they do well, the rest may also return."

THE MILITIA ORGANIZED.

In the year 1662, fearing trouble with the savages, the people of the village asked for a guard. About the same period the burgher guard, or militia, was organized, and Thomas Chambers appointed captain, Hendrick Jochems lieutenant, and Roelof Swartwout, Hendrick Jansen, Cornelis Barentse Slecht, and Peter Jacobsen under-officers.

II.—THE GATHERING OF THE TRIBES.

Towards the close of the year 1662 the savages met in great numbers near the Esopus. The object of their council could not be found out, but their secrecy was un-

derstood to augur evil to the Christians. Their military officers, therefore, called a meeting of the burghers, on the 1st of January, 1663, to enroll, equip, and drill them. Having no particular instructions from the director-general as to the power and duty of their positions, and as the safety of the settlement demanded earnest precautionary measures, this meeting passed a series of nine resolutions for the guidance of soldiers. The principal of these provided no one should leave the settlement without permission, fined every one for profanity, and fixed severe penalties on scandalous secret trade with the savages. When they had taken these steps, the whole company were regaled with wine and other drinks by some of the principal men, "but all went on in a good order." It must be understood these rules were the growth of a democratic spirit, and an assumption by the people of their right to self-government which such a man as Stuyvesant was could only overlook through necessity, or because he could not "fight against the pricks." As it was, he passed it by, but the schepens tore down the placard containing them, and forbade any one putting them up. To this Chambers and others objected, and wrote the director for relief. They likewise told him of the true position of affairs at Esopus. Mattys Roelofsen let the Indians in the stockade at night, to sell them liquor. Rum was so plentiful at the new village that the savages threw one another in the fire. There were too many taverns. Any one was recommended. In consequence, complaints were constantly made by the natives to the director, the people of Esopus and Fort Orange, that they were badly used. The authorities of the last-named place urged Stuyvesant "to weigh and consider" their grievances, lest trouble grew out of them. The court and military officers at Wiltwyck reiterated these. The schepens had no power to make treaties, neither had Capt. Chambers. Whenever the Indians spoke, the Dutch could only put them off until the "Great Sachem" came. At length, on the 30th of May, he sent them a present. On the 5th of June the savages met the court and spoke kindly to the whites. There had been some fear prior to this, but now their professions were so earnest that the Dutch believed in peace. The Indians said, "If the renewal of peace be his governing object, they would meet him and his unarmed attendants outside the gate, in open air, according to their custom." The weather was warm and pleasant, wherefore the people followed the routine of life without fear, while they meted out justice semi-monthly. Indeed, there had been no time in the annals of the Esopus when the natives were so profuse in manifestations of kindness. They romped with the young men, traded, and prattled with the children.

III.—THE SACK AND BURNING OF WILTWYCK.

On Thursday, the 7th of June, 1663, only two days after the conference with Chambers, between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the men were at work in the fields, a large party of Indians entered the village of Wiltwyck through the gates, and scattered through the place, bartering a few beans and some maize. They had been in the stockade "but a short quarter of an hour," when some people on

horseback rushed through the mill-gate, crying out: "The Indians have destroyed the new village." Taking this for a signal, they fired a shot, and commenced a general attack "from the rear" on the surprised and almost defenseless whites, "murdering our people in their houses with their axes and tomahawks." To provide against sneecor from the husbandmen without the Indians divided themselves into two parties, one occupying the street corners and the curtains outside, so as to waylay all who came in, while the rest set the windward side of the town (the south) on fire, hurried the women and children outside the defenses as prisoners, and slaughtered whoever else came in their way. In a short half-hour Barent Geretsen and William Jansen lay dead in front of their doors; Jan Albertsen and Jan the Smith were struck down in their dwellings; Dominicus, a soldier, fell with Alberts; Christian Andrisen had his brains knocked out in the street; Lichten Derrick, Hendrick Jansen Leoman, a negro of Thomas Chambers, and Hendrick Martensen, a soldier, were on the field when the attack began, but while hurrying off to the assistance of the others they were shot. Lichten Derrick's wife, "with her lost fruit," was burned in her house. Capito's wife was also slain, and then consumed with her abode. Jan Albertsen's spouse, "big with child," and a little daughter were killed in front of their own door. All this while the only men in the stockade were the sheriff, dominie, Cornelis Slecht, six civilians, and five soldiers, but they bravely seized whatever weapons were at hand, and fought for life and rescue. The sight of the smoke from the burning town, with the report of firearms, brought those on their farms to the conflict, among them Lieut. Schoonmaker and Capt. Chambers. The latter was shot while on the way in, but, heedless of his wounds, rushed through the gates, and dauntlessly assailed the Indians. Schoonmaker was wounded twice before his superior arrived, but he fought on heedless of danger. Thus reinforced, the gates were soon closed, the cannon put in order, and a general attack made on the retiring enemy. This is the story of the officers; but Blom wrote the whole place would have been destroyed, "had not the Lord our God wonderfully protected it, and they (the Indians) fled, having taken a fright in their heart, when no person drove them away." He was nearly right, for the legend is they ran as soon as they saw the cannon brought out. "Injun no stand big gun." A list of the houses burnt in Wiltwyck, and of those taken prisoners, is here appended, to show whose fathers and mothers "suffered in those direful times."

HOUSES BURNED IN WILTWYCK.

Of Michael Ferre	1	Hans Caroluszen.....	1
Of William Rap.....	1	Peter Van Hael.....	1
Of Mattys Roelofsen	1	Jacob Boerhans.....	2
Albert Gerretsen.....	1	Barnet Garretzen.....	2
Lichten Derrick	1	Mattys —.....	1

Prisoners taken at Wiltwyck were Rachel Montagne, wife of Dr. Gysbert Van Imborch; Hester Douwe and daughter Sara; Grietje, wife of Dominic Laer, and a child; Femmetje Hendrix, sister of Roelof Hendrix, who had been married to Joost Arians five weeks; Tjatje, oldest daughter of Tjereck Claesen De Witt; Arianen Gerretsen's daughter, and two little boys of Mattys Roelofsen.

IV.—THE "NEW VILLAGE" UTTERLY DESTROYED.

In a letter conveying the intelligence of the massacre to Amsterdam, under date of June 10, 1663, is the following account of the destruction of the "new village":

"The new village is entirely destroyed except one unfinished barn and one rick,—burned to the ground. The larger part of its inhabitants are either killed or carried into captivity. A few only saved themselves by fleeing hither to Wiltwyck. Martin Harmencee was killed at his barn; Jacques Tyssen at Barent's house. Dirck Adriaensen was shot on his horse. Jan Evertsen, on the farm of Volckert Jansen, was taken prisoner."

NAMES AND NUMBER OF THE CAPTURED.

The women and children taken prisoners are as follows:

	Women.	Children.
The wife of Lois Dubois and children.....	1	3
Matheus Blaussen's children.....	•	2
Wife of Antony Crepet and child.....	1	1
Wife of Lambert Huybertsen and children.....	1	3
Wife of Marten Harmensen and children.....	1	4
Wife of Jan Jansen and children.....	1	2
Wife of Barent Harriensen and child.....	1	1
	6	16

CAPTIVES FOUND.

Grietje Westercamp and children.....	1	3
Wife of Jan Barents and child.....	1	2
Michael Ferre's children.....		1
Hendrick Jurger's child.....		1
Hendrick Martensen's child.....		1
Albert Heyman's children.....		2
Total.....	3	26

This was a terrible blow to the prosperity of the village, and to the hopes of the enterprising men who were its founders. They had redeemed their pledges made to the director-general and council in their petition. They had taken possession of the lands assigned them. They had given their village the appearance of a stockaded fort. They had erected houses and barns, and gathered at least fifteen families, who were engaged in agriculture. They had gathered one crop, and were now busily at work in their fields cultivating another. Apparently unconscious of danger, the men had gone forth in the morning to their several employments, leaving their wives and children in seeming security. Suddenly their treacherous neighbors swooped down upon the fold, killing the few men found at home, taking captive the women and children, burning their barns and dwellings, and in an hour laying waste their property and destroying their prospects of peace and comfort.

All the buildings in the new village were burned, except a new unroofed barn, a rick, and a stack of reeds. Three men were killed in the new village,—Martin Harmensen, Jacques Tyssen, and Derrick Ariaensen, the first found dead "stript naked behind the wagon, the second beside Barent's house, and the third shot on his horse." Strange to say, no one else was injured, but eight women and twenty-six children were carried off from this place alone, with five women and as many children from Wiltwyck. The remainder of the people of the new village betook themselves to the woods for safety, and during the afternoon made their way to the fort and the stockade at Wiltwyck.

V.—THE UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

By night sixty-nine effective men were gathered together. These were sufficient to hold Wiltwyck against a thousand Indians. Confidence revived and order followed.

But that night must have been one of sorrow and weeping. Dear wives and tender children were following their captors through brawble and bush to a savage feast. Ay, perhaps while the parents wept their children's brains were dashed out against some tree. These were execruciating reflections for people who saw about them "burnt and slaughtered bodies, together with those wounded by bullets and axes."

The following letter from Blom puts the total loss in both places as twenty-four killed and forty-five carried off as prisoners:

"REV'D, WISE, RIGHT LEARNED, AND PIOUS:

"The state and condition of my church, situate in the village of Wiltwyck, in the Esopus country, in New Netherland, since my three years' residence there, is somewhat prosperous through God's blessing and mercy, as well in members, which have increased from 16 to 60, as in hearers, and all was well ordered in church matters and Consistory, so that everything is placed on a good footing.

"I have also laid a good foundation both by private and public instruction of catechists, both within and without my house, as also by the explanation of the catechism, so that this newly-rising community began to grow and to bloom right worthily, when a cruel blow overtook it, and the heathens fell on and right sorely treated our church and commonality, and, under the guise of friendship, murdered and also captured many. They intended to destroy this church altogether, and to devour it alive, had not the Lord our God wonderfully protected it, and they fled, having taken a fright in their heart when no person drove them away, so that we escaped with the most part of the inhabitants and have still retained the place. The Lord only be thanked therefor, not men, for men's help was far from us, for the soldiers whom we had before were discharged and sent to Holland. There lay the burnt and slaughtered bodies, together with those wounded by bullets and axes.

"The last agonies and the moans and lamentations of many were dreadful to hear. I have been in their midst and have gone into the houses and along the roads to speak a word in season, and that not without danger of being shot by the Indians; but I went on my mission and considered not my life mine own. I may say with Jeremiah, 'I am he who hath seen misery in the day of the wrath of the Lord.' Consider well, worthy colleagues, how manifold is the suffering and lamentation amongst us, of our wounded who fled for refuge to my house, and of others who yielded up the ghost near me.

"The burnt bodies were most frightful to behold. A woman lay burnt with her child at her side, as if she were just delivered, of which I was a living witness. Other women lay burnt also in their houses, and one corpse with her fruit still in her womb most cruelly murdered in their dwelling with her husband and another child.

"The houses were converted into heaps of stones, so that I might say with Micah, 'We are made desolate,' and with Jeremiah, 'A piteous wail may go forth in his distress.'

"Lately, at our monthly prayer-meeting, I took my text from Isaiah, 42,— 'Who gave Jacob for a spoil and Israel to the robbers,' etc., v. 24, 25, and such other verses in addition. I have also every evening during a whole month offered prayers up, with the congregation, at the four points of our fort under the blue sky. But the Lord strengthened me in all this.

"We trust and depend further on the help of our God that He will not altogether forsake us, but vouchsafe us His mercy in the midst of His justice, and evince His power in our weakness: for mountains may depart and hills fall away, but His mercy shall not once depart from this feeble and infant congregation. For we lean on His almighty arm, and He shall be a wall of fire round about us and requirer and avenger this blood on the heads of these murderous heathen. Already he has begun to do so. Many heathens have been slain, and full twenty-two of our people in captivity have been delivered out of their hands by our arms. Another expedition is about to set out. The Lord our God will again bless our arms and grant that the foxes who have endeavored to lay waste the vineyard of the Lord shall be destroyed. The Indians have slain in all twenty-four souls in our

place and taken forty-five prisoners, of whom thirteen are still in their power. About the same number of theirs are in our hands.

"HERMANUS BLOM.

"The 18th September, 1663, in New Amsterdam, in New Netherland.

"*Egra Muna.*"

This attack, which came so near destroying all the settlements in Esopus, was adroitly planned, and only failed in its execution by the alarm and precipitation at Wiltwyck. The plan of the Indians seems to have been to fall upon both villages at once by surprise, so as to take them unguarded and defenseless. The party which went to Hurley were either too hasty, or the one which assaulted Wiltwyck too tardy. The latter meant to assault each house at once, but the alarm prevented the distribution of their forces. Why the first party were less bloodthirsty than the second can only be accounted for by the little opposition they met with, and a consciousness that they could fly with their prisoners with greater ease.

Three days after the massacre the officers of the court sent a communication containing an account of it to Stuyvesant, conveying it to the river with ten horsemen. On the return of this party to the stockade they brought back Sergt. Christian Niessen Romp, commander of the garrison, who was at the redoubt during the attack. He attempted to return the same day, but, meeting the fugitives on the way, he returned with them to the fort. He was now followed back by many from the new village.

The letter of the court reached the director on the 12th, and he immediately sent what force he could spare to succor the distressed settlers. These arrived the next day. On the 16th the sergeant went again to the Strand, with forty-two men and three wagons, for ammunition. On their return they were set upon "at the first hill," near the residence of E. B. Newkeik, by a party of savages, who attempted to take the wagons; but Niessen, dividing his force into small parties, fought with "great courage," and brought the wagons in in safety, having lost one killed and six wounded. The noise of the battle attracted the attention of the authorities in Wiltwyck, who sent a force to his assistance, but the Indians had fled before their arrival. The dead man was found the next day, with a hand cut off and stripped naked.

VI.—GOVERNOR STUYVESANT RENDERS ASSISTANCE.

While this was going on, Stuyvesant was doing all he could to further assist the Esopus. Councillor De Decker was sent up the river to raise volunteers, and concert such measures as he and the authorities deemed for the public good. He found the people at Fort Orange in a great fright. They fled from all the outer settlements to the defenses, and would not move "lest evil should come to their place." Montague vouched they wished to rush to the rescue of their brethren, but self-preservation prevented them. Their fears were not a little heightened by a cruel war then raging between the Five Nations and the *Minquas*, which ended in the conquest of the latter. Under these circumstances men could not distinguish friend from foe, wherefore Beaverwyck talked of nothing but war. Those

only who have lived through the days of their country's danger can feel and understand the nervous state of settlers in a wilderness under such circumstances. The vice-director, Montagne, was naturally more solicitous about the affair than his neighbors, on account of his daughter. Arent Van Corlear, a favorite with the Indians, endeavored to find where the prisoners were, but only learned they were scattered here and there in the woods with their captors. Hester Douwe was near Catskill with her child. He advised her to escape while the Indians were drunk, but she was too much intoxicated and afraid. Smits Jan, a *Mohawk* sachem, with some warriors and two *Mohican* Indians, were next sent to rescue whom they could, but especially Montagne's daughter. Christopher Davis, who now lived in Rensselaerwyck, was likewise dispatched after her, but he at first lost his way in the woods, and then, when only four miles from Esopus (near Rosendale), returned on the recommendation of some savage. The Indian messengers were more successful. They penetrated to the Indian fort, nine or ten Dutch (nearly thirty English) miles in a southwesterly direction from Wiltwyck. There they found a party who held Mrs. Van Imborch. After a parley with her captor, Pamirawachgineck, he accepted a ransom for her. This was in the evening. When morning came "he was gone," and had taken her with him. The other savages offered to return the ransom, but that did not satisfy Smits Jan and his haughty *Mohawk* followers. They said, "How do you fool us? If we had our arms with us we would not stand it." The chief now proposed to go home to his tribe, get forty warriors, and take all the prisoners by force.

After this affair, Mrs. Van Imborch was forced to follow Pamirawachgineck, who was a sachem, to Little Esopus, where he had some maize land. Here she stayed with him alone, in a hut, for several days. Once she tried to escape, but lost her way and returned. Still resolved to be free, she watched a favorable opportunity and got away. One account says she made her way alone to the redoubt, while another asserts she stole off with some *Mohawks*. This made the lot of the other prisoners worse, for they were more closely watched. Tradition says they relieved their sufferings by singing hymns. While they were doing this, Dominie Blom and all the people of Wiltwyck, every evening, went to each of the four angles of the stockade, and there, "under the blue sky," supplicated God to deliver their friends out of captivity. It is grand to trust in God.

The *Mohawks* were too much engaged in their own wars to take part with the Dutch against the Esopus savages. De Decker, besides asking for their aid, demanded of the whites at Fort Orange men and money. The first could not be spared, and the last they did not have.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR—THE RESCUE OF THE PRISONERS.

Stuyvesant now issued a proclamation inviting the colonists about Manhattan to enlist, and offered them the pay of a soldier, what booty they took, and a pension of from four hundred to one thousand guilders if they were disabled. He also sent a request to the English towns on Long Island

for the same object. He even visited them himself, but the Englishmen had set their minds against the expedition, wherefore he only obtained about a half-dozen recruits. He was more successful with the river Indians, with whom he renewed treaties and secured an alliance. Forty-six *Marespink* savages joined his forces. A brave and discreet officer, Capt. Martin Cregier, was appointed to the chief command, and Peter W. Van Couwenhoven and Nicholas Stillwell made his lieutenants. Samuel Adsol was ensign.

While these preparations were being made, the director drew up instructions for the guidance of the commander and officers of Wiltwyck. All were to live and act in harmony. Martial law was proclaimed, and a council of war formed to obey the instructions of the majority of a council composed of himself, Capt. Chambers, and Lieut. Hendrick Jochems Schoonmaker, of the burgher guard, and the sheriff and schepens. They were strictly enjoined to barricade all the gates, except the two used in driving cattle, to see no small parties went out, and when any expedition went out, to take horses to convey prisoners.

Mattys Capito was at the same time appointed secretary. Hitherto the duties of this office had been done by the sheriff, who was neither a scholar nor scribe. Capito was an old and faithful servant of the company, in whom Stuyvesant had confidence. He employed him at various times as assistant commissary of accounts, an office which few filled with an honest report. But to his credit be it said that, though peculation was the rule, this man's character was not assailed. He came out under Kieft, from Bonts, and married, 1650, Elstje Peters, of Hamburg. He began his labors in Wiltwyck in July, 1663.

Cregier, with his little army, reached the creek at the redoubt on the 4th of the following July. He immediately communicated with the garrison at Wiltwyck, and until the 8th occupied the time in carting up supplies from the river, cutting grass, and doing guard duty. All this while they only saw three Indians on a high mountain near the redoubt, Slechtberg, and ten or twelve across the Esopus Creek, talking to each other. Two *Wappingers*, however, came in on the 17th with a deer and some fish. Distrusting their story, the Dutch retained them in the fort. The next day five others came to inquire after their brethren, who were assured no evil should happen them if they were friendly. This party then retired. The cattle still ran at large, and the captain was now fearful they had been slaughtered by these savages, but they did not molest them.

The oldest of the two *Wappingers* soon after told the commander that a party of twenty-eight Indians were on the west side of "Fort Orange River," back of Magdalene Island, in a eripple-bush, somewhere in the town of Red Hook. After some difficulty in procuring boats, Niessen and Peter Wolfertsen, with twenty men and twelve Indians, went out to capture or destroy them. The guide missed his way, whereby, instead of coming on them by surprise, the savages were prepared to fight. But the Dutch and their allies fell upon them, killed five, took one squaw and three children prisoners, and put the rest to flight. The expedition then returned to Wiltwyck, carry-

ing with them a booty of blankets, kettles, and sewan, having but one man killed, and one "bit in the leg by a rattlesnake."

Cregier now heard through a squaw that the prisoners were conveyed every night to a particular spot outside for safety, while the warriors occupied a fort surrounded by three rows of palisades. She also said the houses in the fort were provided with port-holes; that the Indians had nine horses, with which they drew the palisades; and the fort was quadrangular, and stood "on the brow of a hill, and all around is table-land." Mrs. Van Imborch confirmed the story of this squaw, and said they had built near the water to secure it. The youngest of the two *Wap-pingers* affirmed this, denying any participation in this massacre, and offered to guide an expedition against the fortifications of the Indians. The "Awful Council of War" would not, however, undertake it until they had heard of the efforts to rescue the prisoners. In the mean while detachments scoured the woods, but saw nothing of the enemy. On the 15th of July "De Heer de Decker" arrived with five *Mohawks* and Jan, son of Christopher Davis. These were sent to the Esopus castle, but the latter declined, because it was too hazardous. The former then proceeded without him, carrying with them an Indian girl and some wampum, as an inducement for the release of the whites. After an absence of three days they returned with three savages, two Dutch women, and two children. The latter tarried behind "two hours," for they were overcome with fatigue. They came in the next day.

These fortunate people informed the council of war: "The Esopus Indians had fled to a high mountain through fear of the Dutch, and that they lay here and there in small bands, and that their prisoners were also distributed and dispersed among them here and there; they would not trust them in their fort, but the Indians daily threaten them, 'Should the Dutch come thither, we will give you a knock and kill you all at once;' were thus in great terror." This did not embrace the whole story. At night they were tied to trees by thongs.

These tales of the sufferings of the women and children made the officers, soldiers, and boors solicitous about them. Jan Davis and the five *Mohawks* were called in and solicited to go for the prisoners. After hearing the sorrowful tale of the Dutch, and the unprovoked acts of their red brethren, Smits Jan, with his warriors, accompanied by Davis, took some supplies and struck out on the trail for Wawarsing, taking with them a squaw and two children. After an absence of four days they returned with a female prisoner and word from the savages: "They should not release any more prisoners unless they should secure peace thereby, and that Corlaer and Rensselaer should come to their fort and bring goods with them, to conclude peace and redeem the prisoners." This report caused Cregier to resolve on another expedition in search of the enemy, for they were "determined to make a stand in the fort."

In the mean while, three sloops had arrived at the Strand with supplies. The commander ordered the boors to provide ten wagons to bring them up to the village, but only four came. This angered him. "Some refused to work

for the company; some gave for answer, If another will cart, I will; some said, My horses are poor; I cannot cart; others said, My horses have sore backs." Tjereck Claesen De Witt was so obdurate as to turn Lieutenant Stillwell's men out of a small house he occupied. He was told, as a magistrate, he should take another course then and provide quarters, "that men could not lie under the blue sky." He quaintly remarks, "There are other ring-leaders and refractory people in this place." He could not get his teaming done.

Having been to Hurley to look after crops and help the boors there in building, Cregier summoned a council of war, and proposed another excursion against the savages. This was agreed upon, and the next day, July 26th, "Captain Cregier, with Lieutenants Stillwell, Couwenhoven, and one hundred and twenty-seven soldiers, forty-one Indians from Long Island,—seven of the Honble companies,"—negroes, and thirty-five burghers, left the stockade, taking with them two cannons, two wagons, each man provided with one pound of powder and ball, two of hard bread, one-half soft, two of pork, and one-half a Dutch cheese as rations. The hour of departure was four in the afternoon, the intention being to march all night and take the Indians by surprise. After going about twelve miles, darkness stopped further progress until the moon arose, when they again moved, but the woods was such an impediment to the transportation of the cannons and wagons they had to halt and bivouac till dawn.

Miss Montagne, the guide, seems to have missed the course, for we find when day came they were off the track. It is, indeed, noteworthy that she could guide them at all, for she had only been once in the country, and that as a prisoner.

Once in the right path, Cregier again pressed forward, and wrote:

"On the way we passed over much stony land and hills, and had to tarry at the swamps, long, broken, and even frequent kills, where we halted, and must cut trees to make bridges to pass over, and divers mountains were so steep that we were obliged to haul the wagons and cannons up and down with ropes. Then our progress was slow.' When about four English miles from the fort, the commander detached Capt. Couwenhoven, Lieut. Stillwell, and Ensign Niesen, with one hundred and nineteen men, and ordered them forward to effect the surprise, if possible, while he followed with the cannons. They executed their task with great celerity, but found the fort had been abandoned for two days. About six o'clock in the afternoon Cregier arrived, having left the great guns and wagons a mile in the rear, under a guard of forty men. These he had ordered to intrench, lest they should be surprised and all slain. When night came on they had only taken a squaw, who came for green corn, and was surprised, and three horses, doubtless those which had been carried off at the time of the massacre.

"At break of day, on the 28th, the officers again held a council and determined 'to go in search of the Indians to the mountain, where Miss Montagne had been a prisoner.' Accordingly, one hundred and forty men ascended the rugged sides of the blue hills, taking the squaws with them; 'but they had left that place also.' They were then directed to a great high mountain, whither they had fled, taking with them seven Christian prisoners. Whereupon the officers resolved to go there, and did, 'after experiencing vast difficulty, but found no Indians there.'

"The squaw, being again questioned whether she did not know where they were, said they had moved to another mountain, which she pointed out about four miles off, but there was no path thither. Being on the brow of the hill, our people saw nine Indians coming towards them, whereupon they fell flat, intending thus to surprise

them on their approach, but they did not succeed, our people being noticed at a distance of about two musket-shots. Eight of them ran off in an oblique direction, and the ninth attempted to run back to the place whence they had come, but he was headed off and captured.

"As our forces were discovered on all sides, and the friendly Indians advised against any further pursuit, because the whole tribe were alarmed, the expedition returned to the savage fort. After taking a little rest, for the day's work climbing up and down the mountains about Wawarsing had been fatiguing, orders were given to destroy the growing corn and beans, and also the corn which they still had in pits in great abundance in their corn-fields and around their fort. 'Whereupon,' wrote Cregier, 'I went out of their fort with fifty men to a distance of a full half mile: there cut down several plantations of maize: threw into the fire divers pits full of maize and beans; returned to the fort at sundown, and there saw that divers Indians and horsemen found some pits with plunder in the vicinity of the fort, which they brought in. Having stated before the expedition started that all plunder was to be held in common, the commander, when he saw the booty, called the whole company together and reminded them of it.' Whereupon one of the horsemen stepped out of the troop and said, 'What we have found we'll keep and divide among us horsemen.' Cregier reminded him that they were under command, but a doughty burgher, Jan Hendricksen, denied this, and said, 'They are under the command of no man but Long Peter, whom they, forsooth, called their colonel, and uttered divers unmannerly words in the presence of all the officers.' This made the commander so angry he hit Jan two or three times with his sword, when the latter seemed as if he would put himself in a posture against him. The chronicler here adds, 'But I being close up to his body, he could not act as he wished, and I told him I should bring him to an account.'

"This Jan Hendricksen, with Albert Heymanse Roosa, acted insolently on the 7th of July. Whilst we were examining the two *Wappinger* Indians, in the presence of the Schout and commissaries, in Thomas Chambers' room, a messenger came in and said that two or three boors were without the door with loaded guns to shoot the Indians when they came out. Whereupon I stood up and went to the door; found them there with their guns. Asked them what they were doing with their guns. They gave me for answer, 'We will shoot the Indians.' I said you must not. To this they replied, 'We will, though you stand by.' I told them to go home and keep quiet, or I should send such disturbers to the Manhattan. They retorted, I might do what I pleased; they would shoot the Indians to the ground, even if they should hang for it. This Albert, coming into the council, told the commissaries one of them should come out. What his intention was, I can't say. This by way of memorandum. Meanwhile arrested Jan Hendricksen."

The day after this episode, the destruction of corn and beans continued. While it was going on, some Indians appeared on the mountain opposite the fort, and called out, "They would come out and fight us on the morrow." The squaw being brought out, they said the same thing, for the "Dutch had now come and taken their fort, cut their corn, burnt all their old maize, and they should die of hunger." When Cregier announced, "We went in search of you to the mountains, but ye always ran away," they made off. After this the work of destruction continued for that and the following day. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this labor when it is remembered they cut down nearly two hundred acres of corn, and destroyed a hundred pits full of maize and beans. Having finished on the 30th, they all prepared for a return to Wiltwyck on the morrow.

Accordingly, on the 31st of July, only six or seven weeks from the beginning of the war, this command, at early dawn, set fire to the Indian stronghold and all their houses, and "while they were in full blaze marched out in order, Captain-Lieutenant Couwenhoven forming the vanguard, Lieutenant Stillwell's company the centre, and

Cregier the rear-guard. They arrived home about nine o'clock that night without any loss, and with all their guns and equipments."

The Dutch said, "The road or course from Wiltwyck to the fort of the Esopus Indians lies mostly southwest, about ten Dutch, or thirty English, miles." This is all the records say of the course of this expedition. In the Albany records there is a mutilated record of an Indian fortress, called Wiltmeet, which was on a high hill, pointing on one side on the kill, "which here is as wide as the Esopus Kill was at Wiltwyck." It further says the latter is not very deep, there being rifts or rapids in three or four places which may be passed with ease. Opposite was a high mountain. "The inclosure is as large as Fort Orange," and had two gates, one opening to the north and the other to the south. "At night the prisoners made a hideous noise."

The site of this fortification was on Indian Hill, at the junction of the Vernoooy and Rondout Creeks. The maize-fields were on the flats, both above and below this spot. Old people have told me that the pits in which they preserved their corn and beans were on the sides of the same elevation, and against the hill behind Port Ben. The great council-house of all the Esopus clans stood here, which was destroyed with the rest of their huts.

The blow to the savages was a severe one. From this time off they did not have courage. Indeed, from the very start they did not fight much, and must have been weak.

The first of August was a day of fasting and prayer, wherefore no work was done. Van Ruyven, secretary of the colony of New Netherland, arrived at the Strand, and was escorted to the village by a company of soldiers. Two days afterwards he went back to New Amsterdam, accompanied by Lieutenant Couwenhoven, the friendly Indians, and the company's negroes. On promise of behavior, Jan Hendricksen was pardoned by the council of war for his contempt at Wiltmeet.

1663, August. Three horses which were taken from the Indians were sold "by public beat of drum." This gave rise to much controversy. The boors thought they should have them to make good their losses. Gosen Gerrets wanted two, and so did De Witt. This brought up a case of mistaken identity, which Cregier wisely took advantage of, and sold them. But these quarrels gave much trouble to Matys Capito, who was in Esopus, and took charge of the public records.

On the 29th of July, while Cregier was out after the savages, the court convened, and Albert Gysbert accused Aert Martens Dorn of knocking dead his hog. He answered he did not know it, and would pay the owner. He was ordered to pay six guilders to whomsoever owned it.

Johan De Decker being present, the sheriff accused Tryntje, wife of Cornelius B. Slecht, for defaming him by calling his honor a bloodsucker. The lady did not deny the charge, but said it came "through hastiness and ill-will over their losses by the Indian attack."

The soldiers and freemen were now leaving the place in large numbers without a convoy, wherefore a council of

war, composed of both military and civil officers, passed stringent placards, prohibiting all from going out without a pass, "lest they fall into the hands of the barbarous savages, our enemies," and fixed heavy penalties for disobedience, among them this: "Should any one, in violating this order, happen to be captured by Indians, no expense or trouble shall be incurred for him, inasmuch as he, by his perverse and stiff-necked course, contrary to this ordinance, will have brought down this misfortune on himself." They also forbid the wasting of powder and balls by a fine of six guilders.

Christopher Davis being at Fort Orange, some *Mohegan* savages were sent to invite him down, for the Dutch wished his service to parley with the savages, to obtain those who were in the hands of the enemy. For the next week nothing of importance transpired. The time was occupied in sending out scouting-parties and conveying the farmers, but no hostile savages were seen.

Drunkenness now became a cause of disorder and suffering. "Servants not hesitating to sell, pawn, and pledge their own necessities for strong drinks to traders in intoxicating liquors; the traders receiving the same; yea, even not hesitating to give them more credit and trust whether they have anything or not," an ordinance was read by the town door prohibiting the sale of pawns of any kind, and also that none should be sold on the Sabbath, or at all to soldiers without permission of the officers. To effectually provide against the latter, the soldier was instructed he should not pay for the rum except by permission. These facts best illustrate the confusion of the town while filled with fugitives and soldiers.

Cregier was too good a soldier to be idle. On the 18th he sent out Ensign Niesen with fifty men about nine miles away to maize-land to surprise the savages, if possible. He marched all night, but when day dawned and showed him the plantation, there was no sign of an enemy. The next day, when he reached Wiltwyck, he found there Christopher Davis, who had come all the way from the Mannhattans in a canoe. He brought word from Pieter Couwenhoven, who was lying in the *Dans Kamer* with his sloop, that the Esopus Indians, in connection with the *Mimesink* and *Wappinger* savages, were meditating to surprise Wiltwyck in two days with four hundred men. He also said those who were there "made a great uproar every night, firing guns and *kintekoying* so that the woods rang again." Davis declared he slept one night with the savages and a sachem, who had four prisoners, one of whom, a woman, said a large party of savages had been near the Esopus to watch.

Much of this was the veriest boast of savages, but it was sufficient to alarm Cregier, who issued strict commands against venturing beyond the stockade. The next day Couwenhoven arrived, bringing with him a woman and boy whom he had ransomed. The woman "was brought to bed of a young daughter on entering Esopus Kill." The next day the lieutenant was sent back with the Indians to exchange for whites, bearing instructions to get them by surprise if he could no other way. It was expected the *Wappingers* would act as mediators. In the mean while, Blom and wife took a trip to the Mannhattans.

Only three or four days passed before the captain learned

his lieutenant had obtained three more prisoners and sent a sachem over to Shawangunk to confer about securing all the remainder of the captives, but that he had let loose the Indian prisoners contrary to orders. In indignation he wrote, "Now let him defend himself." Having sent a messenger reproving his conduct, he awaited further developments. There soon came in word that the *Wappinger* sachem had visited the new fort and stayed three days, but that his conference had been broken off by the appearance of two *Mohawks* and a *Mingua* savage, who bore sewan and a long message, which made the Esopus Indians "ill disposed to him."

Capt. Cregier, perplexed at parleying, for he said, "I cannot imagine what there is in it," convened a council of war, and they determined forthwith to send one hundred and twenty men to attack the new fort and rescue the captives by force of arms. They accordingly issued rations, and ordered a start that afternoon or on the next morning. Rain delayed them that day, however, when they sent a message to the civil and militia officers of Wiltwyck asking for twenty horsemen "from the hired men of the village." The answer to this request shows a want of sensitiveness and love for their captive wives and children, which, at this day, seems almost inexcusable. The court and superior officers, having convoked the farmers and read the request, "they gave for answer they were well disposed to do their best for the public interest, but find at present that the horses, fatigued from the harvest, are unfit to be rode by men." Whereupon they asked the expedition be deferred for "six or seven days, until the harvest be completed, as the grain yet in the field is already injured."

Rain stopped the departure the next day also. Again the civil officers were asked for "some horses" to place the wounded on, in case any were injured. After great trouble they obtained six from a few, but spiteful and insulting words from many. One said, "Let those furnish horses who commenced the war;" another, "I'll give 'em the devil; if they want anything, they will have to take it by force;" the third said, "I must first have my horse valued and have security for it," etc., with much other foul and unbecoming language not to be repeated.

The 1st and 2d of September passed with the same delay by rain. That was a wet summer, truly. It stormed for a month almost continually. On Monday, the 3d, the rain abated, and Cregier, with twenty-two men of his own company, twenty of Lieut. Stillwell's, and seven free-men, with two negroes, mustered and prepared to start. By perseverance they had obtained eight horses, the captain writing, "Thomas Chambers, without any solicitation, presented me with two for the expedition." At one o'clock in the afternoon they left Wiltwyck, accompanied by Christopher Davis as interpreter, and a *Wappinger* Indian as guide, promising him his liberty and a coat if he piloted them aright. That night they encamped on the banks of the creek at Rosendale. The next morning the stream was so swollen they could not cross. Determined not to be thwarted, "two horsemen were sent back to the village for ropes and axes, with which to make rafts and other conveniences." They returned about ten o'clock with three axes and a rope. The last was immediately stretched across, "so

the people may not be swept far down the creek." By two o'clock all were over and marched on about twelve miles, when they bivouacked for the night. At daybreak they again moved on, and about noon "discovered two squaws and a Dutch woman, who had come that morning for corn." By this time they were near the site of the Shawangunk church, and the women were just beyond, on the opposite side of the Sinsinck Kill. All this while they had been following a trail; but now, finding they could not seize the women without exposure, they turned to the left into the woods and followed the Hooge Berg.

THE INDIAN FORTRESS.

At two o'clock they came in sight of the Indian fortress, which was situated on a "lofty plain," with a stream to the west. Niesen, with Stillwell, now took part of the force off to the left, so as to prevent escape, except by way of the creek, while Lieut. Conwenhoven and Cregier went forward with the remainder. They marched under the hill in order to get right upon it before they were discovered, but in this they were foiled. There is a small plain which had to be crossed, in doing which the soldiers were discovered by a squaw, who was piling wood. She immediately gave a "terrible scream," which alarmed the savages, who until now had been unconscious of danger. Unluckily for them, they were at work on their fortifications, while their huts and arms were between them and the Christians. They attempted to reach these, but were foiled by the prompt charge of the soldiers. "They hastily picked up a few guns and bows and arrows, but we were so hot at their heels that" they were forced to leave many of them behind. Being hotly pressed by the fire and charge of the whites, they ran down the hill and crossed the stream. Once there, they courageously returned the fire, and made it so hot that a party had to be sent across to dislodge them, when they took to their heels for the mountains. The country being clear of timber for some distance, they dared not return.

When the battle was over, Cregier found fourteen dead warriors and the body of the chief, *Pepequanehen*. Legend has fixed the spot where this sachem fell. It is on the bank of the kill, immediately below "the new fort." Besides these, four women and three children were slain. "But probably many more were wounded when rushing from the fort to the huts, when we did give them a brave charge. We also took thirteen of them prisoners, both men and women, besides an old man, who accompanied us about a half-hour, but could go no farther. We took him aside and gave him his last meal." The Dutch lost three killed and six wounded, and recovered twenty-three Christian prisoners.

The enemy being conquered, Cregier mustered his forces and found he had one more wounded than he had horses, whereupon he prepared a litter to carry this one. In the mean while, he counseled with his officers what should be done with the maize-fields. After some deliberation it was resolved to leave it stand, for they wisely reasoned that they had one wounded man more than they had horses already, and could not afford to tarry for the destruction of these crops, and run the risk of being burdened with more. Thereupon they began the destruction of the fort prepara-

tory to leaving, not forgetting the wigwams and contents. They found considerable booty, such as bear-skins, deer-skins, blankets, elk-hides, and smaller articles, many of which they were obliged to leave behind, "for we could well fill a sloop." "They destroyed all they could; broke the kettles; got also twenty-four or five guns, more than half of which we smashed, and threw the barrels here and there in the creek, hacking and breaking in pieces as many as we could." Several horns and bags of powder were found, in all about twenty pounds. "Got also thirty-one belts and strings of wampum; took some of the booty along, and destroyed the rest." This done, they set fire to the fort and huts, and took up the homeward march. That day they went about four miles and encamped, which must have been in the neighborhood of Tuthilltown. The next morning they crossed a "rapid stony creek"—the Shawangunk—and encamped that evening "just beyond the Esopus Creek," which must have been in the neighborhood of Mrs. Peter Cornell's, at Rosendale. "There died the Indian child, which we threw into the creek." The savages followed and watched their course from the Shawangunk Mountains, but did not molest them while on the march. The whole force arrived at Wiltwyck about noon the 7th of September. I suppose they were met with great joy by the Dutch and French burghers, for these whites had been prisoners exactly three months, and must have been sorely missed; but if their joy was as slow as they were to rescue them, it did not show itself in a week. Be it remembered, they wanted their crops before their wives and children.

Thus ended this expedition. The fort alluded to was a perfect square, "with one row of palisades set all round, being about fifteen feet above and three feet under ground. They had already completed two angles of stout palisades, all of them almost as thick as a man's body, having two rows of port-holes, one above the other, and they were busy at the third angle. These were constructed so solid and strong as not to be excelled by Christians." It was not so large as the one burned at Wawarsing. The release of so many captives was due to a *Mohawk* Indian, who slept in the fort the night before the attack, and advised them not to take them into the woods, as usual, for, said he, "The Dutch will not come hither, for they cannot come so far without being discovered."

A beautiful legend has come down to us through the Huguenot families, which recites that Louis Du Bois and some of his brethren rescued these captives, their wives and children, at the new fort. Cregier, who wrote everything minutely, only speaks of seven freemen being with him; therefore I judge Du Bois was one of them. The same story says the white women were singing Marot's hymns when the Dutch attacked the fortification, but, as the gallant captain says nothing of this also, another poetic tale disappears from the page of history, and takes its place in fiction.

Stillwell was now sent back to the Manhattans, and conveyed the news of their success to Stuyvesant. That haughty old officer immediately returned thanks for the favor of Providence, and organized a reinforcement of both Christians and *Marseping* savages. These were quartered in the mill of Peter Jacobsen.

Between this and the 27th detachments went out to destroy some maize in the neighborhood of Wagondale and "Sager's Kill," but they found the crops had been left uncultivated, and that wild beasts had destroyed much of what had grown without it. On the 25th, Juriaen Jansen shot a squirrel, which fell in the creek near the redoubt. While reaching for it from a canoe it upset, and he was drowned. The next day the sale of liquor was interdicted in Wiltwyck, and another expedition against the savages announced, with a request of sixteen horses from the burghers. This produced some windy words between the justices, military officers, and the citizens, Roosa and Slecht being principals in the wordy melee.

In the mean while, almost all the male inhabitants of the settlement were cited before the court to answer for violation of the ordinance prohibiting them from going out without a pass and convoy. Much dissatisfaction existed in regard to these prosecutions, and, although designed for the public good, they were deemed tyrannical acts.

Not more than twenty-seven or twenty-eight warriors, fifteen or sixteen women, and a few children now remained of the hostile savages. The huts and plantations of these were mostly destroyed, and they were scattered here and there through the woods asking food. The *Warcarsings*, *Wappingers*, and *Minnesinks*, who helped in the first attack, had gone to their homes, disgusted with the turn the tide had given them. Against this remnant of the Esopus Indians, on the 2d of October, one hundred and two Dutch soldiers, forty-six *Marseplings* (Long Island), and six burghers marched out. They encamped that night in the neighborhood of New Paltz. The next day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, they came to the scene of the surprise of a month before. Solitude reigned supreme in the woods of Shawangunk. The silence of the untenanted battle-field was unbroken except by the kar! kar! of the crows as they flew up from the half-consumed carcasses of the Indians. They had dug five pits in the fort and filled them with dead. These the wolves had dug up, and, with the ravens, partly consumed. Down on the flat, below the hill, four other graves had been treated in the same way. A little farther on lay the bodies of three warriors, a woman, and child, which had not been buried, and were almost eaten up by beasts and birds of prey. Had these carcasses been those of whites, the sight would have sickened the hearts of the Dutch soldiers, but they were only Indians, who were not, they thought, much better than dogs.

A party was soon sent about ten or twelve miles farther on to Bloomingburg, to find some savages, but it returned without seeing any. They only found some old huts,—unoccupied. In the mean while, the main force had begun cutting the corn and throwing it in the creek. This they continued for two days, when, having destroyed all that might possibly be of any service to the fort, they commenced a return march, destroying many plantations and huts standing along the Sinsick Kill. Daily rains had swollen the streams, which assisted the work of destruction, although it impeded the march of the troops. They arrived in Wiltwyck on the evening of the 5th of October, with the loss of one horse, which had strayed into the woods. It returned four days afterwards.

The next day a young girl appeared opposite the redoubt, and was brought over the creek. On inquiry it was found she had escaped from her captor, a young man, with whom she had stayed alone in a hut near the Little Esopus Creek. He used her well, but was afraid she would escape. She made one effort, but lost her way and returned to the hut. The next time she was fortunate enough to reach her kindred. This girl cohabited with her captor. Ensign Nielsen, with thirty-six soldiers and five Indians, was immediately detached to surprise and capture this warrior. They reached the hut about sundown, surrounded it, but found no one. They watched it all night, and returned to Wiltwyck in the morning, having seen no one, but captured much corn. The people then testified there was some good maize land in Klyne Esopus.

On the 10th of October, Louis Du Bois, "the Walloon," went back of Westphael's land, now Brabant, for his oxen, and, when about to drive them in, three savages sprang at him from some brush, as if to seize him. One man shot and wounded him with an arrow. Du Bois struck the offender a severe blow with a stick, which staggered the Indian. He thereupon fled through the creek, and took the news to his brethren. A force was sent to punish the offenders, but they could find no sight of the savages.

Word was brought from Fort Orange that all the east-side Indians, with those of Catskill, were holding a council near Claverack. An old skipper said they numbered seven thousand. The story was only a big fright. Gerret Abel, a cadet, while in command of the redoubt at the Strand, went up to Wiltwyck without orders, and got drunk, for which he was reduced to the ranks, on the pay of eight florins per month.

Only seven whites now remained prisoners among the savages, and their power was so completely broken that they dared not hurt those. A *Wappinger* chief brought two of them to the redoubt with some venison. He promised to bring in all the rest in four days, but was unable to fulfill his promise, because he could not reach them. They then sent him with a birch-canoe after them again. On the 13th of November he returned again with a lady whom he had purchased. He said,—

"Brothers, I am come to perform my promise, which I gave on board the yacht at the redoubt, to bring in the Christian woman whom I bought from the Esopus squaw. I bring and present her to you now, because we are friends."

This was said in Wiltwyck. This lady the Indian woman had before refused to give up, because "she was old and had adopted her."

They now gave the *Wappinger* chief two pieces of cloth, a squaw, and "sucking child," and directed him to arrange for the return of all the captives. Presenting Cregier with a bow and arrow, he said, "I will not make war against the Dutch, but live in peace with them." An armistice for ten days was agreed upon between Couwenhoven and the savages, which was renewed from time to time until peace was made. In a few days the *Wappinger* returned to say he had failed, because he had burnt his buttock. He brought the joyful intelligence, however, that six of the unfortunate women and children were at the river-side ready for exchange, and that he had paid ten fathoms

of sewan to have the other, Albert Heymanse Roosa's daughter, brought in. The whites were, however, chagrined the more because of this, on the 2d of December, when the same parties returned with two children, but saying they could not get three, for they were with the natives at their hunting-grounds. On the 24th Swartwout was formally deposed as sheriff, Capito installed in his place, and a party sent out to the great plat, Hurley, to gather oats, which had been ungathered. When threshed, one hundred and four sheaves yielded five schepels of clean grain. December was rather late harvest-time. Four days afterwards all the captives were returned, except Slecht's daughter. She married a young warrior, and clove to him faithfully, as became a Dutch woman; but she so far civilized her husband that he afterwards left his savage life and settled on the Esopus Creek, somewhere about Marbletown. He was called Jan by the whites. I do not know whether her family recognized their red relative. There being no longer apprehensions of further trouble, Captain Cregier bade adieu to the people of Esopus, whom he had bravely protected, and left for the Mannhattans, Dec. 31, 1663, where he arrived on the 3d of January. The winter was remarkably mild, the river being open almost continuously.

VII.—TREATIES OF PEACE WITH THE INDIANS
BY GOV. STUYVESANT IN 1664, AND BY GOV.
NICOLLS IN 1665.

STUYVESANT'S TREATY.

During the winter the savages of Esopus had been quiet. The destruction of their maize, beans, wigwams, and peltries had so impoverished them that they could scarcely live. Indeed, word constantly arrived that they must starve,—an end from which they were freed by the mildness of the winter. Under such circumstances it was but natural they should sue for peace. This they often did through the *Wappingers*, *Tappans*, and *Haverstraws*. Stuyvesant and the council paid but little apparent heed to these intercessions, affecting to be wroth, and disposed to prosecute the war to their annihilation. This the directors in Amsterdam advised. They would strike terror to all the rest. But the wily director meant peace all the time. In March he withdrew almost all the company's troops from Wiltwyck, and threw the village on its own resources for defense. The militia now numbered nearly one hundred men capable of bearing arms, under command of Capt. Chambers and Lieut. Hendrick Jochem Schoonmaker. The Governor gave them a drum.

The *Minquas* and *Mohawks* now also interceded in behalf of the famished natives of Esopus. Stuyvesant cunningly gave an ear to their plea, as if to please them against his will. He told the savages to meet him at New Amsterdam. The Indians wanted him to go to Esopus. Finally, on the 15th day of May, 1664, Sewackenamo, Onaghun, and Pawsawagh, Esopus sachems; Tsees-sagghaw, chief of the *Wappingers*; Megetsewackes, chief of the *Kiehtawagh*; Sesseghout, chief of *Reveghuome*, of *Haverstraw*; Sawenacoque, chief of *Wiequeskeck*; Oratanry, chief of the *Hackensacks* and *Tappans*; Mattheno, chief of Staten Island and Nyack; Siegpekenano, brother of Tapusagh, chief of *Marespink* and *Reck-he-wick*, and

twenty warriors, met in the council-chamber the director, Nicasius Delille, Van Steenwyck and Vander Grist, burgo-masters; Thomas Chambers, commissary of Wiltwyck; with schepens Baker and Loockermans, and Abram Wilmerdouch, of the West India Company; Saartje Kierstede, daughter of Anneke Jans, and wife of Dr. Hans Kierstede, acting as interpreter.

Keereop, Pemyrawack, and Nishakewan, three of the hostile sachems, were not present, but their brethren accounted for it by the great age of the first and the acquiescence of the other two. Sewackenamo, of the *Warynawoncks*, arose, and, calling on his god, Bachtamo, several times, in a loud voice, prayed for aid to conclude a firm peace with the Dutch; that their treaty should be, like the stick he held in his hand, firmly bound, the one end to the other. He said all the neighboring chiefs were rejoiced over the peace, and that the *Marespincks* were included in it. He came with his brother sachems to act for his people; to conclude a treaty for them as firm and close as his arms, which he folded together. Presenting his right hand to the director, he added: "What I say is from the fullness of my heart; such is my desire and that of all my people."*

He was answered they had once broken a treaty, but as all the prisoners on both sides had been released peace would again be ratified.

The next day a treaty was formally executed and signed. By it all that had passed was to be forgotten and forgiven; the dead and absent unremembered; all the land which the Indians had given them, "and which we now again conquered by our own sword, is and shall remain ours, the two forts which we have taken included;" the savages being prohibited from coming back to plant, except to gather some corn already planted near the old fort, and to plant near the new one. To prevent mutual injuries, the Indians were not to approach, "with or without arms, any land where the Dutch are plowing, sowing, mowing, planting, or pasturing creatures, either in the Esopus or any other place." They were allowed the privilege of taking nuts, game, peltries, or anything else to the redoubt, by first sending a flag of truce in advance, but not more than two or three canoes at a time, the Dutch agreeing to build a house over the kill, opposite the redoubt, for their lodging-place. If any one was killed, war was not to be declared immediately, but the guilty party sought and punished by death in presence of both Indians and Dutch. If damage was done to the hogs, horses, cows, etc., of the whites, an Indian shall remain under arrest until the damage is paid. The chief of *Marespink* and all his tribe were included in the treaty, the Esopus sachems agreeing to have their other chiefs and savages ratify the treaty in one month, and to renew it every year forever.

This was the last council between the aborigines and Governor Stuyvesant. The peace lasted until the Revolution. Stuyvesant appointed the 4th day of June following as a day of thanksgiving for this peace.

GOVERNOR NICOLLS' TREATY.

On the 7th of October of the following year, Governor Nichols met the Indians at Esopus, and renewed this com-

* O. c., II. 516; Al. Rec., 24, 214-226, 225.

fact. The treaty, as then signed, with a belt of wampum, is still preserved in the county clerk's office.

The following is a copy of Governor Nichols' treaty, viz.:

TREATY

"Between Col. Richard Nicolls, Governor of New York, and the Esopus Indians, 1665.

(From the original in the Ulster County Clerk's office.)

"An agreement made between Richard Nicolls, Esqre, Governor under his Royall Highnesse, the Duke of Yorke, and the Sachems and People called the Sopes Indjans.

"That no Act of Hostility shall at any time bee committed on either part, or if any damage shall happen to bee done by either Party, to the Corno, Cattle, Horses, Hoggss, Houses, or any other Goods, or any other Goods whatsoever, of the other Party, full satisfaction shall be given upon demand for the same.

"That if any Christian shall wilfully kill an Indjan, or any Indjan a Christian, hee shall bee put to death. And the said Sachems do promise on their parts to bring any such Indjan to ye Officer in charges at the Sopes, to receive his punishment there.

"That a convenient House shall bee built where said Indjans may at any time Lodge without the Ports of the said Towne, in which House ye Indjans are to leave their Armes, and may come without molestason, to Sell or Buy what they please from the Christians. That in Case any Christian should kill an Indjan, or any Indjan a Christian, the Peace shall not bee broken, or any Revenge taken before Satisfaction is demanded by the one Party and refused by the other, allowing a competent time for the apprehending of the Offender, in which Case ye Indjans are to give Hostage till ye Offender is brought to Punishm't, the said Hostage (will be well Treated and suffer) no other Punishment but Imprisonment.

"That the said Sachems and their Subjects now present do, for and in the names of themselves and heirs forever, give, Grant, Alienate, and Confirme all their Right and Interest, Claim or demand, to a certaine Parcell of Land, lying and being to the west and South West, of a certaine Creeke or River, called by the name of Kahanksen, and so up to the head thereof, where the old Fort was. And so with a direct Line from thence, through the woods and Crosse the Mea lowes, to the Great Hill, lying and being to the West, or South West, which Great Hill is to bee the true west, or Southwest Bounds of the said Lands. And the said Creeke, called Kahanksen, the North or North East Bounds of the said Lands herein mentioned,* to bee given, granted, and confirmed, unto the said Richard Nicolls, Governor under his Royall Highnesse the Duke of Yorke, or his Assignes, by the said Sachems, and their Subjects forever, to hold and Enjoy the same as his free Land and Possession, against any clayme hereafter to bee made by the said Sachems, or their Subjects, or any their heirs and Successors. In token of the aforesaid Agreem't, the aforesaid Sachems, do deliver two Small Sticks; and in confirmation thereof, do deliver two more Small Sticks, to the said Richard Nicolls, And in the name of the Indjans their Subjects, and of the Subjects, do deliver two other round Small Sticks in token of their assent to the said agreement, And the said Richard Nicolls does deliver (as a present) to their Sachems, three laced Redd Coates.

"The said Sachems doth Engage to come once every yeare and bring some of their young People to Acknowledge every part of this Agreement in the Sopes, to the end that it may bee kept in perpetual memory. That all past Injuriyes are buried and forgotten on both sides.

"That the young Sachem called Wingeesinoc hath Liberly for three yeares to Plant upon a Small neck of Land over against a Small Creeke Chonghkawokanor, unless the saide young Sachem bee warned off by order to remove, and give place to such Christians as shall have Order from the said Richard Nicolls or his Assignes, to Plant

* This grant is situated in Rochester and Wawarsing, afterwards patented by Henry Beekman. The fort here spoken of has been supposed to have been on the Walkill, but it is an error. It was destroyed in July, 1660. (Trustee's books Rochester-Albany Rec., 16, 27, 99.) Calcop was the second of that name, which is Dutch, meaning 'bald-head,' from kaul and kop. The elder was killed near the fort spoken of above at the time of its destruction by the Dutch. He was very old and infirm but brave, 'dying with oaths in his mouth,'—'Ily sterfde met vloeken in syr mond.'

there at which time the said young Sachem is to receive a blanket by way of Courtosie, and remove to the other side of the Creeke without delay or Clayming any future Interest thereupon.

"In consideration of the premises, the said Richard Nicolls doth farther give and pay to the said Sachems and their Subjects forty Blanketts, Twenty Pounds of Powder, Twenty Knives, Six Kettles, Twelve Barrs of Lead, which Paym't wee acknowledge to have rec'd in full Satisfaction for the premises, And do binde our selves, our heires and Successors for ever to pforme every part of this Agreement, without any fraud or reservation of minde. And further, That we will maintaine and Justifie the said Richard Nicolls, or his Assigns, in the full, peaceable Possession of the said Tract of Land, Royalties, and Priveledges for ever, against any nation of Indjans whatsoever, pretending right to the same; In testimony whereof wee have Sett our markes to two severall writings, the one to remain in the hands of the Sopes Sachems, the other upon Record at New Yorke, this 7th day of October, 1665.

"RICHARD NICOLLS.

"Witnesses:

"Jeremias Van Renslaer,
Philip Pietersen Schuyler,
Robert Nodham,
S. Salisbury,
Edw. Sackville,

Sachims.

The mark of Onackatin ✕
The mark of Wapohseyuyua ✕
The mark of Sewakonama ✕
The mark of Shewatin ✕

"Indjan Witnesses of the
Esopus young men:

"The marks of {
Pepunckhais ✕
Robin Cinnawan ✕ a Pekoet Sachem,
Ermauwawamem ✕
Bywackus ✕

"Sept. 25th, 1668, There appeared the second and third Sachems above names and owned their marks:

Witness, Meebdoah, his mark ✕

"April the 11th, 1670, There appeared before me, a New-Made Sachem of ye Sopes Indjans, named Calcop, who hath this day owned and confirmed the Agreement made between Coll. Nicoll & ye Indjans for ye land adjacent to Sopes as appears by his marke hereunto set.

The marke ✕ of Sachem Calcop.

Witness hereunto

Dudley Lovelace, Pres'dt.

Thomas Chambers,

Will Boeckman,

Henry Pawling.

Indjan Witnesses:

✕ Tautopauha.

✕ Sachem Calcop's his young Son,

The marke of Mamashewann ✕

"On this 24th of January, 1671, these Sachems have renewed the articles of peace.

✕ Sinnerakan, sachem,

✕ Dewaskus, young sachem, son of Sewakonama.

Witness, Wm. La Montayne, Sect. Isaac Gravenradt.

Thomas Chambers,

Henry Pawling.

Cornelis Barentsen Slecht,

Jan Williamsen.

Geo. Hall.

"On this 5th day of Feb., 1674, the underwritten Esopus Chiefs have again renewed the treaty with the English, following the order of the Noble Lord Governor Edmond Andross, and have again subscribed to these articles:

Thom. Chambers,

Sewakonama, } Chiefs.

Geo. Hall, schout,

Asenerack, }

Cornelis Wyncoop,

Famagipe, } Young

Guste Seynenor,

Wastimo, } Men.

William Ashfordby.

Raithtoneck, }

Mm. Lamontayne, Sect.

"This 22 January, 1675-6, the Esopus chiefs renewed the peace by order of the Right Honorable Lord Governor Edmond Andross, and subscribed to the same.

Thom. Chambers,

Sewakonama,

G. Hall,

Sinnerakan,

Ed. Whittaker,

Pannerewache,

Henry Hendricksen,

Sesackerop,

Wessel Ten Brook,
Dirick Schepmoes,
Wm. Lamontayne, Sect.

Hugaris,
Mutnuck,
Jumarvasoe.

"167 7-8, 23d Feb. This treaty is again renewed with the Esopus Indians, and being now satisfied and glad that all is well, they have offered a belt of sewant, in token that from this time they will remain content.

Wm. Jansen, X Assumeraken,
Wm. Ashfordby, X Pannerewack,
John Gaston, X Pouck Vajandam,
Wm. Lamontayne, Sect., X Winguwes,
Thom. Chaulers, X Ankerop.
G. Hall, Sheriff, X Wissenacka,
Dirick Schepmoes, X Niamsymackak,
Hendrick Jochems,
Jan Williamse,
Mattys Mattysen,
Gerret Cornelis,
Lambert Huyberts,
Rockoff Hendricksen.

"On this day Feb. 167 7-8, peace is again renewed with the Esopus Chiefs, who have observed the same even until now, and will observe the same forever. In testimony whereof they have again hereunto subscribed.

"Kingston.
Thom. Chambers, Sewakonama,
G. Hall, Pannerewacke,
Ed. Whittaker, Sinnerahan,
Wessel Ten Broek, Pouck Naynuck.
Dirick Schepmoes, Matsyan,
Hendrick Jochems, Papasewanhuck.

"Feb. 11, 167 8-9, This treaty is again renewed, and both parties being fully satisfied, bind themselves as by a new article. In witness of the truth hereof, this is again signed by both parties.

"Kingston.
Thomas Chambers, Sewakonama,
Thos. Delavall, Pannerewacke,
Wm. Ashfordby, Sasakerop,
Gerret Aertsen, Korpowaen,
Benj. Provoost, Kentkamin,
Tjerrick Claessen, Amecawas, son of Asinerakan,
Wessel Ten Brook, Awmarnet,
Wm. La Montayne, Sect. Aronogo.

"At the same time the Indians acknowledged that the title to the land given by Kentkamin to Harmon Hendrix and Hendriens Beckman, called Easinck, is valid; in witnesses of the same, they have hereunto subscribed.

Kentkamin,
Sewakonama,
Pannerewacke,
Korpawa,
Sesackerop.

"Jan. 19th, 1681. These articles, according to the old practice, are again renewed, so that they are not broken by either side, but remain in full force to bind them in continued friendship. In testimony of the truths hereof, both parties subscribe again.

Thos. Delavall, Sewakanaamo.
Thos. Chambers, Nama Roelt,
Wm. Ashfordby, Wrimanaker,
Wessel Ten Brook, Arona mat,
Arie Lyssen, Aelthios,
Tjerrick Claessen De Witt, Arawegon,
Ed. Wittaker,
Wm. Demyer, quod attester, Wm. Lamontayne.

"On this 23d Feb., 1681; these articles are again renewed and having given good satisfaction to both parties, the Esopus Indians promise to observe the same now and forever. In witness of the truth thereof, both parties have hereunto subscribed, in Kingston.

John Gaston, Sarackharop,
Wm. Ashfordby, Mamarioch,
Wm. Fisher, Sekarowax, son of }
Wessel Ten Brook, Pamesewack, }

Tjerrick Claessen De Witt,
Wm. Demyer,
Tho. Gaston,
John Viel,
Lambert Huybertse,
Gysbert Krom,
Henry Pawling.

Winkarons, son of }
Sinnesakan, }
Mes Naroun, son of }
Sewakanamine, }
Har! Marnin,
Kondienes,
Poelt Sinenu, son of }
Sewakanamine, }
Araineta,
Papa Kohonek,
Sako Rakehineg.

"Attested, Wm. Lamontagne, Sect.

"Endorsed.—Received the Records in Court of Sessions, of Sarah Rosecranse, the 3d October, 1722."

CHAPTER XIV.

FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH AT ESOPUS IN 1659-61.

A FULL and complete history of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston will be found in the history of Kingston. Suffieient account of the establishment of the church is given here to make the history of the period intelligible.

Soon after the arrival of the first settlers they were anxious to secure a settled minister. Dominies Megapolensis and Drisius had written, the preceding autumn, to the Classis of Amsterdam, stating the great need of the country, and that body earnestly addressed the College of XIX. on the subject. The directors had already promised to use diligence and care to provide ministers, "men not tainted with needless preciseness, which is rather prone to create schism than it is adapted to the flock." But they were scarce. Men did not like to leave the comforts of Holland for the trials of a life in the wilderness. At length the Classis of Amsterdam persuaded Hermanus Blom, a native of the above city, to undertake a voyage to the colony to seek a call. He accordingly set sail, and reached New Amsterdam in July. After preaching there and in Brooklyn, he sailed up the river in company with Megapolensis for the Esopus, where, on Sunday the 17th of August, he preached two sermons, with which the people were so highly pleased that they immediately signed the following:

"TO THE HONORABLE, THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND COUNCIL IN NEW NETHERLAND:

"The inhabitants of a place named Esopus show, with all due reverence, that, on the 17th of August, Hermanus Blom preached before them two sermons, one in the fore and the other in the afternoon, with which the supplicants have been much gratified, and it is the wish of their hearts to obtain this man for their minister; they, therefore, most humbly supplicate that it may please your Honors to consider this point maturely, and carry it into effect so that we may obtain him as our regular minister. While we solemnly promise that we will conduct ourselves towards him, as we ought to do, and, that he may be better enabled to maintain himself and be encouraged in his service, we are resolved, if it meets the approbation of your Honors, to unite together in preparing for him a good farm, with a house, barn, cows, and oxen,—so as it ought to be,—to make good fences all around the lot which your Honor shall designate, to plow it and bring the whole in a good order, so that he may take direct possession of it, or rent it to others for his profit, as long as he may be our minister; but, in case he might leave us, or dies, then the

farm shall remain forever for the support of a minister. But as the number of supplicants is yet small, and the establishment of a similar farm must be unavoidably in them an arduous task, they supplicate that it might be permitted that all such persons who in future might obtain or purchase farms, or lands, in this neighborhood, should contribute in proportion—pro rata—to relieve, in some respects, the supplicants who are now compelled to bear this burden alone. On this we expect a favorable apostille.

"Esopus, 17th August, 1659.

WILLEM JANSSEN,	JACOB JANSSEN STOL,
THOMAS CHAMBERS,	JURIAEN WESTPHAL,
JAN BROERSEN,	JACOB JANSSEN STOUTENBERG,
DIRCK HENDRIJSEN,	JAN JANSSEN,
MATTYS ROELOFSEN,	HENDRICH CORNELISSEN,
ALBERT GOVERTS,	PETER DERCKSEN,
CORNELIS BARENTS SLECHT."	

Having left the colony late in the autumn, taking with him fifty beavers, Blom proceeded directly to Amsterdam, where, on the 16th of February, 1660, the Classis of that city ordained him and Hendricus Selyns, the latter for the churches on Long Island. Both were at the same time installed, as it is called, into the service of their congregations, although thousands of miles from them. This is Blom's commission, as translated in the Albany records:

"WHEREAS, it is indisputably requisite that the honor of God and the salvation of men is promoted to the best of our abilities, and for this end religious meetings ought to be instituted and encouraged by the pure preaching of the word of God—the lawful administrations of the sacraments, the public invocation of the name of the Lord, and what is further belonging to dutiful worship; and whereas, the situation of Esopus in New Netherland requires that a duly qualified person as a lawfully ordained minister is sent thither, who can execute the ministerial functions in every particular part, in conformity with the Church Government, the word of God, and in unison with the laudable usages of the Reformed Churches in this country, and who is able to maintain and defend them. So is it that we ministers of the word of God, and Elders of the congregation of Christ, belonging to the Classis of Amsterdam, after the invocation of the name of God, and in His fear, with the approbation of the noble Directors of the West India Company, after a faithful examination in the principal doctrines of the Christian Reformed Church, and after receiving satisfactory evidence of pious life, requisite talents for the ministry of the Gospel, and after he signed the Netherland Confession, the Christian Catechism and Canons of the National Synod, ordain the Reverend, Pious, Proficient, and Learned Minister, Hermanus Blom, with the solemn laying on of hands, to preach as well on the water as on the land, and in all the neighborhood, but principally at Esopus, the Holy and only saving doctrine of the word of God in its purity, to administer the sacraments agreeably to Christ's Church; with propriety give an example to his congregation of public prayers; to keep them with the aid of his Consistory in a good discipline and under all in conformity to the word of God, the constitution of the Netherland Church and the Christian Catechism; soliciting all our brethren to accept him as a lawful brother and lawfully called minister of the Gospel of Christ, to honor him for the sake of his ministry, and to assist him whenever it is in their power: that he may thus officiate, cheerfully and unmolested, in the glory of God's name, and the conversion and salvation of souls.

"The Almighty God who has called this minister to the service of his church, enrich him more and more with all talents and the blessings of His Holy Spirit, that his labors may be crowned with abundant success to the glory of His name and salvation of men, and adorn and reward him, at the appearance of the Great Shepherd of sheep, with the never-fading crown of eternal glory. Done in a classical meeting in Amsterdam, 16th February, 1660,

"In the name of and by order of all,

"PIETRUS PROELIUS,

"Rec. Sec'y."

On the 27th of the following month the directors of the West India Company regularly employed him, on the recommendation of Stuyvesant, at a salary of six hun-

dred florins, or two hundred and forty dollars, per annum. They wrote: "If this sum is increased to one thousand or twelve hundred florins, then this sum should not be paid by his congregation." They added: "Your honor will penetrate the motive for this action," and "will adopt the most convenient method for its execution." After this they further assured the director they would soon send three other young men, who "ought to be men of peace and moderation, to which much is often contributed by the place where they have studied."

Two days after the contract had been ratified, Blom, accompanied by Henricus Selyns, left Amsterdam, in the "Beaver," and arrived at the Manhattans in June or July. Selyns was to take charge of the Brooklyn Church, but the "negotiations for peace at the Esopus and the public interests" would allow neither to immediately assume charge of their churches. They occupied the time in preaching at the "Manhattan, Esopus, and Fort Orange," whither they accompanied the director. Both applied for and received from him an allowance for "board and lodging" during the interval.

The first entry in the Kingston Church records reads: "Hermannus Blom, the first minister in the land of Esopus, preached my first sermon there on the 12th of September, 1660, having arrived there on Sunday, the fifth of the same month, in the company's yacht."

There being no parsonage, he and his wife boarded with Cornelis Barentse Slecht; but this did not suit them, for only two months after their arrival Stuyvesant visited the village to look up a boarding-place for them, see about threshing the company's grain, and to give directions as to how the minister's house should be built. The people had promised him, if he came among them, they would provide a suitable parsonage, and he accordingly now saw that they fulfilled their word.

There is no description left of this building. All I know is that it was a stone edifice, with its fireplace bordered by Scriptural tiles. It cost

	fls.	sti.	p.
For materials in sewan (florin val.).....	680	05	00
" " " heavy money	913	13	00
Total in heavy money.....	1293	15	05
For wages, freight, board, grog, etc., etc., in sewan.....	1387	05	00
" " " heavy money	1020	00	00
Total in sewan.....	2064	10	00
" " heavy money.....	1973	13	00
Total in heavy money.....	3007	08	00*

or twelve hundred and two dollars and ninety-six cents, which must have built a very comfortable residence. Indeed, this was much better than the church, for the latter was only a board- and log-pile, improved a little, when it became the court-room as well as a house of worship.

A tax of one rix dollar (two and a half guilders) per morgen was levied on "all plow- and pasture-land" in Esopus to pay this bill. The payments were in wheat, one-half "directly," and the "other half next summer." This was in November, 1661. We give a copy of the tax-list:

* Addition peculiar, but given as it is found in Hasbrouck papers.

	mor.	gl.	sti.
Balthazer Stuyvesant, Juriacn Van Westvacl, tenant...	25	82	10
The director.....	12	30	00
Juriacn Van Westvacl.....	28	70	00
Thomas Chambers, two farms, 40 morgon each.....	78	200	00
Evert Pels.....	20	90	00
Alert Heymanse (Roosa), tenant of Jacob Jansen Stol.....	36	90	00
Roelof Swartwout, tenant for Widow Stol.....	43	167	10
Cornelis Barentse Slecht, farm of Madame De Hulter..	64	160	00
Slecht's own land, unsurveyed.....	25	62	10
Mrs. De Hulter's pasture-land, not measured.....	25	62	10
Albert Gysberts (Ploeg).....	20	50	00
Aert Jacobs (Van Wageningen).....	47	117	10
Tjereck Claesen (De Wit).....	50	125	00
Aert Petersen Taack.....	20	50	00
Michael Ferre.....	4	10	00

The following paid the sums indicated, either by free gift or as a tax on their house-lots, not being farmers:

	gl.
Andries Van-der Sluys.....	10
Jan Aerts Smit.....	20
Michael Ferre.....	12
Jan Broersen (Decker).....	10
Jan de Brabander.....	10
Andries Barents.....	12
Hendrick Cornelise (Slecht).....	20
Hendrick Jochemse (Schoutmaker).....	20
Harmen Hendrix (Rosekrans).....	12
Jan Jansen.....	10
Jacob Barents.....	12
Peter Van Allen.....	10
Mattys Roelofsen.....	15
Jacob Burhaus.....	20
Garret Van Campen.....	10
Anthony Crupel.....	10
Albert Gerrets.....	10
Barent Gerrets.....	25
Jacob Phaugen.....	10
Jan de Baeker (Baker) offers 1000 brick.....	25
Willem Jansen.....	12

The deficiency was raised by an excise-tax of four guilders per ton on beer, sixteen per hog-head on wine, and six per anker on other liquor. Fearful lest there would be much smuggling (as there was), a fine of five times the value of the liquor was to be collected of the delinquent, one-third for the informer, one-third for the officer, and the balance for the church. The reader will hereafter see that the fathers liked to defraud the government as well as our contemporaries.

As there was but little, if any, real money in circulation, it was now provided that twelve sewans should pass for one stuyver, or six for a cent. Blom's salary was to be paid in beaver, at one pound three shillings four pence a piece, while they brought one pound tea in Holland. The payments were readily made in sewan, grain, or peas; but as the prices of these were variable, beaver was made the standard of reckoning.

In the fall of 1660 orders came out that Mrs. De Hulter, now Mrs. Jeronimus Ebbing, should be an exception to the rule requiring all lands to be occupied within one year after patented, on pain of forfeiture. This favor was granted by the lords directors on the plea that the village stood on her land. Stuyvesant denied this, and declared it highly detrimental to the prosperity of the settlement. He said "twelve or fourteen farms might be laid out, and good ones, too," on the now unimproved land. He had also been directed to lay out a new village, "one and a half miles" (Dutch) from the old one, but he deemed it best to defer this undertaking until the old one is properly fortified and completed.

I copy the following from the Kingston Church records:

"1660, Dec. 7, and the following day, the visitation of members in the locality of Esopus was made by me, Hermanus Blom, their

minister, prior to the celebration of the supper, on the second holiday, being Sunday, the 26th inst., and the following are to celebrate the supper at the time specified for the first time:

Anna Blom,*	Margriet Chambrits,
Jacob Joosten, removed,	Geertruy Andries,
Jacob Burhans,	Roelof Swartout,
Mattiu Blanschcan,	Eva Swartout, his wife,
Maddelyn Jorisse, his wife,	Cornelis Slecht,
Anton Crepel (Crispel),	Tryntje Tysse, his wife,
Maria Blanschcan, his wife,	Albert Roosa,
Andries Barentse, soldier shot by Indians,	Meylke de Jongh, his wife.
Hilletjen Hendricks, his wife.	

"The above members were found here at that time, and received as such on their attestation."

"1660, 22d December, the following persons were received as members by me, Hermanus Blom:

Members.	Witnesses.
Machiel Verre,†	Cornelis Slecht,
Peter Hillebrants,	Jacob Joosten.

"1661, April 15:

Jan Aerts Smit, murdered by Indians,	Cornelis Slecht,
Jacob Jansen Stoutenborgh,	Roelof Swartwout,
Margriet Meyers, removed,	Margriet Chambrits,
Catryn Mattys,	Andries Barents.

"Members received in presence of my Elders on the 24th of June, 1661:

Jan Willems,	Albert Gysberts,
Barber Jan Jans,	Aelje Wiggers,
Aert Jacobs,	Cornelis Slecht,
Annetje Gerrets,	" "
Maddeleen Direks,	Hilletje Hendricks,
Maritje Symens, removed,	Jannetje Symens,
Heylje Jacobs,	Geertruy Andries,
Hendrick Slecht,	Cornelis Slecht.

"1661, 16th December:

Aaltjen Claes,	Machiel Verre,
Sara Tilles,	Hester Douwes, and
	Annetje Gerrets.

"1661, April 15, received as members by attestation coming from Fort Orange:

Evers Pels, removed,	Albert Gysberts, dead,
Jannetje Symens, his wife, r'n'd,	Aaltjen Wiggers, his wife.

"20th June:

Neeltje Freericks, from Fort Orange by attestation.

"On 1st October, by attestation:

Jan Latamers, removed,	Tryntje Willems, withdrawn with
Griet Jans, his wife, removed,	attestation.
Cateryns Blanchan,	Louwi Dubois and wife.

"8th December, by attestation:

Jan Barents and wife, Jennetje Ariens, deceased,	Jacob Barents Werts, removed
Carsten Carstens, removed with her attestation,	Eltje Jans,
Annetje Roeloffs,	Chaestje, Teunis, died Oct. 2, 1662,
Hester Douwers,	Tomas Swartwout, removed to Holland.

"1662, June 23, received in presence of my Elder:

Members.	
Tryntje Versagen, withdrawn by certificate,	Eva Swartwout,
Neeltje Arens,	Eltje Jans,
	Sara Jacobs.

"21th September:

Geerdt Hagerinch van Nieuwenhuyse, came from Amsterdam, in Holland, with attestation, and removed to the Manhattans, on attestation.	Annetje Gerrets.
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* In the margin stands: "Died in the Manhattans, the 13th Sept., 1665, and was buried there."

† Wounded by savages and died.

" December 15 :

Hendrick Arents,	Jacob Joosten,
Roelof Hendricks,	Hendrick Slecht,
Jacomyntje Cornelis (Slecht),	Mechiel Verre.

" 1662, 16th December, on certificate :

Arianthe Versebuer, removed,	Maeyken Hendricks,
Gysbert Van Imbroeck, died, and	Jan Cornelisse,
wife, Rachael Van Imbroeck,	Jan Joosten.
died.	

" 15th March, 1663.

David Craffort, from Scotland,
Lysbert Troep, his wife.

Barent Harmens,	Hendrich Arents,
Chaastjen Jacobs,	Hillette Hendricks,
Annetjen Cornelis, removed to Fort	Hendrick Cornelis.
Orange,	

" 13th December :

Jan Pieters Muller (Miller) came from Fort Orange, on certificate.

" 20th December :

Elswaert de Smith,	Jan Cornelisse Van Gott,
Maddelen Blanchan,	Maddelen Joriest Blanchan,
	Marri Blanchan.

" 3d July, 1664 :

Jan Jacob Burhans, dead,	Jacob Burhans,
	Roelof Swartwout.

" 15th July, 1664 :

Willem Beeckman and wife, Catarina De Hoogh, came without certificate. Not published. Taken on word.

" 26th November :

El-tjen Barents, on certificate	Piere Nove and Margrita du-
from the Manhattans,	Mont, his wife, came with
	their attestations from Staten
	Island. Removed.

" 18th December :

Albert Jans,	Roelof Hendricks,
Andries Peters,	Aert Jacobs,
Grietjen Arents,	Annetje Pieters.

" 17th April, 1665 :

Annetjen Cornelis has produced a certificate from Fort Orange, now New Albany.

" 15th October, 1665 :

Jeroen Douwerse,	Albert Jans,
Jacob Barentse Kool,	Jan Cornelisse.

" 20th November :

Hans Klierstede (M.D.), removed.

" 16th April, 1666 :

Joost Ariens,	Roelof Hendricks,
Grietje Hendricks,	Margriet du Mon,
Aeltje Lubbers,	Hillette Hendricks,
Anneke Jelles,	Make Hendricks.

" 30th December, 1666 :

Maria Beeckmans,	Wilhelms Beeckmans,
Eycken Alles,	Albert Heymens,
Lysbet Hendricks,	Aeltje Claes,
Lysbet Willems,	Maeyken Hendricks,
Hendrickje Cornelis,	Aeltje Wiggers,
Annetje Cornelis,	Anneke Jelles.

Members.

Cornelis Hoozeboom, Wallerland	Jan Broersy,
d'Mont,	Marytje Jans, died 23d May,
Arian Albertsy,	1679.
Harret Aersey,	Jan Cornelis Van Gottenberg,
Dr. Roelof Kierstede,	died 23d July, 1679.

" Names of members received in church at Kingston, in Esopus, by us, Nicholas van Rensselaer, pastor at New Albany and Rensselaerwyck, April 23, 1665 :

Barent von Consala, and wife,	Cornelis Cornelissa,
Andre Lefevre,	Mairy Reynolds.
Simon Lefevre,	

" The 26th December, 1660, the second holiday, being Sunday, I,

Hermanus Blom, minister in the village in the land of Esopus, held there the first Holy Supper of our Lord Jesus Christ, in memory of his bitter suffering and death, and made the visitation some days before ; but, by the grace of God, found no evil among my members.

" 1661. On Easter Sunday, the 17th April, again celebrated the Supper with the congregation of this place, and, as heretofore, made a visitation and found no evil."

On the 8th, 15th and 22d of May, Cornelis Barentse Slecht was nominated for elder, and Albert Gysberts (rope-maker) for deacon,—that " If any one had aught against them they could make it known, and no one having aught against them they were confirmed by me." These are the first Consistory-men whose names I have met.

The Lord's Supper was now regularly celebrated every three months, the dominie and one elder making the circuit of the whole congregation prior thereto, and inquiring for trouble between members, those on the " anxious bench," and looking after the poor. These " house visitations " (" Huisbezoekings ") were then as much an incumbent duty of the minister as preaching, and were very useful to him and the church,—to the first, in that through them the masses came to know him ; and to the second, because thereby a better discipline was enforced. Blom made a minute of every Supper and pastoral visit, and records Oct. 1, 1662, " Silenced and settled some troubles that we found." Again, on the next Easter, " found great trouble, but, by the grace of God, after one day, settled the affair."

On the 30th of November, " on the request of the Consistory, and on the approval of the Governor," he published they would observe New Year's day " by preaching in the forenoon," " according to the usage of other churches," and thus keep in memory the " mercy of Our Lord," and " to thank Him for His goodness."

" Feb. 3, 1662. The congregation was informed, by permission of the Consistory of this place, that, from this time off, none of the settlers, be they who they may, shall undertake to put off marriage after the third notice, except for great and weighty reasons of sickness, etc., which must then be communicated to us, so that we can prevent such mischiefs as arise from prorogation of marriage, therefore (say I), for reasons aforesaid, from this time forward no one shall delay or suspend marriage after the notice has been read the third time, and from now off every one must conform to it."

CHAPTER XV.

FROM DUTCH TO ENGLISH SUPREMACY —LAYING OUT OF MARBLETOWN AND HURLEY—LISTS OF INHABITANTS.

I.—THE LAST OF THE DUTCH RULE.

PETRUS STUYVESANT was the last of the original line of Dutch Governors or directors-general of the State of New York. The English had early laid claim to the Dutch possessions on the Hudson and Delaware, and as early as 1634 had driven the Dutch from the Connecticut.

Early in the year 1664, Governor Stuyvesant became apprehensive of trouble, and in his extremity resolved to appeal for help to the people of the colony.

Accordingly, on the 18th of March, 1664, orders went out convening a " General Assembly " on the 10th of April

following. Esopus sent two delegates. Here is a copy of their credentials:

"Election made on the 31st of March, 1664, by a plurality of votes for two delegates to be sent from this village of Wiltwyck to the Manhattan to a General Assembly.

"Whereas, on the summons of the director-general and council of New Netherland, dated the 18th of March, it is required of this village of Wiltwyck to send two deputies down to a General Assembly, the sheriff and commissaries have called us, the undersigned inhabitants of Wiltwyck, together on the date underwritten, to elect and send off two fit persons to attend the said meeting, which is to be held on the 10th of April next coming.

"We have, therefore, chosen by a plurality vote two honest persons, Thomas Chambers and Gysbert Van Inborch, to whom we hereby give full authority and power to decide what shall be for the public welfare, and that may concern this place, and to do whatever they may deem advisable, with the promise to confirm all that they may do for the good of the public, under pain of punishment as contraveners.

"Done in Wiltwyck, this 31st of March, 1664. (Was signed) The mark of Albert Gysbertsen, Tjerk Claesen De Witt, Cornelis Barentsen Slecht, Evert Pels, Albert Gerretsen, the mark of Juriaen Westphael, mark of Jan Willemsen Houghteling, Aert Jacobsen (Van Wagenen), mark of Arian Gerretsen Van Vliet, mark A. M. D. of Aert Martensen Doorn, mark of Peter Jacobsen, mark of Matijs Roelofsen, mark of Jan Broersen, mark of X, Jacob Barentsen Cool, Hendrick Jochems."

They were the first voters in Ulster County, and this was the first popular election in New Netherland.

On the 25th of April these delegates prayed for an amplification of their instructions, alleging the turbulent took advantage of their looseness. They wanted them like those of Beverwyck. They also asked that the court might have the power to lay roads and streets, build post-and-rail fences, to inclose the fields, gardens, orchards, and such other authority as the agricultural prosperity might demand, and to build churches and school-houses. They also demanded instructions for the clerk; a reasonable salary for the school-master, "as he is so extravagant in his charges that many keep their children home;" that the tavern excise be awarded to the highest bidder, and the fees of the sheriff, messenger, and clerk definitely fixed, so that their disputes over them might end.

The director and council, in answer to this petition, sent up some instructions, which I have not found.

At length it was apparent that the province of the New Netherlands must be surrendered to the English. This created confusion at Wiltwyck; the civil authority was abandoned.

On the 1st of September the militia assumed complete command of the place, the soldiers having been withdrawn to defend the colony against the English. Three days thereafter, Thursday, the court met in extraordinary session, "to consider what should be done if the English come."

"On the proposition made by the sheriff how the people are to act if the English come, it is resolved, that, on the firing of a cannon, all the militia shall repair to the guard-house to receive further orders, and that, in the mean while, the sheriff and justices shall attempt to hold a conference with them outside the gates. During the interval the militia officers shall search among the citizens for powder and lead, for we cannot learn how the Indians will act in this situation."

Stuyvesant did not agree to the capitulation, by which he surrendered the New Netherland to the English, until the 6th, and the transfer took place on the 8th of the same month. The action then of the authorities of Wiltwyck indicated either a sense of their weakness, or a desire for English government.

Immediately after the surrender, Col. George Cartwright, with Capts. John Manning, Thomas Breedon, Thomas Willelt, and Daniel Brodhead, was sent up the river to take possession of the country in the name of the Duke of York and English crown. These officers sailed first to Fort Orange, which they named Fort Albany, on the 24th. On their way back to New York they stopped at Esopus, and thus this county passed into the hands of the Duke of York.

II.—WILTWYCK UNDER THE ENGLISH.

When the English took possession of Esopus, its population was about "two hundred souls." A few men had rebuilt in the new village that very summer, 1664, but the greater share still remained in Wiltwyck. The losses had been so heavy that poverty was the rule among the inhabitants. This was greater because the harvest was short, for the good reason not much had been sown in the previous fall. Yet the land was fruitful. At the new village many fields yielded a good crop from the "upslag" spillings of the harvesters. The flats almost everywhere were cleared of timber, which offered great inducements to settlers. In almost all other sections the farmer had to fell the timber and burn it before he could sow. I have always wondered some of the patroons of those days did not seize on the bottom lands of Esopus. As it was, the owners of the soil were all freemen. From the very beginning Stuyvesant had treated them as such. He begged them to build a village for their protection: he did not order it. All he asked was due respect for his own and superiors' position. The English wisely allowed the settlers their old laws and customs, and advised their officers to treat all as subjects of the king, not as enemies. All the old officers were continued.

Governor Stuyvesant had retained possession of two farms near Wiltwyck, both somewhere near the Hurley line. These were tilled by Juriaen Westphael and Arian Gerretsen Van Vliet. During his administration of the colony he had not had the time to look after them, wherefore they got in arrears. In November of this year he visited them in person. Gerretsen offset his claim with one for damage for "being pressed in the service" during the late war. He was ordered to seek that of the company. Nicholas Demeyer came up with him to sue other parties. Peter Bruynsen, an attorney, also came with him to sue Van Vliet for sixteen schepels of barley. Under a plea of usury the latter got off by turning over the amount borrowed.

Sheriff Beekman and Jan Houghteling were sent to New York to intercede for the village and get a supply of blankets for the soldiers. This the garrison also asked because "the people were very poor."

In answer to their request, Nicolls ordered the dominie's back salary should be paid, and it should continue as before.

No one could sell liquor to Indians, under a penalty of five hundred guilders; that they should be well used when they came in to trade venison, beans; and other articles by day in a friendly way. For, said he, "I have agreed with the Esopus chiefs and their people not to molest them." The soldiers were quartered on the settlers, under the direction of the court, but the Governor promised to pay their board, commanding the soldier and civilian to "live in union and friendship," that in "time of need" all may act together "as one man." The magistrates and officers were to settle all differences "that might arise."

Those living near the mill-gate (North Front Street) were commanded to take their straw and weeds over the dam, as it was too dangerous to burn them so near the stockade. All other people were, also, to clear the streets of the same things in front of their lots, lest "the blowings out of a tobacco pipe" set the place on fire, "as it did at Amesfort, on Long Island."

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The Esopus Indians had been so nearly exterminated by the Dutch that they had no heart to renew trouble under the English. Many rumors of war constantly floated about in the Christian neighborhoods, but they generally originated in the fears of the people or carousals of the savages over their rum. By a regulation of the Governor, an Indian lodging house was built on the south side of the Rondout Creek, opposite the "Wallebocht," where they had to resort every night while in the neighborhood. There they traded with the whites and drank their liquor. "It was fearful to hear the yells by night" of those wild devils.

When night came, every savage was forced by law to leave the homes of the settlers, but they soon trespassed on it. Ever eager to barter for furs, they surreptitiously let the Indians in their cabins, and concealed them for the night. Fines of one hundred guilders did not stop them.

In January, 1665, Capt. Manning, of Fort Orange, sent down word that "three thousand savages had suddenly appeared there," which greatly alarmed the Esopus. In April an Indian said the Esopus savages had "nothing good in mind." Christopher Davis confirmed this story. They happened, about this time, to meet George Bolus, at the "Twaalfskill," whom they gave an unmerciful drubbing. This was told as sure evidence of their wicked intent. They, having no guile in heart, grumbled because they were not allowed to come near the villages. Alje Claes, wife of Hendrick Aertsen, laid this on the English soldiers, and told the Indians the blame was with them. "The English, in return, let them in again." This frightened the bench, who ordered the people to tell the savages they knew nothing about the origination of the order.

While the Governor Nicolls deemed it expedient to change the military commanders, and appointed Capt. Daniel Brodhead to that position. This gentleman was born in Yorkshire, England, where he married Anne Tye, daughter of Francis Tye and Tellos Solomon, and had born unto them there Daniel and Charles. In May, 1664, he left England in the expedition which took possession of New Netherland, taking with him his wife and two children. Previous to his appointment to command at Esopus, he

was on garrison duty at Albany and New York. His commission is dated Sept. 14, 1665, at the Esopus, and is as follows, to wit:

"RICHARD NICOLLS, Esq., etc. #

"To Capt. Daniel Brodhead, Chief Officer of the Militia in the Esopus:

"Whereas, His Majesty hath been graciously pleased by his Letters Patents, under the great seal of England, to grant unto his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York and Albany, et cetera, several tracts of land in America, specified in the said Letters Patents, with full power and authority to nominate and appoint all officers, both civil and military; And, whereas, His Royal Highness hath been also graciously pleased, by commission, under his hand and seal, to grant unto me, as his Deputy-Governor, all the power and authority expressed to be given in the said letters patents: By virtue of the said authority I do constitute and appoint you, the said Daniel Brodhead, Chief Officer of the Militia in the Esopus. You are to take care and use your utmost diligence for the defence of the place and people against any attempts. You are constantly to keep good guard, and your soldiers in good order and discipline, according to the rule and method of war. Hereby strictly charging and requiring all inferior officers and soldiers, from time to time, to receive and obey you as their Chief Officer over the Militia. And you are also to obey such orders and instructions as you shall receive from me in all cases whereunto you are required.

"Given under my hand and seal, at the Esopus, the 14th day of September, 1665.

(Signed)

"RICHARD NICOLLS."

The Governor shortly after issued the following instructions:

"Instructions to Capt. Daniel Brodhead, for the management of the Garrison in the Esopus:

"1st. You are to keep strict order and discipline with the soldiers, that no riots or abuses be done in their quarters; particularly that no soldier presume to judge or revenge his own cause, but to make it first known to you: And if the complaint be against a Burglar, to make it known to the Schout, who will give you satisfaction therein; and in case you receive not so much justice as you conceive to be due, remit the rest to me and smooth up the business till my directions can be had.

"2d. You are to keep constant guards, yet with respect to the number and health of the soldiers.

"3rd. You are weekly to deliver the soldiers their full weight and allowance of provisions of Beef or Venison, proportionable, when it is to be had, and keep an exact account thereof, as also what Venison you shall buy with powder and lead, in which you must be very sparing, and give but a small quantity for a deer, with regard to your stores, that you may not want ammunition upon occasion.

"4th. You must avoid harshness of words and heat of passion in all occasions, seeking rather to reconcile differences than to be head of a party. Preserve yourself single and indifferent as to justice between soldiers and burglars. Give not too easy an ear to private whisperers and insinuations, which may overrule your judgment and beget a prejudice in your mind against the Dutch. For though I am not apt to believe they have a natural affection to [the] English, yet without ill usage I do not find them so malicious as some will seek to persuade you they are.

"5th. That the soldiers do give no abuse to the Indians either in the town or woods; but if any Indian happens to be drunk or abusive in the town you may put him upon the guard till he is sober, without inflicting any other punishment upon him, which point is one of the articles made between me and them. The Indians are not to come (with their arms fixed) into the town, but to leave them at the house without the ports, which I suppose is already built for them.

"6th. That you take some reasonable opportunity to visit that tract of land which I have bought of the Indians, and is described in the articles: to which end, and as the season of the weather presents, it will be best that you get one or two of their Sachems and some other of their Indians to go along with you, and thereof to give me the best account you can; as also that in the winter, when there is either an opportunity which offers itself, or some extraordinary necessity happens, you fail not to send me word of your condition.

"7th. You may yourself to your own use (or any soldier may to his own use) plough and sow corn upon any land which is not already granted to any of the present inhabitants of the 'Sopes, until you receive order from me to the contrary.

"8th. In all matters which may happen accidentally you are required to make use of your best discretion, as you are punctually to observe my instructions to the particulars herein written and signed by me

"This 23d of October, 1665, in James' Fort.
(Signed) "RICHARD NICOLLS."

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR LOVELACE.

In August, 1668, Col. Francis Lovelace succeeded Nicolls as Governor. In September he visited Esopus, and ordered Henry Pawling to lay out a new town "beyond the new village," which he proposed to settle with the soldiery, which he now announced was an unnecessary expense to the duke. The first allotment to each person was to be fifteen morgen of lowland and ten of upland.

III.—MARBLETOWN AND HURLEY LAID OUT AND NAMED—KINGSTON NAMED.

On the 9th of September, 1669, the council ordered the disbandment of the soldiers at Esopus, and, only two days afterwards, commissioned Ralph Whitfield, Capt. John Manning, Capt. Thomas Chambers, Sheriff Beekman, Christopher Beresford, and Henry Pawling "to regulate the affairs of Esopus."

These men were directed to hold a conference with the Indians; disband the garrison; take a census of the locality; see how many could bear arms; set a watch; examine Stuyvesant's claim to Wassemaker; see that Chambers had lines, as per patent; inquire how he felt about putting up a store-house at the Strand, and to get some one else to do it if he refused; pass strict ordinances on cleaning grain, "that place (Esopus) having already, in part, lost the reputation (for clean grain) they formerly had." They were also to take an account of the excise; compel the people at the new town to occupy their lands, either by fines or forfeiture; prescribe laws for the village to be formed; lay out highways; appoint places of rendezvous in cases of war; repair the dominie's house; and regulate the sale of liquor among the Indians.

These commissioners began their labors on the 17th of September by sending for the savages, and then set out for the new villages. They named the further one "Marbleton" (Marbletown), according to his Honor's directions. The new village was christened Hurley on the same day. The first was suggested by the great amount of limestone near the village, and the latter by Hurley, Lovelace's ancestral home on the Thames, in Berkshire, England.

On the 25th they formally christened Wiltwyck, Kingston, after "Kingston Lisle," near Wantage, where Lovelace's mother lived with her first husband.

By their directions, "the Redout" was to be kept by "Sopes," the "rest having enough to do to defend themselves." Kingston was fined fifty schepels wheat "for not fencing the burying-ground." Albert Heymanse Roosa obtained permission to build a tan-yard in Hurley, which was the first one erected there.

Capt. Chambers refused to build the store-house, and, being unable to get any one else to do it, the matter was

deferred. Capt. Pawling, being intimate with the savages, was made "Indian commissioner." "Having had certain information that all sorts of grain growing here have not been well cleaned, and so became less merchantable," therefore no grain was allowed to leave the place unless clear, under a forfeit of one-third of it. Beresford was chosen magistrate of Marbletown and Hurley, "to be above a constable." Lewis Du Bois and Albert Heymanse Roosa were made overseers of Hurley; Jan Briggs and Fredrick Hussey, for Marbletown; Thomas Chambers and William Beekman, for Kingston. Jan Willimsen Houghteling obtained privilege to build a mill on his land near the bounds of Hurley and Kingston. This must have been on Preymaker's Kill. The newly laid-out lands had to be occupied in one year after allotment, or were forfeited, while settlers had to live in either Marbletown or Hurley, except Capt. Henry Pawling, who was allowed to build between the two towns, on the town line, now the residence of John J. Cole, "for the convenience of travelers, and to make nearer correspondence between the two towns."

The reader must here bear in mind that although preliminaries to the permanent occupation of Marbletown were gone through with, and that, in anticipation of a confirmation of the directions of the colonial authorities, many had already built homes at that place, the new village was not yet surveyed and partitioned, neither were the bounds of farm-lands definitely defined. Again, the last-named commission had appointed officers and established petty courts, but had neglected to define the town lines. To relieve the settlers of the difficulties which this neglect might bring about, the Governor, on the 17th of March, 1670, commissioned his brother, Capt. Dudley Lovelace, Jacques Cortelyou, William Beekman, Christopher Beresford, and Henry Pawling to rectify all these affairs, and bring about a happy feeling in the new settlement. As soon as the river opened the three first-named men sailed for Esopus, where they arrived on the 29th of March. Having met the two local commissioners at Kingston, they immediately proceeded with the task assigned them, having first chosen Lovelace president of the commission.

On taking a view of the public lands, it was thought the Wassemaker contained one hundred and fifty-eight acres. Capt. Pawling and Capt. Chambers were directed to inquire into the claim of Stuyvesant to this tract, for, be it remembered, while the English had claimed it as a part of the property of the West India Company, the doughty ex-Governor pertinaciously insisted it was his private property, and that, although he had no title under the Dutch authority, because he did not grant land to himself, yet he had occupied it through Juriaen Westphael, Evert Pels, and even his son, Nicholas Wilhelmus Stuyvesant. After hearing the claimants on both sides, Chambers and Pawling agreed to what seems to have been a compromise, for they gave thirty-four acres to Dudley Lovelace "as a reward for good service done," and the balance was apportioned in equal shares to Stuyvesant and Sheriff Delaval. The tract, doubtless, contained more acres than here mentioned, for at this time the old settlers of Hurley were allotted portions of it because they were short on measurement on the land which had been granted them.

The first "great piece," now staked and divided, contained three hundred acres, and extended from the Marblertown line down the north side of the Esopus Creek, and is described as lying between "Ye new and old kills." The second piece adjoined it on the southwest, and included four hundred and twenty acres, wholly in the town of Marblertown. Jacques Cortelyou was sworn to make the surveys of these and divide them in thirty acre lots.

While this work was going on, the lands of George Hall and Nicholas Varlett, in Hurley, were forfeited because not occupied. Matthew Blanshan, Lambert Huyberts, Roeloff Swartwout, Lewis Du Bois, Jan Joosten, and Cornelis Wynkoop gave up their possessions in the Marblertown tract for other lands near Hurley. The reason for this was that they held valid titles to part of the first piece, and were in a situation to dispute possession, which they were about doing.

"March 31st, 1670.—Ordered, that the bounds between Kingston and Hurley eastward do begin at the foot of the hills, upon ye easterly side of ye Preymaker's land, and then running from the hills along the great creek to the east end of Wassenaker's land directly to ye woods, and then with a southward line through the woods to a certain creek, commonly called and known by ye name of Redout creek or kill.

"Ordered, that the bounds between Hurley and Marblertown do begin at the foot of ye hills all along the great creek between the first and second piece of land, Hurley including ye first, Marblertown the second, and then with a northwest (southeast) line from the nearest part of that creek to ye place of rendezvous, clear through ye woods to ye Redout creek or kill, as in the other boundary."

As might easily have been surmised, this description of town lines left so much room for a conflict of jurisdiction that in a short time the work had to be done over again, and then, as if determined to settle the question between these three towns forever, Surveyor-General Graham made the following ambiguous survey of Hurley:

"Beginning near the house of old Joost, by the high road at Marblertown and Hurley, running along the line of Marblertown northwest to the high hills, and thence, as the said hills range northeasterly to the line parting Ulster and Albany, so by the said line to the northwest corner of the town of Kingston, and stretches thence by their line, as the hills range southwest to a certain marked tree standing on the hills, and thence due south three English miles to a certain small run, called Preymaker Kill; and thence to the old house of Captain Derek Schepmoes, and thence south until you cut a west line running from the mouth of the Little Esopus creek, being by the south bounds of the said town of Kingston, and thence westerly by the said line and the north bounds of New Paltz to the northwest corner of the Paltz Patent, and thence to the place where began."

On the 5th of April, while the commission were in session, some of the soldiers saw fit to have "a paper delivered in to ye president tending to sedition and mutiny, which was torn as a scandalous libel, repugnant to this government and the authority thereof." On the same day Capt. Pawling mustered and drilled his company of militia, composed of the male citizens of Hurley and Marblertown, who had been enrolled the day before. As the muster-roll of this company will show what families were there represented, I append a copy:

MARBLETOWN.

Henry Pawling, Captain,	Samuel Oliver, Sergeant,
Christopher Beresford, Lieutenant,	Albert Heymans, Sergeant,
John Briggs, Ensign,	Richard Cage, Drummer,
	Edward Whittaker,

Thomas Matthews,
Thomas Quinell,
William Fisher,
John Hendrick,
George Porter,
Frederick Hussey,
John Pounell,
Anthony Addison,
Evert Price,
George Hall,
Anthony Cook,
William Horton,

Robert Bickerstaff,
Jan Joosten,
Henry Crump,
Frederick Petersen,
Cornelius Finchold,
Thomas Elgar,
Edward French,
Robert Peacock,
John Reynolds,
Jacob De Wael,
Gysbert Crum,
Gerret Jansen.

HURLEY.

Paulus Paulusen,
Jacob Johnson (Jansen),
Lewis Dubois,
Aaron Tunis,
Anthony Crispell,
Jan Albertsen,
Ariaen Albertsen,
John Dihoth,
Aldert Roosa,
Peter, the Negro,
Matthew Blanshan,

Lambert Huyberts,
Warcnaar Floorenbeck,
Gerret Fakar,
Gerret Cornelisen,
Francois Le Chaire,
Jacob Carles,
Robert Goldsberry,
Ariaen Franssen,
Ariaen Roosa,
John Roosa.

On the morning of the 6th of April, 1670, Capt. Pawling mustered the old garrison at the rendezvous, and marched with them from Marblertown to Kingston, for the purpose of drawing their land by lot. To give eclat to the occasion, the whole company of militia fell into the line, and kept step to the music of "fife and drum." At the mill-gate, on North Front Street, Capt. Chambers met them with the burgher-guard of Esopus and escorted them to the town-house, where the colors were deposited and the old company formally disbanded. This gone through with, each old soldier drew the number of his lot, and thus became a freeholder in Marblertown. The participants in these bounty lands were:

Christopher Beresford,
Richard Cage,
Samuel Oliver,
Thomas Elgar,
William Horton,
Robert Peacock,
Evert Price,
Frederick Hussey,
Thomas Quinell,
Frederick Petersen,
Jan Joosten and his son,

Captain Henry Pawling,
John Reynolds,
Mrs. Anne Brodhead,
Ensign Briggs,
William Fisher,
Clinton Maud,
George Porter,
Anthony Addison,
John Henry,
Acrt Martinson.

Anthony Cooke, Edward French, Thomas Matthews, Edward Whittaker, George Hall, and Robert Bickerstaff, not wishing to become pioneers, declined to take a portion of the land "for the good of the rest," but desired their six months' provisions "be sent down."

The former commissioners had chosen a site for the town, which was the territory on both sides of the present stage-road at Marblertown. Each house-lot embraced two and one-half acres of land for a garden. Thither the settlers repaired, after having been regaled at Kingston, and began in right good earnest the erection of their future homes. In two years the village contained some fifty-three houses, mostly built of logs. No one passing through that section now would dream that so large a village once flourished there, for there is no evidence of its existence left. It was a necessity arising from the need of mutual protection on the frontier. As the settlements spread and decreased

the need for protection, the farmers abandoned the village for their farms, and thus it melted away.

As the lowlands were designed for tillage, Lovelace directed: "There is a strip of land by ye Cal Bergh which I propose to improve for a feeding ground. It is called the Butterfield." This section here referred to was the ridge running southward from the residence of Dr. James Oliver to Stone Ridge and High Falls. Like the flats, it was untimbered, hence the idea of the Governor. Such is the chronicle of Marbletown.

IV.—THE STOCKADE OF KINGSTON REPAIRED.

On the 3d of May, 1671, Thomas Delaval and Capt. Dudley Lovelace appeared in Kingston, as special commissioners, to settle all extraordinary disputes between the inhabitants themselves or between them and the king. They brought with them the commission of Isaac Grevenbract, who was immediately inducted into the sheriffship. Beekman returned to New York bearing with him the thanks of the court and the esteem of his neighbors. His son, Hendricus, remained in the county. Capt. Chambers was made a justice of the peace at the date last mentioned.

On the 15th of May, 1671, the inhabitants were ordered to renew the stockade of Kingston. I give the list of residents of the village, with their portion of the work:

	Boys.		Boys.
Michael de Modt.....	10	Roelof Hendrix and Gerrit	
Robert Biggerstaf.....	5	Lamberts.....	10
Harmon Hendrix.....	5	Edward Whittaker, for lot of	
Jan Pond.....	5	J. Westphael.....	10
Direk Jansen Schepmoes....	5	Sweert Teunisy, for Albert	
Jan Lamm.....	5	Heymans.....	10
Charles Du Booy.....	5	Sweert Teunisy.....	12
Roelof Swartwout.....	10	Aert Martensen.....	8
Jacob Eimendorf.....	5	Mrs. Anna Brodhead, for	
Anthony Delba.....	5	lot of Lamberts.....	8
Jacob Adriaensen.....	5	Mrs. Anna Brodhead, for	
Jan Cornelissen and Claes		lot of A. Mastens.....	8
Chasen.....	10	Hendrick Jochems and Cor-	
The children of G. Van In-		nelis Wynkoop.....	30
berch.....	10	George Hall.....	15
Cornelis Verwooy.....	5	Anthony Koeck.....	10
Direk Hendricksen.....	5	Willebrand van Men.....	10
Widow of David Craibordt....	5	T. Chambers.....	15
Cornelis Tynhoudt.....	5	Mattys Mattysen.....	15
Jan Gerritsen.....	7	Capt. Chambers.....	7½
Albert Jansen.....	5	Capt. Paeldin.....	7½
Sweert Teunisy.....	8½	Matthew Blanshan.....	5
Widow of Aert Jacobsen.....	8½	Hendrick Aertsy.....	5
Direk Keyser.....	8½	Jan Broersen.....	4
Jan Willersen.....	16	Small house of Wynkoop.	
Widow of Aert Jacobsen.....	16	Peter Gillisen, guard.	
Edward Whittaker.....	15		

V.—KINGSTON AGAIN UNDER THE DUTCH.

On the 2d of November, 1673, the Esopus again became a Dutch appendage. On that day, Sheriff Isaac Gravenratt and Schepens Cornelis Wynkoop, Dr. Roelof Kierstede, Wessel Ten Broeck, and Jan Burhans took the oath of allegiance to the States-General. By direction of Colve, the Dutch Governor, Kingston was named "Swanenburgh." When the colony reverted to the English the former name was recalled, and has not been taken away to this day. No other alterations were made. William Beekman, of New York, was offered the sheriffship, but he declined the honor. The officers were directed to make a list of "what ye inhabitants can pay for ye support of a minister;" to make all the men take the oath of allegiance if they would remain in the province; to see all officers were of the "Reformed Religion, but well-affected to the Dutch."

VI.—KINGSTON AGAIN UNDER THE ENGLISH.

On Saturday, Oct. 31, 1674, the colony of New York returned to the government of England. On the 20th of the next month a letter arrived from Governor Edmund Andross releasing the courts of Esopus from allegiance to the States-General. He reinstated the schepens who were in office when the colony surrendered to the Dutch, and appointed George Hall sheriff. He had already been collector of excise, herdsman, and fence-viewer. Robert "Pekock" was made constable.

In January, 1675, the burghers of Kingston took the oath of allegiance, and George Hall was made lieutenant of militia, Hendrix Jochems ensign, and Mattys Mattysen, Sr., sergeant. Chambers remained captain.

GOVERNOR DONGAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Governor Thomas Dongan called a General Assembly to meet in New York on the 17th of October, 1683. From a very early period the Dutch had striven with the governing authorities for the right of representation and self-government, and had many fierce quarrels with them over it.

This effort of theirs culminated in a "Land dagh," 1664, but this was owing to the desperation of the Dutch government over their waning authority, rather than to any genuine love for the right of the people to a republican form of government. As soon as the English gained possession of New Netherland, all classes expected a gift of a popular assembly. They had so long been taught to believe in the invulnerability of an Englishman's liberty that they actually longed for the transfer, and welcomed it. They soon found, however, that they trusted in a false friend, or had been entirely mistaken. The Governor and his council ruled New York as arbitrarily as Stuyvesant ever did when she rejoiced in the name of New Netherland. Petitions and remonstrances, however, continually went up to them against it from every part of the colony. There were many men in every locality who both loved God and man, and feared not to say so lest they should offend some one. These kept alive the spirit of liberty, and were, the while, an eye-sore to tyranny.

When the Governor ordered the Assembly, September, 1683, he wrote the sheriff of Esopus to command each town to choose four men, who should select two delegates to attend it. Whom each selected, I know not. Henry Beekman and William Ashfordby were chosen assemblymen.

One of the first acts of the General Assembly was the division of the colony of New York into counties. Esopus was named Ulster, the Irish title of the Duke of York, lord proprietor of all the colony. Its limits included "the towns of Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Foxhall, and the New Paltz, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian habitations on the west side of the Hudson's River, from the Murderer's Creek, near the Highlands, to the Sawyer's Creek."

At a court of sessions, held Jan. 25, 1684, Thomas Garton and Henry Beekman showed their commissions as "justices of the peace for the county of Ulster," and William Ashfordby as sheriff for the same. This is the first entry of "Ulster" in the records of the county. It was resolved the magistrates of each town should take turns

to attend the courts. The latter officers were appointed by the "General Court," and were, for Kingston, Michael Garton, Jan Williamsen, Jan Focken; Marblertown, Jacob Van Etten, Robert Bickerstaff; Hurley, Jan Eltinge, Cornelius Cool; Paltz, Jan Hasbrouck and Abraham Du Bois. The constable of Kingston was Jacob Rutgers; Marblertown, Jan Cock; Hurley, Johannes de Hooges; Paltz, "Symon Lefevre." Ashfordby had been sheriff and disgraced for malfeasance, but he proved his innocence and gained further honors.

The colony of New York now presented the anomalous condition of one section enjoying the right of popular elections, while another did not. Esopus, now Ulster, was in the category with the latter. This did not set well on the minds of the people; wherefore, Captain Chambers, Henry Pawling, William Montagne, and a few others, after consultation in the house of William De Meyer, drew up the following petition, and obtained the annexed signatures thereto:

"TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE COLLEGE THOMAS DOWNS, *Gouverneur-General of all his Royal Highnesses Territories in America.*

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of Esopus in the County of Ulster

"Sheweth:

"That, whereas the Inhabitants of Esopus, in the County of Ulster, for the owne part having bought and payd for of ye Indians their land to the full satisfaction of the same and peaceably posset for severall yeares, and then it pleased God there was a combination among the Indians and they made wars and it fell upon these our parts, killed severall of the inhabitants, tooke severall prisoners and burned our dwellings to ye great losse of goods and blood and spoyle of or place wch scales dured three weekes and soe throw god's assistance wee beat them of and then were forced to plowe sowe moow and all other worke with a great garde at our owne charge, not receiving monnies or relief off any other part of the country to the repairing of our losses, and since the settlment of this government by his Royall highnesse it pleased Governor Nicolls and Governor Lovelace to settle severall of the souldiers amongst us in the town of Marble to be governed among the rest by the lawes of his Royall highnesse, and wee have allwayes yielded our allegiance and obedience to the same rendering and paying such duties as where required of us both to the Governours or his Royall highnesses Customes. Therefore your honours Petitioners humbly pray that wee may have the Liberty by Charter to this County to choise our owne officers to every towne court by the major vote of the freeholders, and that they may decide all actions of debt to the value of five pounds or more, it being very prejudicell to this county in regard of a lesser summe to be decided, because the trade of this County is most among poore farmers and chieges of higher courts will prove very burlesome, for such small summes; and that wee may make such orders among ourselves in every towne court in this county for the preservation of the corne fields, meadow ground, goods and chattels according as ye convenienc of the yeare and place doe require, and that all such fees levied by the towne courts may bee for the use of ye same, not exceeding twenty shillings according to the laws of his Royall highnesse. And further that wee may have liberty to transport all grayne, flower, beefe, porke, and all such produces as are now or hereafter may bee within this county, rendering and paying all such dues and customes as are required by the lawes of this government.

"And honours petitioners as in Duty bound, shall ever pray &c.

Hett Mark,	Hend. Aertson
Van X-Yomas	Het merck
Abel A Westvael	Van Jan Louzell
sin merck	Het merck X Van
Het Merck	Cornelis Tinkhout
Van I. S. Jan Schut	Abraham Lameter
Roelof Kierstade	Jochem Engelbert
Severgen Tenhout	Vannamen
Dit is IE het merck	Henderiek Claesen
Vsan Jan Pieterse	Henderiek Kip

Cornelis Slecht	Dit is het merck van
Dit is Y het merck	Broyn X Henderickse
Van Pieter Cornelese	Willem Pietersen Beek
Jan Williamsen	Gysbert van Gardon
Brayn Hagen	Arent Tuessen
Dit is X het merck	Benjamin proveost
Van Henderiek Van Wy	Wm Dia Montagne
Henderiek Ten Eyck	W. D. Meyer
Symon Cool	frans Goedris
Dit X is het	Harmonn Hyndryx
merck van	Jonhanus Westvael
Barentse Kool	Jacobus Elman Dorff
Dat is I B K het merck	Jacob Aertson
van Jacob Kool	Jan Henderickse
the merck of hendrick	Tjerek Claesen de witt
Albertse	Dit ist X merck
Wessel Ten Broeck	van Claes Tanise
Jacob Rutgers	Jan Eltinge
Dit is X mark van	Johannes De hooges
Jan Flake (or Hake)	Lodewyke Hoorenbaek
Cornelis Hoogenboom	Jan Alert Tenrees
Matys Matysen	Makys Ten Eyck
N. Anthony	Dit is X net merck
Mosys De Pue	Van Pieter Picterson
John Hammell	Hyman Albertsen Roosa
Willem Vraedenburgh	Arie Albertsen Roose
Mattys Slecht	Dit is het merck
Het Mark II van	van Y Cornelis Coole
Egbert Henderickse	Mattys Blanchan
Het Y merck	Mathen Blanchan
Van Claes Juriaen	Jurien Westfall
Jan Matysen	Gysbert Krom

This petition offended the authorities of the colony, who ordered the arrest and indictment of the petitioners. Accordingly, on the 6th and 7th days of June following, one was presented against them, whereon they mostly plead guilty before the General Assizes and were fined.

NAMES OF MALE INHABITANTS OF ULSTER COUNTY IN 1689.

"A Rooll of the names and surnames of them that haue taken the oath of allegiance in ye county of ULST, by orde of his excell, ye gouernor, ye first day of Septembr, Anno Qc: Domini 1689:

Capa Hennery Beckman.	Abt Westfalin.
Capa Matthis Marthison.	Abraham Lamater.
Left. Abraham Haesbroek.	Petr Jacobs.
Lowies Bonier.	Isaac Van Bredingborch.
John Hendricks.	Gerrit Cornelis.
Albert Johnson V. Steenwicke.	Jacob Lamater.
Marten Hoffman.	Arrian Tunis.
William Van Bredingborch.	Claes Westfalin.
Leorane Van der Bush.	John Cottin.
Wessel Tenbroek.	Johanas Westfalin.
John Boorhanc.	Thomas Johnson.
John Williamson Hogetilen.	Hendrick Johnson Van Bush.
Gerritt Arsin.	Andries Petters.
Tunis Elison.	Gerrit Jansa Decker.
John flocken.	Cornelius Sweits.
William De Myrs.	Burgar Mindson.
Johanas Sehencke.	Hendrick Albertsa.
William De Lamontanij.	Abraham Franckford.
John Johnson Van Oosterenhoult.	William Danswick.
Jochijam Hendricks.	Moses Dupuis.
Harruma Hendricks.	William Hoogtilin.
John Haesbroek.	Gerritt Wincoop.
Matthies Slecht.	Symon Cool.
John Midlag.	Isack Dibois.
Hendrick Cornelis Bogard.	Benj. Provost.
Gisbert Albertsa.	Jesely Valieij.
Gerrit Van Meitt.	Andries Lafiever.
Cornelis Slecht.	Petr Dovo.
Jacob Cool.	Abraham Deboija.
Abraham Rutton.	Moses Lacaenta.

Petter Hellibrandts.
Symon Lafever.
Sander Roesinkraan.
Cornelis Cool.
Petr Johnson.
Claes Claes Sluiter.
Powlas Powlas.
Thomas Quick.
Nicholas Anthony.
Johanas Wineop.
Jost Jansin.
Jacob Arsin.
Lendart Cool.
Cornelis finehoudt.
Tunis Jacobs.
Jacob Schutt.
Leury Jacobs.
John Elting.
Roloff Swartwout.
Arrie France.
John Osterboubt, Junior.
Hendrick Traphager.
Jacob Decker.
Kolleff Hendricks.
Cornelius Ver Noij.
Hendrick Van Wien.
Huge Streri, Senior.
Huge Streri, Junior.
Petr Cornelis.
Gerrit Johnson.
Anthony Criupill.
Abraham Carrmar.
Petr Winniy.
John Pet'ison.
John Josten.
Wallraven De Mont, Junior.
Johanas Traphager.
Hendrick in the fleet.
Peter Criupill.
Gerrit Gisborts.
Hendrick Hendricks.
John Gerritsa, of New Church.
Hendrick Arreyu.
John Van Bleit.
Claes Tunis.
Andries Dewitt.
Jacob Van Etta.
John Schutt.
John Dewitt.
Hendrick Johnson.
Thomas Swartwout.
John Van Tita.
Anthony Swartwout.
John Jozosa Stoll.
Heybert Lamberts.
William Jacobs.
Dirrick Westbrook.
Agbert Hendricks.
Saml Berrey.
Lambert Heybertsin.
Hendrick Claes.
Brown Hendricks.
Harrama Pier.
John David.
John Blanebard.

Cornelis Gerrits.
John Smedis.
Barrant Cuinst.
Hellebrandt Lazer.
Johanas Bush.
Pietter Lhommedieu.
August Jay.
John Rolland.
William Traphager, Junor.
Jochyam Van Ama.
Aimi canchi.
Jacob Besteyansa.
Abraham Lawew.
Matthis Blanzan, Junior.
John Lazier.
James Bonamiz.
Dirrick Hendricks.
John Gerritsa.
James Cordaback.
Powlas Powlason, Junior.
John Williamson, y^e Dutcher.
William Schutt.
Cornelis Tacke.
John Johnson Poast.
Petter Demarr.
Privie go Doon.
Lowies Deboyes, Senior.
Jacob Deboyes.
David Deboyes.
Sallomon Deboyes.
Evert Winecope.
Johannas Westbrook.
John Petect.
Kutt Jores.
Heibort Sealand.
Jury Tunies.
John Broerson Decker.
Ronial Johnson.
John Matthies.
Heymon Roos.
John Roos.
Arrie Roos.
Petter Pettersin.
Gerritt Agbortsin.
Claes Roosinfelt.
Jne. Eyedin.
Cornelis Lambertsin.
Thomas Harramansa.
Johanas Dehogos.
Moses Cantine.
Isack Deboyes.
Cornelis Mastin.
John Eucitas.
Cainradt Elvenderop.
Cornelis Petterson.
Barrant Jacobs.
Marinos Van Acar.
Claes Lazier.
Barrant Coll.
Symon Westfallin.
Arrent Jacobs.
Artt martenson Doorn.
Cornelis Bogardos.
Arrent Van Dick.

Wallraven Demont, Senior.
Dirrick Sehepmous.
Matthis Tennick.
Claes Tunis.
Gisbert Crum.
Arrie Gerritt Van Bleit.
Dirrick Van Bleit.
Jne. Lodtman.
Jury Lodtman.
Hellebrandt Lodtman.
Jacob Crown, Alis y^e Noorman.
Warnar Hornebeak.

John Lowrance.
Symon Larow.
Cornelis Hogoboom.
Cornelis y^e Dutcher.
Gombart Powlasin.
J^o Meueson.
Alis Jn De pape.
William Wallaffish.
Jne Pollin.
Antony Bussalin.
Gerritt Aylberts.
Dirrick Keizer.

THOMAS CHAMBERS."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

LIST OF THE SIGNERS OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

THE county of Ulster was destined to play an important part in the war of the American Revolution. From their isolated position, the people of Ulster took but little active part in the agitations which preceded the great contest. But they were not altogether idle spectators of the important movements which so nearly concerned their dearest rights. The Dutch had always been familiar in the Fatherland with the great principle of "no taxation without consent," and the memory of what they considered the English usurpation of 1664 still slumbered in their bosoms. It is not surprising, therefore, that upon the reception of the news of the uprising in New England of the early spring of the year 1775 and of the battle of Lexington, the people of Ulster took instant and efficient action. During the war Ulster County furnished three regiments for the Continental army. The important events occurring upon her own soil will be recounted in this and the following chapters.

I.—ULSTER COUNTY ROLL OF HONOR.

THE NAMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Among the first prominent events in the history of Ulster during the Revolution was the signing of the Articles of Association adopted by the citizens of the city of New York who were favorable to the cause of liberty. On Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1775, ten days after the battle of Lexington, "The Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City and County of New York" adopted the following bold and manly article of general association, which was transmitted to all the counties in the State for subscribers. When it reached Ulster many openly declared it treason, while others refused to take either side, or absented themselves that the Whigs could have no opportunity to importune them; yet by far the greater number immediately re-echoed the sentiments of their brethren in the rights of man, and wrote their names to the Articles of Association.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

"Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants in a vig-

"These following persons were present when y^e oath was A givin, but Did Refuse to take it, vizt.:

Antony Zilba.
Thomas Vander Marriek.

Joseph Blocker.
Jacob Horne.

"These following persons Did nott appeare, vizt.:

John Archer.
Livie Larrow.
Maghall De Mott.

Evert Polce.
Symon Polce.
Terriek Claes Dewitt.

ous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend a dissolution of the powers of government, we, the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants (of the City and County of New York), being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate under all the ties of religion, honor, and love to our country to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution, whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America on Constitutional Principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee, respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property."

The members of the Provincial Congress approved of it by their signatures. From Ulster there were four:

James Clinton. Christopher Tappen.
Jacob Hornbeck. Egbert Du Mont.

The names of those who signed in each town are as follows:

NEW PALTZ.

Abraham Doian.	Benjamin Elsworth.
Nathaniel Du Bois.	Isaac Thomkins, Jr.
Garret Freer, Jr.	William Lane.
Thomas Tomkins.	Joshua Drew.
Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr.	Jonathan Johnson.
Jedediah Benz.	Elijah Drew.
Zophar Perkins.	John Dacker.
Oliver Grey.	William Weaver.
Leonard Lewis.	A. Yelverton, Jr.
John Stevens.	John Presler.
Daniel Fowler.	Richard Lewis.
Daniel Wooley.	Peter Drew.
Alexander Lane.	William Tilton.
Zacharias Hasbrouck.	Michael Leroy.
Petrus Freer.	Jacob Whitney.
Abraham Doian, Jr.	Thomas Saxon.
Petrus Hasbrouck.	Simeon Crandell.
Simon Freer.	Solomon Elting.
Louis T. Du Bois.	John Louw.
Abraham Vandermerken.	Simon De Jan.
Michael Devoe.	George Nies.
Richard Tomkins.	Isaac Freer.
William Reek.	Jacob Beyler.
Isaac Lefever.	Solomon Louw.
Andries Lefever, Jr.	Christophel Deyo.
Abraham Elting.	Benjamin Freer.
Johannes Low.	Isaac Mounyon.
Simon Deyo, Jr.	Christophel Dugain.
Petrus Van Wagenen.	John Terwilger.
Cornelius Elting.	Israel Cole.
John A. Hardenbergh.	John Neely.
Joseph Hasbrouck.	P. F. Schoonmaker.
Philip Ransom.	Abraham Hass.
Eleazer Perkins.	Josaphat Hasbrouck.
Johannes Bekert.	Isaac Harris.
Daniel Freer, Jr.	Johannis M. Louw.
Isaac J. Elting.	Jonathan Lefever.
Samuel Bevier.	Henry Herald.
Andries Lefever.	Jacob Du Bois.
Rago Freer, Jr.	Lewis Punteneer.
Benjamin Hasbrouck, Jr.	Hendriens Du Bois.
Nathaniel Potter.	William Hood.
Daniel Diver.	Abraham Elm.
Samuel Johnson.	Abraham Lefever.
John McDaniel.	Elias Hardenbergh.
Isaac Trowbridge.	Daniel Lefever.

Cornelius Du Bois.	Jonathan Presler.
Daniel Du Bois.	H. Wessenuiller.
Johannes W. Smith.	Joseph Griffin.
Jacob T. Freer.	John Griffin, Jr.
Phillip Doian.	Jacob Louw.
Isaac Du Bois.	Simeon Louw.
Joseph Terwilger.	Mathew Lefever.
Paulus Freer.	John York.
Jonas Freer.	Solomon Bevier.
Jesaias Hasbrouck.	John B. Deyo.
Jonathan Doian.	Daniel Freer.
George Wirtz.	Zachariah Sickles.
Jonas Freer, Jr.	Frederick Hymes.
Tennis Van Vliet.	Solomon Lefever.
Cornelius Du Bois, Jr.	Thomas Shirky.
W. Schoonmaker.	Thomas Dunn, Jr.
Isaac Louw.	Samuel Teerpenningh.
Henry Green.	Thomas Dunn.
Robert Phenix.	Nathaniel Lefever.
Jonathan Terwilger.	James Dunn.
Jacob Weaver.	Joseph Freer.
Joseph Elsworth, Jr.	Johannes Freer.
Thomas Lemungun.	Simeon Campbell.
Thomas Cole.	Jedediah Thomson.
Josiah Drake.	Peter Niely.
John Way.	Hendriens Dubois, Jr.
William Elsworth, Jr.	Petrus Vandermerken.
Samuel Lewis.	Mothuclen Dubois.
Joseph Brooks.	Johannes Deyo, Jr.
Moses Quimby.	Henry Punteneer.
Hugh Cole.	Petrus Lefever.
James Dacker.	Valentine Perkins.
Isaac Seaman.	Abm. Concklin.
Jacob Degareno.	Henry Hannes.
Seth Hubble.	Anthony Yelveston.
Henry Deyo, Jr.	Michael Weaver.
Jeremiah Tomkins.	Gideon Dean.
Joseph Ransom.	Isaac Tomkins.
James Done.	John Biker.
Wouter Snyter.	Petrus Bevier.
Martinus Griffin.	Peter Deyo.
Daniel Deyan.	Benjamin Dubois.
Johannes Walron.	Christeyan Deyo.
Henry Lits.	Benjamin Deyo.
Stephen Bedford.	William Allison.
Jonas Bedford.	Abraham Dubois.
Cornelius Bedford.	Andreas Dubois, Jr.
Isenezer Gilbert.	Daniel Dubois, Junr.
Nathaniel Wyatt.	Benben Campbell.
Justus Hubble.	David Louw.
David Whitney.	John Lefever, Junr.
John Woolsey.	William Donaldson.
Eleazer Cole.	James Auchmoutie.
Simon Du Bois.	Abraham Devoe.
Direk D. Wynkoop.	Wm. Elsworth, Sr.
Jacob Carling.	Joseph Coddington.
John Lemyon.	Daniel Turner.
Michael Palmeteer.	Casper Meybey.
Jacobus Hasbrouck.	William Moyer.
David Hasbrouck.	Peter Palmeteer.
Abraham Donaldson.	George Nees.
John Lefever.	John Lester.

NATHANIEL DUBOIS, *Chairman*,
JOSEPH CODDINGTON, *Committee Clerk*.

KINGSTON.

Capt. Evert Bogardus.	Gerrit Van Keuren.
Joshua Dubois.	Petrus Elsworth.
Elias Hasbrouck.	Cornelius B. Masten.
Moses Cantine, Jr.	Abm. Van Keuren, Jr.
Charles Doyle.	M. Van Keuren, Jr.
N. Van Der Tyne.	Petrus Bogardus, Jr.
Johannes B. Masten.	Samuel Masten.
C. Van Keuren, Jr.	Peter Rogers.
Isaac Burhans.	Jeremiah Dubois.

Abm. A. Hasbrouck.	Ed. Schoonmaker.	Augustinis Shoe.	Petrus Swart.
Thomas Van Gansbeck.	Son of Tjerek.	Richard Burhans.	Jan Burhans.
Silvester M. Green.	Tjerek Schoonmaker.	Johannes Valek, Jr.	A. C. De Lanatter.
Mattyse Van Keureu.	Peter Van Leuver.	John Trombour.	John Smeles.
C. M. Van Keureu.	Wm. Diederick, Jun.	John Allen.	John Van Gansbeck.
J. J. Van Keuren.	John Van Leuven, Jr.	William Eygenaer.	John Carman.
Johannis G. Martin.	Andris Van Leuven.	Jas. Welch.	Cornelius Masten.
Jeremiah Klaurwater.	Cornelis L. Swart.	John Burhans.	William Evans.
Cornelius Dumond.	David Schoonmaker.	Jeremiah Snyder.	James Oosterhout.
C. C. Elmendorf.	T. Schoonmaker, Jr.	Wilhelms Valek.	Samuel Burhans.
Philip Van Keuren.	H. Oosterhoudt, Jun.	John Davenport.	Martynus Post.
Abraham Whitaker.	Barret Burhans.	Jurryan Young.	Petrus Burhans.
Abm. Masten, Jr.	John Fendel.	John Row, Jr.	Beuj. V. Steenbergh.
Sampson Davis.	A. L. Van Schayek.	Cornelius Burhans.	John Freer.
Coenradt Krook.	Francis Bedine.	Hendricus Wells.	Baltus Kriver.
Gilbert Saxon.	Johannis N. Dubois.	William Lawyer.	William Kriver.
Johannes Besemer.	Edward Burhans.	John Young.	Benj. Oosterhoudt.
A. W. Van Gansbeck.	John Low.	Jeremiah Young.	Hendriens B. Slegt.
P. P. Oosterhoudt, Jr.	Jae. Vantbuntsholen.	Jurrie Hummel, Jr.	Andrew McFarland.
Lourence Kiever.	Hez. Schoonmaker.	John McKinsey.	E. Schoonmaker.
Cornelius Conway, Jr.	Abraham Turk.	Jas. Jones.	Samuel Legg.
Arie New Kerk.	Benjamin Swart.	William Van Cleef.	Petrus F. Oosterhoudt.
Jacobus Newkerk.	Jacobus Post.	Jacob Moners.	John E. Schoonmaker.
✓ Jacobus Van Elten.	George Tussing.	Johannes Moners.	Edward Whitaker.
Jas. Wells.	William Tetts.	Leonard Moners.	Petrus Sax.
Benj. J. Masten, Jr.	John P. Dumond.	Nicholas Moners.	Wilhelms Wolvin.
David Achmaidy.	Col. A. Hasbrouck.	Samuel Burhans.	Godfrey Wolvin.
Jacobus Dubois.	David Cox.	Jane Allen.	Jeremiah Wolvin.
Samuel Dubois.	Wm Austin Cox.	Cornelis Wells.	Hezekiah Wynkoop.
Jacob Triumpher.	Tobias Van Steenbergh.	Jeronymus Shoe.	Jacob Eygenaer.
Michel Connelly.	Cornelis C. Wynkoop.	John McKarty.	Lodwick Boesell.
John Van Steenbergh.	C. J. Elmendorph.	Jeronymus Gerreus.	John Wolvin.
Joseph Chip.	Jurryan Tappen.	Aarenhout Valek.	Solomon Skutt.
Solomon Hasbrouck.	Hendriess Slegt.	Jurrie Bear.	Matthew Diederick.
Hendriens Degraef.	Johannis Slegt.	Jurrie W. Dederick.	Johannes Emerigh.
Jacob Hendrickse.	Abner Bush.	Wilhelms Emerigh.	John Hermans.
John J. Low.	Johannes De Graef.	Petrus Y. Steenburgh.	Tobias Wynkoop.
Wessel Ten Brook, Jr.	Johannis Snyder.	A. T. V. Steenburgh.	Johannes Diederick.
Abraham Masten.	Jon Van Vieck.	Samuel Wolvin.	Johannes Eygenaer.
Jau De Witt.	Samuel Freer.	Solomon Skutt, Jr.	Peter Eygenaer.
Cornelis Langendyck.	✓ Abm. G. Van Elten.	Jacobus Dederick.	William Wynkoop.
Johannis Woolin, Jun.	Jau Freer.	Benjamin Low.	Myndart Diederick.
Nicholas Miller.	I. Van Wageuen, Jun.	Egbert Schoonmaker.	Adam Bear.
William Dubois.	Petrus Slegt.	Evert Wynkoop.	Jacob Baker.
Maatha Snyder.	Johannes Hendrickse.	Hendriens Meyer.	Hendrick Baeler.
Benjamin Snyder.	✓ Matthens Person.	Chris. Keirstende.	Diederick Materstock.
Isaac Snyder.	D. De Lanatter, Jun.	Myndert Mynderse.	Abraham Diederick.
Peter Winne, Jun.	Jae Teerpenuing.	William Tegg.	Adam Materstock.
Chris. Valkenbergh.	Wilhelm Vollandt.	Jacobus Person.	Jacob Materstock.
Peter Low.	Philip Swart.	Hen. Oosterhoudt.	John Ellis.
Elisba Clark.	Petrus Eygenaer.	Abraham Post.	Joseph Masten.
Peter A. Wisne.	Cornelius Eygenaer.	Christian Meyer.	Peter West.
Arient Wisne.	David Dubois.	William Meyer.	Gysbert Diederick.
Tobias Meyer.	Jacob Klyne.	Petrus Meyer.	William Materstock.
Benj. Meyer, Jun.	John Monk.	Johannes Meyer.	Johannes Beymon.
John Freeligh.	Frederick Eygenaer.	Johannes Wolvin.	Hendrick Fiero.
Johannes Miller.	Samuel Whitaker.	John J. Person.	Nicholas Britt.
Jacobus Post.	Jurrie W. Regtmeyer.	Petrus Meyer, Jr.	Johannes Materstock.
Christophel Miller.	Christian Fiero.	Hendrick Wollin.	Peter Schoonmaker.
Johannes Baeker.	Lucas De Witt.	Petrus Low Meyer.	Hendrick Britt.
Hezekiah Dubois.	✓ Cornelus Persen.	Samuel Meyer.	Peter Britt.
Hendrick Stants.	Christian Fiero Fiero, Jr.	Eliphus Van Aken.	Jacob I. Ten Brook.
Jesias Meyer.	Stephanus Fiero.	Jacob Hezemase.	Direk Wynkoop, Jr.
✓ Samuel Schoonmaker.	Johannes Regtmeyer.	Mat. N. Shenbergh.	Johannes Wynkoop.
John Kellen.	Coenradt Regtmeyer.	John M. Bergen.	Abraham Low.
George Sparling.	Har. Regtmeyer.	Adam Swart.	Abraham Van Keuren.
John Brink, Jun.	Martynus Hummel.	Samuel Swart.	C. C. Elmendorph.
John Sparling.	Hendrick P. Freeligh.	Peter Hoeller.	Joseph Caserio.
Jacobus Wolvin.	Peter Freely.	Wilhelms Swart.	Egbert Dumond.
John Durnaro.	David Lucas.	Arregeestse Elmendorf.	Christoffel Tappen.
Hez. D. Schoonmaker.	Lourence Winne.	Tennis Slegt.	John Dumond.
Samuel Oosterhoudt.	Samuel Freeligh.	Benjamin Slegt.	✓ Adam Person.
Wm Oosterhoudt.	Abraham Snyder.	Henry Masten.	Seth Curtis.
Cornelis Post.	Wm. Davenport.	Jacobus Besemer.	Jacobus Ftinge.
Hen Schoonmaker.	Hez. Dubois, Jun.	Solomon Freer, Jr.	Johannes Masten.

Jacob Felten.
Benjamin Felten.
Petrus Felten.
Philip Hendricksen.
Johannes Weaver.
Wendell Crenier.
Sol. Eckert, Jr.
Jeremiah Parcell.
Michel Eenhart.
Alabartus Schryver.
Johannes De Witt, Jr.
Martyus Schryver.
Stephanus Schryver.
Petrus Weist.
Isaac Van Aken.
Johannes Schryver.
Tjerek Van Vliet.
Abram Teerpenning.
H. Teerpenning.
Cornelius Vield.
J. N. Bunschoten.
Jacob Turk.
Jonathan Elmendorph.
William Eltinge.
Benjamin De Meyer.
Jeremiah De Meyer.
Cornelis A. Newkirk.
Johannes Freer.
William Coleman.
William Whitaker, Jr.
Egbert Schoonmaker.
Peter Whitaker.
Jan L. Oosterhoudt.
James Whitaker.
James Pickken.
Hendrick Turk.
Jacobus Whitaker.
Benjamin Whitaker.
Barent Whitaker.
Abram Oosterhoudt.
James J. Whitaker.
Harman Miutelaer.
John C. Oosterhoudt.
John Elmendorph.
Tobias Van Buren.
Jacobus N. Gaasbeek.
Jacobus S. Bangare.
Cornelis Beckman.
William Eltinge.
Petrus Elmendorph.
Benjamin Elmendorph.
Philip Van Beuren.
Peter Dumon, Jr.
W. Kierstead.
Abram Van Stienbergh.
Henry Porcell.
John Beckman.
J. Wynkoop, Jr.
Abraham Elmendorph.
John McLean.
T. V. Stienbergh, Jr.
John Dumond, Jr.
Peter Wynkoop.
John De Lanatter.
Cornelis Ten Brook.
John Schepmaes.
Petrus Elmendorph.
John Whitaker, Jr.
Philip Whitaker.
Charles Newkirk.
Abraham Hoffman.
Cornelis Swart.
Nicholas Bogardus.
John Hoghteling.
Simon Van Burschoten.

William Schepmaes.
Thomas Eltinge.
W. T. Hoghteling.
Thomas Hoghteling.
William M. Groen.
Tjerek Beckman.
Hendrius Eltinge.
Abraham C. Low.
Martha Hook.
Johannes Van Etten.
Philippus Niele.
Benjamin Masten.
Peter Dumond.
Henry Jansen.
J. Elmendorph, Jr.
James Foran.
Jacobus Montanie.
C. J. Elmendorph.
Oke Suedam.
G. C. Eltaendorph.
J. M. Groen, Jr.
John J. Burhans.
Jeremiah Hoghteling.
Jacobus Low.
Tjerek C. De Witt.
Peter M. Groen.
William Phoenix.
Abraham Heremans.
H. Schoonmaker.
Tobias Swart.
Andries De Witt, Jr.
Jan Post.
Jan L. De Witt.
Petrus Oosterhoudt.
Tobias Meyer.
Petrus Brink.
John Walker.
Petrus Backker.
Hendrick Snyder.
Cornelis J. Benock.
Abraham Low, Jr.
Harmanus Hammel.
Cornelis C. Brink.
Petrus De Witt.
Taris Meyer.
Martyus Snyder, Jr.
Peter Hammel.
Cornelius De Witt.
Christiaan Dull.
Jacob Brink.
Stephanus Meyer.
Johannes M. Snyder.
Benjamin Meyer.
Michel Hoof.
James P. Oosterhoudt.
J. J. Hammel.
Petrus C. Brink.
William J. Meyer.
Peter J. Meyer.
John Vaulkenbergh.
Tuyker Langendyck.
Johannes Meyer.
Arie Vanetten.
Isaac Post.
Benjamin Wiane.
John Brink.
Hendrick Post.
Arie De Witt.
Jacob Oongers.
George Carle.
James Whitaker, Jr.
Robert Montgomery.
Joseph Oosterhoudt.
Johannes Carter.
Anthony Hoffman.

Mat. E. Thompson.
William Elsworth.
Jacob L. Hoornbeek.
Daniel Graham.
A. J. De Lanatter.
Jacob Burhans.
James Grigg.
John Addison.
A. Van Gaasbeek.
A. Haasbrouck, Jr.
Luke Kierstead.
Johannes Felton.
Benj. Ten Brook.
C. Elmendorph, Jr.
Jacobus Elmendorph.
John Whitaker.
Coenradt Ten Brook.
Lawrence Salisbury.
Nicholas Kierstead.
William Whitaker.
Jacob Ten Brook.
Gerret Elmendorph.
C. G. Elmendorph.
Jacobus Dumond.
Philip Dumond.
L. Van Gaasbeek.
W. Van Gaasbeek.
Charles Gyles.
Hendrickx, w. of
Frans.
Philip Felten.
Johannes Persen.
Abraham Freer.
Wessel Ten Brook.
Johannes Kroece.
Jacob Pulver.
Peter Van Aken.
Johannes Felton, Jr.
W. Teerpenning.
Abraham Van Vleet.
Benjamin Van Aken.
Gideon Van Aken.
Arie Van Vleet.
Abraham E. Lou.
Petrus Snyder.
Jacobus Dubois.
Petrus Van Aken.

Pierre Auston.
Tennis Hoghteling.
W. Hoghteling.
W. W. Hoghteling.
John Chipp.
Jacob Freer.
Johannes J. Jansen.
Matteus Jansen.
Cornelis Jansen, Jr.
Johannis Jansen, Jr.
Abraham Davenport.
Petrus Bogardus.
Cornelis Elmendorph.
Cornelis Masten.
Jan Elmendorph.
Ezekiel Masten.
Johannes Dubois.
A. De Lanetter, Jr.
Benj. De Lanetter.
H. Van Stienbergh.
Petrus Smedes.
Petrus Smedes, Jr.
Gerrit Freer.
Isaac Van Wageningen.
Isaac Van Aken.
Abraham Van Aken.
Johannes J. Dubois.
Solomon Freer.
Jacob M. Groen.
Ephraim Low.
Johannes Van Vliet.
Mat. Van Keuren.
Frantz V. Roggen.
Merryman Van Aken.
Johannes Wiest.
Benjamin Turk.
William Thompson.
Hendrius J. Sleight.
Jacob Frans.
Jacob Frans, Jr.
Adam Short.
J. Van Keurren.
H. Van Keurren.
Moses Cantier.
Michael Herman.
Anthony A. Hoffman.

JOHANNES SLEIGHT, *Chairman of Committee.*

Signers in the Troop of Horse in Ulster, at Kingston,*
June 9, 1775:

Philip Hoghteling, Captain.
Silvester Salisbury, First Lieut.
Peter Meinderse, Second Lieut.
C. C. Newkirk, Cornet.
Cornelius Dubois, 1st Quarter-master.
James Roes, 2d Quartermaster.
Abn. Hoghteling, Clerk.
J. Elmendorph, Jr.
Adam Wolvius.
Tobias Dubois.
Petrus Brink.
Benjamin Krom.
Anthony Paucond.
Cornelius J. Depuy.
P. E. Oosterhoudt.
Philip Newkirk.
Petrus Smith.
J. Van Wageningen.
James Hamilton.
Felton Smith.

Arie Newkirk.
G. Elmendorph, Jr.
J. Elmendorph.
John Mynderse.
Johannes Turk.
Abn. Ten Brook.
Johannes Morkel.
M. Hummel, Jr.
Johannes Ealigh.
B. B. Schoonmaker.
Benj. Depuy, Jr.
Benjamin Brayn.
Turek Low.
J. H. Oosterhoudt.
Petrus Dubois.
William De Witt.
A. Van Wageningen, Jr.
Jory Folland.
Abraham Burhans.
John J. Dubois.
Moses Paterson.

* In Kingston thirty-three men only refused or neglected to subscribe to the articles.

Jacobus F. Davis.
Daniel Brodhead.
Petrus J. Ketter.
Edward Oosterhoutt.
F. V. Dermerken, Jr.

MARBLETOWN.

Solomon Terwilger.
Johannes Keator.
Johannes Bogart.
John Connor.
Samuel Frame.
Fredrick Davis.
Hen Pawling.
James Murdrich.
Nathan Smedes.
William Krom.
Gysbert Krum.
Isaac Davis.
Abraham Cantine.
Jacob De Lametter.
Edward Lunsberry.
Alexander Ennis.
Benjamin Akerly.
Jacobus Davis.
Richard Lunsberry.
Johannes F. Keator.
Michael Tines.
James Phenix.
Petrus Oosterhoutt.
Garton Nottingham.
Daniel Mowris.
Stephen Nottingham.
William Cantine.
Mathew Keaton.
Samuel Mowris, Jr.
George Midlagh.
Samuel Keaton.
Benjamin Keaton.
Coenraadt Du Bois.
Abraham Johnson.
Hendrick G. Krom.
Philip Hardenbergh.
William McGinnis.
Abraham Hardenbergh.
John Jack.
John Cushman.
Arie Jack.
Sil Vandermerken.
Wilhelmus Roosa.
William Orr.
William Benson.
Gysbert Van Luyven.
Johannes Smith.
James Peresaris.
Dirck Schepmoes.
Isaac Robison.
Jacob S. Freer.
Jumas Roosa.
John Constable.
Abram. Constable, Jr.
Thomas Sammons.
Cornelius Sammons.
Abraham Helm.
John Ernest.
Henrick Brink.
Jacob De Witt.
Jacob S. Louns.
Abraham Roosa.
Albert Smedes.
Abraham Keaton.
George Midlagh, Jr.
Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr.
Smith.
Keaton.
J. V. '60.

Isaac C. Davis.
P. P. Oosterhoutt.
John Hasbrouck.
W. Hoghteling, Jr.

J. Van Wagenen, Jr.
Sol. Van Wagenen.
Th's Schoonmaker.
Jeronomus Rappleyee.
Casper Basemer.
Richard Okerly.
Benoni Moulks.
John Batty.
Dirck Slaughter.
Frederick Schoonmaker.
Thomas Klouwater.
John Van Loven.
Abraham Klouwater.
Hendrick Rosa.
Abraham Constable.
William Orr.
Tho's Vandemerke, Jr.
Hendrick Smith.
Isaac Smith.
Samuel Gibson.
Samuel Mowris.
John Shaw.
William Teets, Jr.
William Johnson.
Henry Daorin.
Petrus Van Loven.
Fredrick Keaton.
Jacob Keaton, Jr.
Melgerit Keaton.
Benjamin Louns, Jr.
Jacobus Rooskrans.
John C. De Witt.
Cornelius Keaton.
Jacob Snyder.
Nicholas Keyser.
Cornelius Bink.
Andries Roosa.
John G. Krom.
Petrus Krom.
Samuel Davies, Jr.
John J. Crispell.
Henry Mouris.
Garret Newkerk.
Samuel Dodge.
William Pattison.
John Conway.
Peter Misner.
Jacobus H. Bush.
Fredrick Merkle.
David Vandermerke.
Jacob Chambers.
Thomas Chambers.
Joseph Chambers.
Wilhelmus Keator.
Johannes H. Krom.
William H. Krom.
Samuel Brodhead.
James Stilwell.
Richard Oliver.
Samuel North.
Levi Pawling.
Jacob Hasbrouck.
William Peck.
Benjamin Peters.
Cornel E. Wynkoop.
Andries J. De Witt.
Thomas Schoonmaker.
Cornelius Slayter.
Peter Sammons.

Samuel Mowris.
John Stokes.
Johannes G. Rosa.
Dirck Bush.
Fredrick Wood.
Thomas Wood.
Johannes Midlagh.
Thomas Carver.
Cornelius Bogart.
Hendrick P. Osterout.
James Robinson.
Leonard Hardenbergh.
Jacobus B. Hasbrouck.
Michael Pattison.
Johannes Keator, Jun.
John Van Vliet.
James Van Wagenen.
Edward Dewasol.
Fredrick Kontraman.
Mat. Kontraman.
Andries Kontraman.
Elias Kontraman.
Jan Krom.
Jacob Roosa.
Benjamin Davies.
Jacobus Morris.
Jacob J. Keaton.
Egbert Brink.
David Alkins.
John J. Krom.
Wilhelmus Bush.
William Ernest.
Johannes Roosa.
Daniel Johnson.
Robert Bink.
Isaac C. Davis.
Cornelius Krom.
Jacob J. Hasbrouck.
John Davies.
John Dewitt.
Hendrick Bush, Jun.
Peter Johnson.
William Nottingham.
Moses Diamond.
Peter Mowris.
Martin Bogard.
Benjamin Keator.
Simon Van Wagenen.
Gideon Keaton.
John Keaton.
Thomas Keator.
William Keator.
John Keaton, Jun.
Petrus Keator.
Nicholas Keaton.
Hendrick B. Krom.
Hendrick W. Krom.
Daniel Brodhead.
Christopher Snyder.
Michael Teets.
Petrus Davies.
Johannes Slayter.
Hendrick Kyser.
Joseph Keyser.
William Berry.
Cornelis Keyser.
William Slayter.
Richard Stokes.
Cornelius Casner.
Dirck Krom.
John Roosa.
Art Vanwagenen.
Stephen Nottingham.
Jesias Robbison.
Cornelius Taek, Jun.

Abraham Cantine.
Alexander Munro.
Andrew Oliver.
John Cantine.
Jacob D. Lametter.
David Biever.
F. Schoonmaker, Jr.
Chas. W. Brodhead.
Edward Lunsberry.
Jacob J. Hasbrouck.
Ephraim Chambers.
Isaac Hasbrouck, Jr.
Cornelius Brink.
John Brodhead.
Roeliff Eltinge.
Cornelius Stilwell.
Moses M. Cantine.
Philip B. Beyer.
James M. Kemson.
Nathaniel Cantine.
Gerard Harenbergh.
Mathew Cantine.
Adam Hoffman.
Alexander McGinnis.
Corn. Vandermerken.
Simon Van Wagener.
John Bartlework.
Severyn Hasbrouck.
Peter McDowall.
Tennis Brodhead.
Martinus Oosterhoutt.
Joseph Blauwater.
Andries Tier.
Benjamin Krom.
Thomas Vandemerken, Jr.
Peter Van Wagenen.
Harso Oosterhoutt.
John Hasbrouck.
Sol. Vandemerke.
John Vandemerke.
Mart Midlagh.
Andries Davies.
Jacob Rapelye.
Isaac Charter.
Casper Charter.
Frederick Charter.
Derrick Chambers.
Jacobus Conner.
Robert Betties.
John Betties.
William Inlapp.
Nathaniel Webb.
John Slouter.
Peter Smith.
Peter Smith, Jun.
Cornelis Fennest.
Thomas Darcy.
Casparus Mancius.
Chas. Adams.
Edward Talbott.
Jacobus Rosa.
John Rapelye.
Matthew Newkerk.
Abraham Midlagh.
Gysbert Rosa.
Johan Van Wagenen.
Jacob Seely.
Jacob Klauwater.
Daniel Klauwater.
Hendrick Crispell.
John Smith.
William Hardy.
Johannes Van Loven.
Daniel Van Loven.
Isaac Klauwater.

Fredrick Bush.
Fredrick Klaarwater.

Jacob Kyser.
Thomas Johnson.
LEVI PAWLING, *Chairman.*

MAMAKATING.*

John Youngs.
Phil. Swartwout, Esq.
Benjamin Depuy.
Capt. John Cröge.
William Haxton.
John McKinstry.
Benj. Cullback, Jun.
Robert Cook.
Harm. Van Innagen.
T. K. Westbrook.
William Rose.
Capt. J. R. De Witt.
Ab'n Cuddeback, Jr.
Samuel King.
Abner Skinner.
Fredrick Bender.
Valentine Wheeler.
Thomas Kyte.
Jonathan Brooks.
John Wallis.
Joseph Drake.
Ebenezer Parks.
Jacobus Swartwout.
Phil. Swartwout, Jr.
Gerelus Swartwout.
Isaac Van Tuile.
Joseph Westfork.
Samuel Depuy.
William Johnston.
James Williams.
Charles Gilters.
Johannes Stufflebane.
John Stufflebane, Jr.
James Blyhard.
Thomas Coubs.
James McOivers.
Joseph Hubbard.
John Thompson.
Samuel Dealey.
William Smith.
John Harding.
Nathan Cook.
Jephthia Fuller.
Ephraim Thomas.
Henry Elsworth.
Joseph Thomas.
Abraham McQuin.
John Rybolt.
Joseph Skinner.
Joseph Arthur.
David Wheeler.
John Travis.
John Travis, Jun.
Daniel Becker.
James Curren.
Abraham Rosa.
Jacob Rosa.
Henry Newkerk.
Peter Simpson.
Stephen Holcomb.
Jonathan Miller.
Frederick Gunmore.
Jacob Van Inaway.
Cornel Van Inaway.
Moses Depuy, Jun.
Jacobus Cuddeback.

Petrus Cuddeback.
Elias Gunmore.
John Brooks.
Elisha Barber.
Jonathan Lewis.
Robert Comfort.
Ebenezer Holcomb.
G. Vanim Wagon.
William Cuddeback.
Abraham Cuddeback.
Eliphet Steven.
Elisha Travis.
Albert Rosa.
Adam Reisenbergh.
Eli Strickland.
David Gillaspie.
Stephen Jarney.
John Stry.
Joel Addams.
Joseph Shaw.
George Gillaspie.
Thomas Gillaspie.
Daniel Woodworth.
Moses Roberts.
Daniel Roberts.
John Dagles.
Petrus Gunmore.
J. De Witt Gunmore.
Daniel Van Fleet, Jr.
David Dayly.
Gershom Simpson.
Joseph Rendal.
Nathaniel Travis.
Ezekiel Travis.
Joseph Travis.
Jeremiah Shaver.
Joseph Ogden.
David Daily.
Daniel Walling.
Daniel Walling, Jun.
Rufus Stanton.
Matthew Terwilliger.
Jonathan Wheeler.
Ephraim Ferguson.
Jacob Stanton.
Elias Miller.
Abraham Smith.
George J. Deceston.
Asa Kimbal.
John Gillaspie.
Thomas Lake.
Jonathan Strickland.
Samuel Patterson.
Reuben Babbet.
John Williams.
Johannes Wash.
Jacob Comfort.
Moses Miller.
Isaac Rosa.
Josiah Parks.
Leonard Henry.
Robert Milliken.
Matthew Naly.
Jonathan Barber.
Zephaniah Holcomb.
Abraham Suedes.

JOHN YORNG, *Chairman.*

voice. All seemed to think every inch of their clay was made for liberty.

HURLEY.

Johan Hardenbergh.
Dirck Wynkoop.
Abrm. Van Wagener.
Cornelius Newkerk.
Johannes Dubois.
Heugo Freer.
Heyman Roosa.
Gerredt Van Wagener.
J. Van Wagener, Jr.
Johan. De Lametter.
Hendrick Konstapel.
Petrus Crispell, Jun.
Zacharias Sluyter.
Jacob Winick.
Jacob Freer, Jan.
Francis Delavigne, of Beilviel.
Cornelis Crispell.
Johannes Blanshan.
Sam'l Schoonmaker.
Petrus P. Crispell.
Jacob Du Bois, Jun.
Petrus Roosa.
Egbert Roosa.
John Winick.
John Clyn.
Hendrick Smith.
Jacob H. Roosa.
Johannes Suylant.
Jacob Blanshan.
Benjamin Crispell.
John Van Deusen.
J. J. Van Wagener.
Petrus Van Wagener.
Samuel Lafever.
Cornelis Cool, Jun.
Benjamin Sluyter.
Benj. J. Van Wagener.
Benjamin H. Freer.
Robert Masten.
Jacob Krom.
Benjamin Winick.
Mat. Blanshan, Jun.
Jacob Kyser, Jun.
John Davis.
Samuel Burhans, Jun.
Gerret Eoustapel.
Ephraim Kyser.

Jonetan Huchin.
Zacharias Roosa.
Huybert Ostrander.
Coen'lt Elmendorph.
Jacob Sluyter.
David De Lanater.
Ger. Hardenbergh, Jr.
Lucas Elmendorph.
Matthews Ten Eyck.
A. Wykoop.
Petrus Crispell.
J. H. Van Wagener.
Yo. Van Wagener.
Jacob Berger.
Johannes Wieler.
Anthony Crispell.
Simon Lafever.
Petrus Wynkoop.
Jacob Lafever.
Abraham Crispell.
C. W. Elmendorph.
Abraham Sluyter.
Heugo J. Freer.
Jonathan Freer.
Daniel York.
Cornelis Krom.
Jecimia Freer.
John Borra.
Coenradt Lafaver.
Elias Teerpenning.
Hendriens Oosterhoudt.
Petrus York.
Abram Kyser.
Benjamin Newkerk.
Cornelis Cool.
Johannes Ostrander.
Jacobus Hardenbergh.
Edward Bruin.
Hue Barron.
Jan Van Leuven.
Cornel. D. Wykoop.
Charles De Witt.
Matthys Blanshan.
Coenradt Newkerk.
Abraham Krom.
Jacobus Conway.

A. WYNKOOP, *Chairman.*

Eight of the foregoing persons belong to the precinct of Mamakating, but were on duty in one of the militia companies of the town, hence their names appear in this place.

NEW MARLBOROUGH.

Benjamin Carpenter.
Lewis Dubois.
Joseph Mory.
Jurian Mackay.
Gilbond Botton.
Jacob Wood.
John Woolsey.
Bordenin Terepanny.
Ebenzer Frazer.
Michael Wygant.
Solomon Warsing.
Richard Carpenter.
Elija Parris.
Elija Lewis.
Henry Ter Boss.
Silas Thurdy.
John Puffield.
Wright Carpenter.

William Martin.
Durneo Relyec.
Christ. Ostrander.
Henry Lockwood.
John Polhemus.
Stephen Purdy.
Nash St. John.
Daniel Polhemus.
George Landy.
Jacob Kent.
William Bloomers.
Isaac Cropsie.
John Bishop.
Vrian Drake.
Nath'l Goodspeed.
Micajah Lewis.
John Davis.
Benjamin Huett.

In the last-named district there was not one dissenting

* Now in Sullivan, and formerly spelled by some Mannacoting.



Peter Barrian.
 Abraham Quick.
 Abija Perkins, M.D.
 Benj. Ely, M.D.
 Seth Perkins, M.D.
 Benj. J. Frazer.
 Lawrence Bokker.
 Abraham Cooper.
 Stephen Case.
 Ichabod Williams.
 John Montgomery.
 Jacob De Grost.
 John Milliner.
 Ananias Valentine.
 Zadock Lewis.
 Flurius Waterman.
 James Pride.
 Jacob Daton.
 Joseph Caverty.
 Nathaniel Plumbs.
 Ebenezer St. John.
 Samuel Mackay.
 Gilbert Bloomer.
 Joseph Bloomer.
 William Stanton.
 Andrew Young.
 David Mackey.
 Abraham Deane.
 Bartholomew Baker.
 George Williams.
 David Martin.
 Abraham Lane.
 George Lane.
 Henry Ferris.
 Allen Lester.
 John Ares.
 Nathaniel Harcourt.
 John Wygant.
 James Wheeler.
 John Quick.
 Thomas Quick.
 Israel Tuthill.
 Jeriah Rhoads.
 Jesse Wheeler.
 Oliver Wheeler.
 Job St. John.
 Jonathan Woolsey.
 George Stanton.
 Daniel Bloomer.
 Job Wood.
 John Furman.
 Newell Farman.
 Isaac Rowie.
 Daniel Knowlton.
 Peter Caverty.
 James Hunter.
 Nathaniel Mills.
 Josiah Lockrad.
 Benjamin Dusenbury.
 Isaac Dyo.
 Daniel McQuin.
 Janter Willidge.
 Truelliger, Jr.
 William Relzee.
 Marcus Ostrander.
 Joshua Lockwood.
 Jacob Terepanny.
 John Terepanny.
 Joseph Gee.
 Simon Relzee, Jr.
 Stephen Seymour.
 Josiah Baker.
 John Baker.
 Moses Cary.
 Bartholomew Bacon.

George Williams.
 John Sihurd.
 James Tilkins.
 George Hallett.
 Thomas Quick, Jr.
 William Caverly.
 William Quick.
 Henry Decker.
 Terrell Tester.
 James Merritt.
 William Purdy.
 Henry Hill.
 William Pembroke.
 Eliza Gardner.
 John Bond.
 John Knowlton.
 John Seett.
 John Mackey.
 Matthew Wygant.
 Samuel Abbe.
 Andrew Ares.
 Alexander Cropsie.
 Samuel Hannah.
 David McMin.
 Andrew Cropsie.
 Thomas Silkworth.
 Joseph Carpenter.
 Pharaoh Tattings.
 John Lester.
 David Brush.
 John Wilson.
 William Woolsey.
 William Hollister.
 Philip Aires.
 Henry Jones.
 Joseph Wells.
 John Wygant, Jr.
 Benj. Steel.
 Henry Simpson.
 Adam Cropsie.
 George Woolsey.
 Enens Quimby.
 Samuel St. John.
 Abraham Bee.
 Richard Woolsey.
 Wm. Van Blaricem.
 Adam St. John.
 James Jackson.
 Abel Barnua.
 William Ostrander.
 Adam Caser.
 Simon Helzer, Jr.
 Jonathan Tuttle.
 James Owen.
 Peter Looze.
 Abraham Mabel.
 Benjamin Comfort.
 Israel Tompkins.
 Hugo Seutt.
 Abraham Seutt.
 William Seutt.
 Robert Everitt.
 Metevus Tinin.
 John Smith.
 Alex. Mackey, Jr.
 Philip Cabertz.
 Daniel Geldersleeve.
 Matthew St. John.
 Isaac Van Benschoten.
 Petrus Ostrander.
 Nathaniel Kitzey.
 Alex. Mackey, Sr.
 Zephaniah Woolsey.
 Josiah St. John.
 Jesse Farechild.

Nathaniel Hull.
 John Nall.
 Chas. Mackey.
 Charles Mackey, Jr.
 Nathaniel Quimby.
 Benjamin Woolsey.
 Samuel Hull, Jr.
 Nathaniel Hull, Jr.
 John Huitt.
 Thomas Pembroke.
 John Lester.
 Gideon Ostrander.
 Hendrick Deyo, Jr.
 Daniel Ostrander.
 Garrett Benschoten.
 George Platt.
 Herman Chase.
 Abraham Lossem.
 Hendrick House.
 Durnee S. Relzee.
 Francis Gaine.
 James Waring.
 Daniel Robertson.

Nehemiah Smith.
 Henry Scott.
 David Merritt.
 James Van Blaricem.
 Walter Comfort.
 Joseph Bloomer.
 Jonathan Lily.
 Caleb Merritt.
 Thomas Merritt.
 Gabriel Merritt.
 Jacob Cannuff.
 Levi Quimby.
 James Quimby.
 Thomas Wygant.
 William Dusenberry.
 Jonathan Terpaning.
 David Ostrander.
 Thomas Mackey.
 Henry Deyo, Sr.
 Daniel Cook, Jr.
 William Wygant.
 Josiah Merritt.

BENJ. CARPENTER, *Chairman*.
 AZARIAH PERKINS, *Clerk*.

ROCHESTER.

A. De Witt.
 Benjamin Hoornbeek.
 Johannes Bevier.
 Ephraim Dupuy.
 D. Romyn.
 Benjamin Kurtright.
 Benjamin Bevier.
 Andrew Bevier.
 J. Schoonmaker.
 Petrus Schoonmaker.
 Sylvester Deghy.
 Simon Dupuy.
 Eliza Roosakraner.
 Cornelis Schoonmaker.
 Joel Hoornbeek.
 Moses Dupue, Jr.
 Cornelis Oosterhout.
 Peter Bruyn.
 Peters Scott.
 Peter Inlerly.
 Frederick Westbrook.
 Isaac Hoornbeek.
 Zacharius Rosckrans.
 Teunis Oosterhout.
 Petrus De Witt.
 Hendriens Oosterhout.
 C. Van Wagenen.
 C. Hardenbergh.
 John Sammons.
 James Burek.
 Petrus Hendrickson.
 J. D. W. Schoonmaker.
 J. Schoonmaker.
 J. Schoonmaker, Jr.
 Hendriens Hoornbeek.
 Jacob Van Wagenen.
 Conelis Dupuy.
 John Dupue.
 J. G. Hardenbergh, Esq.
 John Slegt.
 Mimma Fisher.
 Philip Hoornbeek.
 Andrew White.
 Jacobus Oosterhout.
 H. Roosakraner.
 Frederick Van der meek.
 Jacobus Wynkoop.
 Jacob D. Hoornbeek.

Jacobus Schoonmaker.
 Pitt Conolly.
 John Krom.
 Hartman Hayn.
 Frederick Rosckrans.
 Jonathan Westbrook.
 Henry Hoornbeek, Jr.
 Tofachem Dupuy.
 Lodewyck Hoornbeek.
 Ephraim Dupuy, Jr.
 Jacob Barly.
 Benj. Van Wagenen.
 Petru Ennis.
 John Scott.
 John McBryde.
 Coenraadt Sealy.
 Jacobus J. Quick.
 Benjamin Allegar.
 James Hill.
 Joris Jansen.
 John Low, Jr.
 Daniel Wood.
 J. D. Schoonmaker.
 Marinis Chambers.
 Moses Dupuy.
 Abraham Dupuy.
 Matthew Newkerk, Jr.
 Benj. C. Newkerk.
 Benj. Gonsalus.
 Isaac Newkerk.
 Reuben De Witt.
 Warren Hoornbeek.
 Andries Varnoooy.
 Manuel Gonsalus, Jr.
 Richard Brothead.
 Simon De Witt.
 John Schoonmaker.
 Jacob Turner.
 H. Schoonmaker, Jr.
 John Evans.
 C. Hoornbeek.
 Art Van Wagenen.
 Jacob Oosterhout.
 Andries Roddolf.
 Jacobus Livins.
 Samuel Gonsalus.
 Egbert De Witt, Jr.
 Nich. Simmerman.

Wm. A. De Witt.
 Hendriens Kittle.
 Matthews Cr. Janson.
 Fennis Janson.
 Cornelius C. Janson.
 Benjamin Janson.
 John Low.
 Zacharius Low.
 John Brodhead.
 John Janson.
 J. Van Dermerkin.
 Simon Bevier.
 Henry Brodhead.
 Abraham Bevier.
 Abraham Janson.
 Daniel M. Kindly.
 Nighel Sax.
 Peter Cantine.
 Jothun Thompson.
 Wm. De Witt.
 Peter Cole, Jr.
 Henry Harp. —
 Chester Benjamin.
 Dirk Westbrook.
 Samuel Hoornbeek.
 Michael Inderly.
 Kryn Oosterhout.
 John Kittle.
 Jacob Barker.
 Isalewyck Sewly.
 Eliza Hoornbeek.
 Jacobus Chambers.
 Cornelis Chambers.
 Andries A. De Witt.
 Jacob Bevier.
 John De Witt.
 Johannes Muck.
 Johannes Hoornbeek.
 Benjin Oosterhout.
 Coenraut Burger.
 J. Oosterhout, Jr.
 Egbert De Witt.
 Duck Hoornbeek.
 Nicholas Burger.
 John Mullen.
 Matthews Korteght.
 Gileon Hoornbeek.
 Martin Burgher.
 Benjamin Depuy.
 Hartuan Ennis.
 Corn. Oosterhout.
 Peter Harp.
 Edward Wood.
 William Wood.
 Edward Wood, Jr.
 Peter Wood.
 Cornelius Jansen.
 Thomas Mackkee.
 Jacobus Depuy.
 Benjamin Bruyne.
 Abraham Heermans.
 Joseph Depuy.
 F. Van Demercken, Jr.
 Jacob De Witt.
 Glendy Midlugh.
 Jeremiah Kittle.
 Arie Oosterhout.
 Johannes Oetern.
 Samuel Kerson.
 Philip Keyn.
 John A. De Witt.
 John Van Wagener.
 Abraham Klaerwater.
 John McNeal.
 James Bayris.

Jacobus Bruyn, Jr.
 Benjamin Merkel.
 Jacobus Korteght.
 Petrus Burger.
 Abraham Korteght.
 Arthur Morris.
 P. E. Oosterhout.
 F. Van Demercken.
 Samuel Oosterhout.
 Jacobus Quick, Jr.
 John Harp. —
 Ezekiel Oosterhout.
 Jonathan Burly.
 Elias Merkel.
 James O'Bryan.
 J. Hoornbeek, Esq.
 William McDonnel.
 Elija Benjamine.
 Jacob Van Dermerken.
 Arie Van Dermerken.
 Aldert Oosterhout.
 Jacobus Van Eiten.
 Jacob Smit.
 Hendrick Quick.
 Richard Davis.
 Philip Quick.
 Cornelius Quick.
 Ehas Hendrickson.
 Jacobus Senach.
 Jacobus Bos, Jr.
 Ephraim Baker.
 Gysbert Krim.
 Coenradt A. Tiel.
 Barent Merkel.
 Jacobus Hendrickson.
 Cornelius Hoornbeek.
 Isaac Roosa.
 Johannes Keyser.
 Joseph Kelder.
 John Hays, Jr.
 George Schaefer.
 Jacob De Witt.
 John Kelder.
 Solomon Krim, Jr.
 Alexander Katter.
 Coenradt Bevier.
 Benjamin Stanton.
 Henry Simmerman.
 Abraham Kadezal.
 Peter Helm.
 Cornelis Newkerk.
 Wessel Vernoooy.
 Jerry Mack.
 Jacobus Fornær.
 Harmanus Rosekrans.
 Joseph Kron.
 Cornelius Vernoooy.
 Johannes Horton.
 Solomon Bevier.
 Henry Hark, Jr.
 Cornelius Cole, Jr.
 Benjamin Roosa.
 Daniel Schoonmaker.
 Martinus Blaerwater.
 Gerrit C. Newkerk.
 Henry De Witt.
 Jonathan Vernoooy.
 Peterus Vernoooy.
 Nighel Resmer.
 Stephen De Witt.
 John Bolly.
 William Davis.
 Jesse Bevier.
 Jacob Newkerk.
 William De Witt, Jr.

Jacobus Hendrickson.
 William Kelder.
 Wessel Vernoooy.
 Thomas De Witt.
 Peter Sax.
 William Brodhead.
 Jerek De Witt.
 John Wood.
 Nathan Vernoooy.
 Johannes Vernoooy.
 Josiah Bevier.

Tonnerens Corteght.
 Benjamin Van Wagener.
 Solomon Krom.
 Andries Guoger.
 Timothy Hatch.
 Isaac Bevier.
 Laurence Hoornbeek.
 Jonas Hasbrouck.
 Thomas Porter.
 Jothan Schoonmaker.
 A. De Witt.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—(Continued).

I.—THE ADOPTION OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, AND THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

THE eventful year of 1777 stands prominent in the annals of Ulster County. It was distinguished by two important events: the meeting of the "Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York," at Kingston, the adoption and promulgation of the first State constitution in the summer, and the sacking and burning of Kingston by the British in the autumn of that year.

The Revolutionary authority in the province of New York was exercised by a provincial convention, which assembled at the Exchange in the city of New York on the 20th of April, 1775. The delegates from Ulster County in this convention were George Clinton, Charles De Witt, and Levi Pawling.

The first Provincial Congress met at New York on the 23d day of May, 1775. The second Provincial Congress met at New York on the 14th day of November, 1775. The third met at New York on the 14th day of May, 1776. The fourth Provincial Congress met at White Plains, in Westchester County, on the 9th day of July, 1776. At this meeting the Declaration of Independence was at once adopted. On the 10th day of July, 1776, the style of the house was changed to that of the "Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York." This convention adjourned to Fishkill, Aug. 29, 1776, and on the 19th day of February, 1777, it first met at Kingston, Ulster Co. The names of the members of these several conventions appear elsewhere in these pages.

The adoption of the constitution by the convention is so well described in the address of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, delivered at the Kingston Centennial in 1877, that we copy so much of his address as relates to that event entire, as follows:

EXTRACTS FROM MR. DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

In 1683 the home government, unable longer to resist, called together an assembly elected by the people. It was the dawn of representative government in New York. The first assembly of our ancestors immediately asserted and enacted into laws the fundamental principles of civil liberty. They passed a law for a triennial assembly; they declared all power to rest in the Governor, council, and people met

in general assembly. The privileges of members of Parliament were conferred upon the assembly and its members; their consent must be had to the levy of any tax, and all the guarantees contained in Magna Charta, in the bill of rights, in the habeas corpus act, together with trial by jury and freedom of conscience in matters of religion, were declared to be the rights, liberties, and privileges of the inhabitants of New York. They created the township,—that school of self-government,—provided the civil divisions upon the plan which has substantially prevailed ever since, and organized superior and inferior courts for the administration of justice. The rights and liberties thus established were often violated and arbitrarily suspended or denied, but every repetition of such tyranny only served to inflame to passionate devotion the people's love of liberty, and to prepare the way for the Declaration of Independence. Ninety-three years after this memorable assertion of popular rights, petition and remonstrance having alike failed, the people determined to peril life and fortune to maintain and enlarge them. In 1776, New York was without a regular government. The council was dissolved, the General Assembly prorogued, and the royal Governor a fugitive under the protection of the guns of the British fleet.

The Provincial Congress, sitting in New York, owed its existence to the necessities of the times. It was a revolutionary body, its only charter an election by the people. On the 15th of May of that year the Continental Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, adopted a resolution requesting the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, "where no government sufficient for the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general."

They also recommended the suppression of all authority derived from the crown of Great Britain, and the assumption and exercise of government under authority from the people of the colonies. Of the thirteen colonies, all, except Rhode Island and Connecticut, adopted the recommendation. Their charters did not reserve to the crown the control over or veto upon their internal affairs, and with them such action was unnecessary. Virginia's constitution was first, and New York's fifth, in the order of adoption.

A few days after the passage of this resolution the Provincial Congress met in New York. Gouverneur Morris, a delegate from the county of Westchester, then but twenty-four years of age, signalized his entrance into public life by urging immediate action in a speech remarkable for its courage and radicalism and its strong presentation of the thought of the time. He boldly declared that reconciliation with the mother-country was a delusion, and that peace, liberty, and security could only be had by independent government, and moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a plan for the frame of a government.

These men, acting upon well-understood principles and jealous of every assumption of power, thought that this Congress was not elected for this purpose. A committee was finally appointed, to whom the whole subject was referred, and on the 27th of May they reported "that the right of framing, creating, or remodeling civil governments

is, and ought to be, in the people," that the old form of government was dissolved and a new form was absolutely necessary, and that, as doubts existed whether the Provincial Congress had power to act, the people of the colony be called to elect a new Congress specially instructed upon the question of a new government. This report is remarkable as the earliest, clearest, and most emphatic declaration of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It was New York's contribution to American liberty, learned by more than half a century of incessant struggle of the representatives elected by the people with the representatives of the royal power.

The report of the committee was adopted, and on the 31st a series of resolutions, prepared by Mr. Jay, were passed, calling on the several counties to elect a new body with power to form a new government, and instructed also upon the question of united colonial independence. In the mean time, the seat of war was transferred to New York. On Sunday afternoon of the 30th of June the British fleet and army, under Lord Howe, having entered the harbor, the Congress, apprehensive of an attack by the enemy, resolved that the next Congress should meet at White Plains, in the county of Westchester, and adjourned. On the 2d of July, 1776, the newly-elected delegates met at the courthouse in that place, and elected Gen. Woodhull president, and John McKesson and Robert Berrian secretaries. During the forenoon a letter was received from the delegates of New York, in the Continental Congress, inclosing the Declaration of American Independence, which had been adopted on the 4th.

It was immediately read and referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jay, Yates, Hubart, Brasher, and Wm. Smith. It was a critical moment for these men. They had been just elected; only a few hours had elapsed since they had qualified and entered upon their duties, and now their first legislative act was to make up their record upon an issue which, if successful, made them patriots; if it failed, traitors and felons. How firm was their resolve, how clear their purpose, how serene their minds, is evidenced by the fact that on the afternoon of the same day the committee reported resolutions concurring in the Declaration, fully adopting it, and instructing our delegates in the General Congress to support the same, and give their united aid to all measures necessary to obtain its object.

The convention immediately adopted the report. On the morning of the next day, the 10th of July, the body "Resolved and ordered, that the style and title of this House be changed from that of the 'Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York' to that of 'The Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York,'" and thus, on the 10th day of July, 1776, the State of New York was born. In the afternoon of the 10th they resolved to enter on the 16th upon the formation of a State government, but by that time the situation of affairs here became too alarming for deliberation. Washington was contemplating the abandonment of New York. British ships of war were anchored off Tarrytown, within six miles of where they were sitting. Their whole attention was occupied in raising troops and supplies and providing for the public order. On the 16th they postponed the question till the 1st of August. In the mean while, they provision-

ally ordained that all magistrates and civil officers, well affected toward independence, continue the exercise of their duties until further orders, except that all processes thereafter must issue in the name of the State of New York, and declared it to be treason, and punishable with death, for any one living within the State, and enjoying the protection of its laws, to adhere to the cause of the king of Great Britain, or levy war against the State in his behalf.

With dangers threatening on every hand, the British fleet in possession of New York Bay, the Hudson River, and Long Island Sound, a veteran army in overwhelming numbers but a few miles distant, thus boldly and fearlessly did the representatives of New York assert her sovereignty. On the 27th of July the convention found it necessary to remove to Harlem, and there, on the 1st of August, on motion of Gouverneur Morris, and seconded by Mr. Duer, a committee was appointed to prepare and report a constitution or form of government.

This committee was composed of the most eminent men in the convention and in the Commonwealth. For a generation after independence was achieved a majority of them continued to receive, in positions of honor and trust, the highest marks of the confidence and affection of their countrymen. Their labors in the Cabinet and in Congress, in the State Legislature and upon the bench, and in the diplomatic service, form the brightest pages in the history of the nation and the State.

John Jay was chairman, and his associates were Gouverneur Morris, Robert R. Livingston, William Duer, Abraham and Robert Yates, Gen. Scott, Col. Broome, Mr. Hobart, Col. De Witt, Samuel Townshend, William Smith, and Mr. Wisner. The committee were to report on the 16th of August, 1776; but such was the perilous condition of the State, and so manifold the duties of the members of the convention, that no report was made till March, 1777. The convention, meanwhile, by the alarming situation of affairs, was migrating from place to place and performing every class of public duty. It was a committee of public safety; it was providing the ways and means to continue the contest; its members were now serving in the Continental Congress, and again with the army; they were acting as judges and negotiators. To-day they were flying before the enemy; to-morrow furnishing protection for the sorely-pressed Commonwealth. At one time meeting at Kingsbridge, then at Odell's, in Phillips' Manor, then at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, and finally at Kingston. At Fishkill they supplied themselves with arms and ammunition, and thereafter legislated with their swords by their sides, literally building the peaceful fabric of constitutional government in the very presence of the alarms, the perils, and the carnage of war. On the 6th of March, 1777, at Kingston, the committee appointed to prepare a form of government were required to report on the following Wednesday, and on that day, the 12th, the committee made a report, which was read by Mr. Duane.

The draft was drawn by John Jay, and is in his handwriting. This draft was under discussion until the 20th of April, and underwent some amendments and additions. The leading minds in the debates, and in the introduction of the amendments adopted, were John Jay, Gouverneur

Morris, Robert R. Livingston, and Mr. Duane. The constitution, however, was finally passed almost as it came from the hands of Mr. Jay, and was adopted, with one dissenting voice, on the 20th of April, 1777. It was the evening of Sunday; the president, Gen. Ten Broeck, was absent, and also the vice-president, Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt; but revolutions know neither days nor individuals. Gen. Leonard Gansevoort, acting as president *pro tem.*, attested the document.

The same night Robert R. Livingston, Gen. Scott, Gouverneur Morris, Abraham Yates, John Jay, and Mr. Hobart were appointed a committee to report a plan for organizing and establishing the form of government. They next directed one of the secretaries to proceed immediately to Fishkill and have five hundred copies of the constitution without the preamble and twenty-five hundred with the preamble printed, and instructed him to give gratuities to the workmen to have it executed with dispatch. They then resolved that the constitution should be published on the next Tuesday, in front of the court-house, at Kingston, and the village committee were notified to prepare for the event. This latter body seem expeditiously and economically to have performed their duty by erecting a platform upon the end of a hoghead, and from this—Vice-President Van Cortlandt presiding—Robert Berrian, one of the secretaries, read this immortal document to the assembled people. The convention, having promulgated their ordinance for the formation of the State government and filled up, provisionally, the offices necessary for carrying it on until an election could be had, and appointed thirteen of their number to act as a committee of safety until the Legislature should assemble, adjourned *sine die* on the 13th of May, 1777. Thus passed into history this remarkable convention. In lofty patriotism, steadfastness of purpose, practical wisdom, and liberal statesmanship it had few, if any, equals, even among the legislative bodies of extraordinary merit which marked the era.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—(Continued).

1.—THE BURNING OF KINGSTON BY THE BRITISH IN THE YEAR 1777.

AMONG the events of the year 1777, the most important and interesting to the people of Ulster County was the sacking and burning of the village of Kingston by the British forces under Gen. John Vaughan. The movement against Kingston, which resulted in its almost utter destruction, is known in history as "Vaughan's Second Expedition." A paper prepared by Hon. George W. Pratt upon this expedition, read before the Ulster County Historical Society on the 16th day of October, 1860,—that being the eighty-third anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British,—is so important a document that we copy it entire in this chapter, as being the best account of the event that has or can be given:

VAUGHAN'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

Eighty-three years ago this day, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1777, the village of Kingston was burned by the common enemy. The Ulster Historical Society has chosen to keep in remembrance this anniversary on the day of holding its annual meeting. Notwithstanding the severe blow our forefathers experienced in this event, and the almost universal cry for vengeance which arose throughout the land, it is somewhat surprising that even contemporary accounts should differ as to the exact day of the landing at Esopus. A desire on the part of the executive committee of the society to fix the true date led me to investigate the subject, and I will therefore at once proceed to mention some of the statements:

Stedman, a British military historian, says the event happened on the 13th of October, 1777.* In this he is followed by Gordon in his history,[†] and by Lossing in his "Field-Book of the Revolution,"[‡] as well as in a more recent publication. A similar date occurs in an extract from the New York *Pocket*,§ and also in Ramsey's "History of the American Revolution." In Beatson's "Naval and Military Memoirs"|| we have the date of the 15th, with which a note to Sparks' "Correspondence of the American Revolution" agrees,[¶] and this is, perhaps, more generally followed. But Beatson, in a note (p. 249), gives the date of the 16th, which may thus transfer his testimony to the other side; and a very late work, "The New American Encyclopedia" (*sic* *vide* Kingston), has it upon the 17th. The British official reports of the expedition are not specific as to the time of the landing. Gen. Vaughan says, "On the evening of the 15th instant I arrived off Esopus," and then goes on to detail the events of the action, but so worded as not to be at variance with the evidence to be offered in favor of the date of the 16th. Sir James Wallace gives no time. The following will fix the true date to be that of the 16th:

Letter from Governor Clinton to Gen. Gates:

KINGSTON, 16th Oct., 1777, 1 o'clock.

"I am to inform you that the Enemy's Fleet, consisting of upwards of thirty sail, anchored last night about six miles below the landing-place of the town, which they now lie opposite to and appear to be making preparations for landing, &c."

Letter from Governor Clinton to Gen. Putnam, dated "Marbletown, seven miles from Kingston, 17th October, 1777":

"Kingston was burnt yesterday afternoon because I had not troops to defend it."

Draft of a letter from the council to the New York delegates in the Continental Congress:**

"And on the *sixteenth* instant, about two hours before the Governor's troops, who made a forced march, could arrive, gained the landing, and, faintly opposed by about 150 militia, only, marched immediately up to Kingston and reduced the whole town to ashes."††

* Vol. i. page 265.

† Vol. ii. page 57.

‡ Vol. i. page 388.

§ In Moore's Diary of the Revolution, i. page 219.

¶ IV. p. 267.

|| II. page 11.

** Sparks' Correspondence of the American Revolution, ii. 543.

†† Jour. Prov. Conv., i. 1072.

A sort of journal of the events of the expedition, printed in *Rivington's Gazette* of Nov. 3, 1777, dates the burning on the 16th, and in this differs from the other account in that paper.

The testimony of another eye-witness I am permitted to quote, through the customary courtesy of our respected president. It is taken from a valuable diary which the heads of the well-known family of Hasbrouck have kept for several generations. The entry is in the handwriting of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, and runs thus:

"1777, Oct. 16th.—Then the enemy, under the command of Gen. Henry Clinton and Gen. Vaughan, came to Kingston in Esopus and burnt my dwelling-houses, barn, cider-house or store-house, and another barn, wagon-house at my late dwelling-house, and also a small out-kitchen, which was left standing when my dwelling-house was burnt down the 2d of October, 1776, and the enemy burnt all the houses, barns (except one house and barn) in the town, church and county-house likewise, burnt everything in a rubbish of ashes, fences and everything they came to, and they conveyed with them one negro man named Henry, two negro wenches, Naney and Flora, and destroyed all my household goods and furniture, and my library of books. My loss I sustained this time I compute no less than £5000 at least, and house I had in New York burnt by the enemy last year, or in the year 1776. . . . Thanks be to God for his great goodness, I, my wife, and children, escaped and unhurt out of the enemy's hands. Yet my sons, Jacobus, Abraham, and Daniel, was in the opposing of the enemy from landing, and to oppose them to come to Kingston, and showers of shot flew on every side of them.

"I pray the Lord will support me under so heavy a trial, and must say with Job, 'The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken. The Lord's name may be praised. The Lord is able to restore it again and much more, even an hundred-fold. His will be done.'"

And after some further pious remarks concludes:

"I write this at my son-in-law's, Abraham Houghteling, where I am at present, Nov. 10, 1777."

A petition of the trustees of Kingston for the rebuilding of the court-house, dated in 1782 and preserved in the legislative papers in the State library, and the inscription placed upon the new court-house both mention the day. If further evidence could be required, it might be added that no difference of opinion as to the date of the 16th has ever existed among the descendants of the villagers of 1777. The principal events upon the North River, which immediately preceded the attack upon Kingston, may not perhaps be more precisely stated than by copying the following dispatch, the most of which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 2, 1777, but the present complete copy has been recently obtained from the Admiralty, in London:

"Dispatch from Commodore Hotham to Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Howe:

"PRESTON, OFF PECK'S HILL CREEK, 9th October, 1777.

"MY LORD,—Sir Hy. Clinton having thought it advisable to make a diversion at this juncture up the North River, and the necessary Arrangements being made in consequence, the Flat Boats and Batteaux on the 3d inst. proceeded to Spikindevil Creek in Three Divisions, under the Captains Pownall, Jordan, and Stanhope; Captain Pownall having the direction of the whole.

"A body of about 1100 troops were embarked in them that evening and the same night proceeded to Tarry Town, where they landed at daylight, and occupied the heights adjoining. A second Division, nearly of that number, marched out at the same time from Kingsbridge, and formed a junction by land with those who passed by water.

"The Squadron under Captain Onmanney had moved up the Day before to receive them, the smaller Part of it, namely, the Gallies

and armed vessels (as they might be to act separately). I thought it advisable on this occasion to make a distinct command, and could not place them better than under the direction of Sir James Wallace, whose knowledge of the River as well as Capt. Ommanney's we fully experienced the Advantage of.

"The Third Division of Troops were embarked in Transports, and on the 11th, in the morning, left New York under Convoy of the 'Preston,' and in the Course of the same tide arrived off Tarry Town. The general embarkation was that Night made, and, the Wind being still favourable, the Whole, preceded by the Squadron under Sir James Wallace as advanced Guard, reached Verplank's Point at Noon the Day following, and those in the Flat Boats landed with Appearance only of an Opposition. Sir James Wallace was immediately dispatched higher up the River to cut off the Enemy's Communication by Peek's Hill Ferry.

"The 6th, at Day-break, the general Debarcation took Place, and all the Troops, except about 400, who were left to secure Verplank's Neck, were soon landed at Stoney Point, upon the opposite Shore, from whence they had about Twelve Miles to march through a mountainous and rugged Road to Fort Clinton and Montgomery. The Ships and Transports then moved higher up, and anchored opposite Peek's Hill Landing.

"In the Afternoon the Advanced Squadron and two Frigates got under sail and opened Fort Montgomery with a view only to make an Appearance, and thereby to cause a Diversion in favor of the Attack, which we observed had now begun.

"Sir James, by the Help of his Oars, got near enough in with two Gallies to throw some shot into the Fort. The Cannonading and Fire of Musquetry continued until Night, when by a most Spirited Exertion a general and vigorous Assault was made and the Two important Forts of Clinton and Montgomery fell by storm to his Majesty's arms. On which I have the Honor to congratulate your Lordship most sincerely. The rebel Frigates are both Burnt, with a Galley, and a Sloop of ten Guns is taken.

"The loss on the enemy's side is not yet known, but they are supposed to have had about 100 killed and 250 taken Prisoners.

"The greatest Loss on the side of the King's Troops are about 40 killed, among whom are some valuable Officers,—namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Major Sill, Major Grant, and Capt. Stewart,—and about 150 wounded.

"A Summons, signed by Sir Henry Clinton and myself, was the next day sent up to Fort Constitution by Flag of Truce, which, being fired at, returned, and determined the General immediately to correct the insult by an Attack.

"An Embarkation was accordingly made on the morning of the 8th, and proceeded up the River for that Purpose, under cover of the Gallies.

"We found upon our Arrival the Fort had been abandoned in great Confusion, their Barracks burnt, but all their Artillery left. The whole Number of Cannon taken in the three Forts amounted to 67, with a large quantity of Provisions, Ammunition, and Stores of all kinds to a very considerable amount. I have directed such part of the Chain and Boom as cannot be saved to be destroyed: the Construction of both give strong Proofs of Labour, Industry, and Skill.

"Sir James Wallace, with his flying Squadron, is gone still higher up the River, and if he passes the Chevaux de Frize at Poppon Island he may do essential service, as there can be nothing to give him any Interruption.

"When it is considered that this Attack was made after a most fatiguing March over Precipices and through Roads almost impetrable, which made it impossible for the Troops to avail themselves of the Use of the Cannon so necessary for such a Purpose, and the little Assistance they could therein promise themselves from the Ships, the Access from the Highlands to the Forts rendering the Approach to them so precarious, it redounds more to the credit of an Enterprise which was formed and executed with equal Judgment, Valor, and Success. The Captains, Officers, and Men under my command have been so strenuously Zealous in their Exertions on this Occasion that every testimony is due from me in Appreciation of their Conduct during this service of fatigue, of which Captain Pownall has had his Share, and is well able to inform your Lordship of every particular. Since I had the honor of writing to your Lordship by the 'Zebra,' the 'Unicorn,' 'Galatea,' 'Dance,' and 'Cerberus' arrived, but all of them are in great (want of) repairs and stores. The fifty-gun Ship's people having been employed in Flat Boats will account to Your Lordship for their not hav-

ing joined you so soon as you might have expected, but if the General remains any time, I shall relieve the 'Bristol's' Flat Boat, even by some of the Frigate's, that she may be at liberty to proceed with the next Express.

"I have directed Captain Onslow to carry on the current date at York until my return, and am to acquaint you that I have appointed Mr. George Stevens, Surgeon's Second Mate of the 'Preston,' to act as Surgeon of the Elephant till Your Lordship's pleasure be known.

"I have, &c.,

"W. HOWARD.

"P. S.—I have the further pleasure to acquaint Your Lordship that General Tryon is just returned from Continental village, where he has destroyed barracks for 1500 men, with stores to a considerable amount."

The capture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery, and the abandonment of the other posts, enabled the British to destroy the boom and chain which had been extended across the river from Constitution Island to West Point, and also make a passage for their vessel through the chevaux-de-frize, at Pollopel's Island, above. These impediments had cost the Americans much trouble and expense, and a particular account of them will be found in "Ruttenber's Obstructions to the Navigation of the Hudson's River," not long since issued in Munsell's elegant "Historical Series."

Sir Henry Clinton determined to make a still further diversion in favor of Burgoyne, or we might rather say to start an expedition to punish the people upon the banks of the Hudson for their want of loyalty, and at the same time secure some prize-money and general booty. Accordingly, he organized what is known as the *second expedition under Gen. Vaughan*. Stedman assures us that the necessity of a diversion in favor of Burgoyne was not even suspected. Preparatory to this expedition he had, however, dispatched Sir James Wallace* with a galley, a schooner, and three other small vessels to reconnoitre the river. They left the Highlands on the 11th and penetrated to within three miles of Poughkeepsie, and returned in safety, having "burned Van Buren's mills and several buildings on the other side of the river, with several old vessels along the shore."†

The report of Sir James determined the movement, and the following, among other naval vessels, were placed under his command: "Diligent," Lieut. Farnham; "Dependence," Lieut. Clarke; "Spitfire," Lieut. Scott; "Crane," Master Hitchcock; "Raven," fourteen guns, Capt. Stanhope. Capt. Wallace himself sailed in the armed vessel the "Friendship," twenty-two guns, Capt. A. James Pye Molloy. To the armed vessels were added twenty galleys and flat-boats, manned from the crew of the "Bristol," "Experiment," and other large frigates lying below, the latter being under the subordinate command of Capt. Stanhope. In order to secure the communication, the "Mercury," of twenty guns, was stationed at Pollopel's Island;

* Sir James Wallace is found as a lieutenant in the British navy, March 11, 1755, and became a commander in 1762; was made a post-captain June 10, 1771. He saw much service upon the American coast during the Revolution, and was thoroughly detested for the severity with which he carried out the orders of the king's government. In 1794 he became a rear-admiral; 1795 a vice-admiral; and in 1801 was made an admiral of the blue. In the latter part of his life he was appointed Governor of Newfoundland. Died in London, March 6, 1803.

† Zeph. Platt to the Council of Safety, dated Poughkeepsie, October 12th.—*Gates Papers*.

the "Cerberus," twenty-eight guns, at Stony Point; the "Tartar," twenty-eight guns, at Fort Clinton; Commodore Hotham's own ship, the "Preston," fifty guns, anchoring between these two last and within signaling distance of either. On these vessels about sixteen hundred men,* under the command of Maj.-Gen. the Hon. John Vaughan, embarked.† It consisted of the 7th (Royal Fusileers), 26th, and 63d Regiments.

It has often been stated that the British force was three thousand six hundred men, but it is evident from a field return of the forces serving under Sir William Howe, made Nov. 1, 1777, a copy of which obtained from the war office in London is in the writer's possession, that the strength of the land forces could not have exceeded sixteen hundred men, the total quota of these three regiments being fifteen hundred and thirty, while the actual effective "present" on the 1st of November was only twelve hundred and sixty-one, and they had no detachments out. Sir Henry Clinton states his force at the storming of the forts to have been three thousand men, from which the mistake of the number on Vaughan's second expedition has no doubt arisen. The 2d Regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Clarke, its nominal colonel, the overbearing Gen. Prescott, being actually a prisoner to the Americans, thanks to the intrepidity of William Barton, whose exploit in seizing him in his bed at Newport will not soon fade from the annals of heroism. This regiment lost its colors, which had been left in store, by the capture of Fort Chamberlain in October, 1775, during Montgomery's invasion of Canada. Lord Adam Gordon's regiment, the 26th, was in the field under its major, also named Gordon. To this regiment belonged the unfortunate André, who, although a captain, was temporarily on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Gray, and therefore not present at the burning of Kingston.

The 63d (Gen. Grant's) had suffered severely in the attack on the Highland forts, and where its commandant, Maj. Sill, was killed; several of its officers did not accompany the expedition, and, although the strongest in numbers, it was on this occasion probably commanded by Capt. Hazlewood.

Capt. Lord Rawdon, better known at a later period of the war, was absent from his regiment at this time.

The expedition sailed from Peckskill on the 14th of October with a fair wind, and the following night anchored off Esopus Island. They did not stop much along the way, occasionally capturing a vessel, now and then firing at the dwelling of some well-known Whig, like that of Henry Livingston, at the lower landing in Poughkeepsie, where we are told by Mr. Lossing, in his interesting "Field

Book of the Revolution," the marks of a shot may still be seen. The Americans were not idle or listless at this time, Governor Clinton, who barely escaped capture at the storming of the forts, on the 7th, from New Windsor, communicated the loss of these places to the Legislature, then in session at Kingston, with a request for them to urge the detachment of the Ulster and Dutchess County militia from the Northern army, under Gen. Gates.

Rightly judging that the enemy would endeavor to penetrate farther than the Highlands, he had thus reason to fear that they would attempt Kingston, the most important town on the river between New York and Albany, and on the 10th he thus writes to the Council:

"HEADQUARTERS, MRS. FALLS, 10th October, 1777.

"GENTLEMEN,—When I wrote you last I was in great hopes of being able to have collected and embodied as many of the militia of this and Orange County, as with the two Continental Regiments now with me and the reinforcement promised me by Gen. L. Putnam, I should have such a formidable force as to enable me to prevent the enemy's penetrating the country by throwing myself in between them and the most important places as they moved up the river. But I am sorry to inform you I am greatly disappointed in my expectations.

"The militia do not join me as I could wish; they are well disposed, but anxious about the immediate safety of their respective families, who for many miles back are moving yet farther from the river; many of them come in in the morning, return in the evening, and I never know when I have them or what my strength is. The reinforcement I had reason to expect, and was promised by Gen. Putnam, I am informed by a letter from him last night, is only to consist of Brinkerhoff's regiment, which I am sure will not pass the river; indeed, it would be unreasonable to expect them. This being my situation, I think it my duty to advise you of it, as my only hopes are that my force may not be known to the enemy, and that this may deter them from doing what if they should attempt I could not prevent.

"I have seven field-pieces with me: five of the heaviest I have ordered on the west side of the Wallkill towards Shawangunk, which is the route I mean to take to Kingston the moment the enemy move up the river. I wish some small works could be thrown up towards the Esopus landing, so as to cover the landing and the defiles leading to the town. Every man that can fire a gun should be immediately embodied and employed at those works. I rejoice with you on the most agreeable intelligence from the northward, and thank you for the early communication of it. I know of no enemy on this side Butterhill Cove.

"The four vessels that were near Potepels Island fell down out of sight yesterday evening.

"I am, with much esteem, your most obedient servant.

"Geo. CLINTON."

The regiments of militia from the lower part of Ulster County suffered considerably in killed, wounded, and prisoners at the forts, so that it was no easy matter for Governor Clinton to collect a sufficient force to resist the threatened demonstration. On the east bank Gen. Putnam had about six thousand men, mostly militia, and this army now held Sir Henry Clinton in check in this direction, although it is not quite clear that Gen. Putnam could not have rendered a more important service in going to the assistance of the garrison of the Highland forts on the 6th. At any rate, the royal generals did not seem to be much in fear of this army. Perhaps a critical narrative of the events in the Highlands during these few days, in which the matter will appear in its true light, may yet be written.

Governor Clinton says his plan, in case of the advance of the enemy, would be to make a forced march down the west side of the Wall Kill, and thus cover Kingston. The

* Commodore Hotham's letter to Lord Howe, dated "'Preston,' off Peck's Kill Creek, 15th Oct., 1777."

† Gen. Vaughan entered the British army in 1746; May 11, 1775, he succeeded to the colonelcy of the 46th Regiment, then ordered to America, and there he acted as brigadier and major-general. He was a brave officer, led the right column of attack on Forts Clinton and Montezumery, and was complimented therefor in the official orders of Sir Henry Clinton. His expedition up the Hudson and the barbarous destruction of Kingston will keep his name in lively remembrance in the State of New York. He subsequently became a member of Parliament, and a lieutenant-general in 1782. June 30, 1795, he died suddenly—and not without suspicion of poison—in the island of Martinique.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, etc.

capture of a spy by the name of Daniel Taylor, charged with a message from Sir Henry Clinton to Gen. Burgoyne, occurred on the 9th.*

* Daniel Taylor, a first lieutenant in Capt. Stewart's company, of the 9th Regiment of the royal army, as he says in his confession, was arrested October 10th, in the neighborhood of Little Britain, Orange Co., by a picket-guard of Col. Webb's regiment, under the command of Lieut. Howe. It seems he was deceived by the uniform of the party, who were clothed in red coats, which had been recently captured in a British transport. Asking the name of the commanding general, he was answered Gen. Clinton, into whose presence, at his own request, he was conducted. There, instead of Sir Henry, the royal commander, he found the republican Governor, George Clinton, and he was immediately observed to put something into his mouth. But the story will be best told in the following extract from a letter of Governor Clinton to the Council of Safety, dated Oct. 11, 1777 (Jour. Prov. Conv., i. p. 106S):

"The letter from Clinton to Burgoyne, taken from Daniel Taylor, was enclosed in a small silver ball of an oval form, about the size of a fusce bullet, and shut with a screw in the middle. When he was taken and brought before me he swallowed it. I mistrusted this to be the case from information I received, and administered to him a very strong emetic, calculated to act either way. This had the desired effect: it brought it from him; but, though close watched, he had the art to conceal it a second time.

"I made him believe I had taken one Capt. Campbell, another messenger, who was out on the same business; that I learned from him all I wanted to know, and demanded the ball on pain of being hung up instantly and cut open to search for it. This brought it forth."

The contents of this letter were as follows:

"FORT MONTGOMERY, Oct. 8, 1777.

"*Vous y voiez*, and nothing now between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 28th Sept. by C. C., I can only say I cannot presume to order, or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success.

Faithfully yours,

"GEN. BURGoyNE.

H. CLINTON."

The C. C. mentioned in the letter no doubt meant the spy, Capt. Campbell, who left the Highlands with a similar message, and, more fortunate than Taylor, reached Burgoyne, October 16th.

This bullet belonged formerly to Gen. James Talmadge, and was exhibited at a meeting of the New York Historical Society, in 1843. It is said to be now in the possession of Chas. A. Clinton, Esq., and that the writing on the enclosed slip of paper is nearly obliterated.

In Lager's "History of Orange County" we are told that Dr. Moses Higby, then residing at "the Square," administered the emetic which afforded such convincing proof of Taylor's employment.

October 11th a general court-martial met for his trial by order of Brig.-Gen. George Clinton, composed of Col. Lewis Du Bois, president, and the following members: Majs. Bradford and Huntington, and Capts. Ellis, Savage, Watson, Wyllis, Gillespie, Conklin, Wood, Hamtramck, Lee, and Huested. To the charge of "lurking about the camp as a spy from the enemy," he plead not guilty, but "confessed his being an express from Gen. Clinton to Gen. Burgoyne when taken." The court found him guilty, "and adjudged him to suffer death." When the little army of Governor Clinton moved down the Wall Kill to save Kingston, Taylor was taken along; and the following general order, issued on the morning of the destruction of Kingston, determined his fate:

"HEADQUARTERS AT MARBLE TOWN,

"16th October, 1777.

"The sentence of the General Court-Martial, whereof Col. Du Bois was President, against the within named Daniel Taylor, is approved, and ordered to be carried into execution when the troops are paraded and before they march to-morrow morning.

"GEORGE CLINTON,

"Brigadier-General Continental Army."

The sentence was not, however, carried into effect until the 18th. Tradition has it that he was hanged on an apple-tree near the village of Harley. Among the articles found on his person (and now preserved in the Clinton papers, Albany) were two letters from soldiers in the British army at New York, the contents of which indicate that Taylor's home was in the neighborhood of Kinderhook, N. Y. Whether

Sir James Wallace's reconnoitering expedition up the river on the 11th alarmed the Governor, and from "Little Britain, three miles from New Windsor, Oct. 12, 1777," after some general matters, he writes to the Council at Kingston as follows:

"I am at this moment favored with your letter of yesterday. The militia of Shawangunk are now with me. I have sent a proper guard there from another quarter for the artillery, which in my opinion is much better than to leave men of the neighborhood for that purpose. Col. Snyder's regiment may continue at Kingston to throw up the necessary works to defend the landing and town. The rest of the reinforcement from the Northward must immediately join me.

"Were the whole to continue with you they would not be able to meet the enemy should they pass by and land at Kingston, and should they take their route by land, which is most likely, with my present force, which consists of the militia of this quarter of the country, two small Continental regiments, and Col. Sutherland's regiment, consisting of one hundred and thirty men.† Out of these I have strong guards along the river shore, who have orders to keep pace with the vessels now in the river and throw themselves between them and Kingston Landing should they go that high up. I am persuaded that it is not only for the safety of Kingston, which I have much at heart, but for that of the whole country in general, that I should have my whole force collected to one point, as in that case I shall be able to meet and oppose the progress of the enemy, or at least throw myself in between the enemy and such places as it may be an object with them to gain, which shall be my constant care to do."

The postscript adds:

"From many circumstances I am persuaded the enemy are about moving. Gen. Clinton's being out when my flag was down yesterday, this small fleet coming up the river confirms me in this opinion, and I believe it will be by land against some of our stores and to ravage the country."‡

By a resolution of the Convention, passed Dec. 21, 1775, the Ulster County jail was made the jail of Congress.§

Johannes Sleght, chairman of the Kingston committee, in a letter written on the 8th of July, 1776, tells the Provincial Congress that "it is also well known that our town has for a long time been crowded (and is yet) with a set of ministerial cut-throats, regular officers, and soldiers, sent here as prisoners."||

The prisoners Governor Clinton directs the commissary, Abram B. Bancker,* to remove to Wawarsing, and, as there could be no doubt of the benevolent intentions of Sir Henry Clinton towards the rebel authorities and their estates, he forwarded his personal effects from his house in Little Britain to Kingston, his brother-in-law, Dr. Peter Tappen, removing Mrs. Clinton and the family to Pleasant Valley, in Dutchess County, where they remained until the marauders returned to New York.

A statement of the plan of government of the State, and the action upon it down to this period, will enable us to appreciate the position of affairs at this juncture.

this is the same Taylor who had been before arrested as a Tory, as appears from the list of New York state prisoners confined at Philadelphia from October, 1776, to January, 1777 (Jour. Prov. Conv., i. p. 1000), may be a matter of conjecture.—*Ulster Hist. Coll.*, pp. 158-161.

† Sentence seems to need other words to complete it, as "I could not resist them."

‡ Jour. Prov. Conv., i. page 1069.

§ Ibid., page 231.

|| Ibid., ii. page 305.

* Mr. Bancker was for many years after the Revolution clerk of the Senate, and died at Kingston, Feb. 7, 1806, aged fifty-one years.

The Revolutionary authority in New York was exercised by a Provincial Convention, which assembled in the Exchange, in New York City, April 20, 1775, and to which Charles De Witt, George Clinton, and Levi Pawling were sent as delegates from Ulster County. The members from this county in the subsequent Provincial Congresses were as follows:

First Provincial Congress.—Met at New York, May 23, 1775. Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, of Rosendale; Col. James Clinton, of New Windsor; Egbert Dumont, of Kingston; Charles Clinton, of Little Britain (not present); Christopher Tappen, of Kingston; John Nicholson, of New Windsor; and Jacob Hoornbeck, of Rochester.

Second Provincial Congress.—Met at New York, Nov. 14, 1775. Henry Wisner, Jr., of Wall Kill; Matthew Rea, of Shawangunk; Direk Wynkoop, Jr., of Kingston; Matthew Cantine, of Marbletown; Andries De Witt, of Kingston; Andries Laferre, of New Paltz; Thomas Palmer, of Newburgh; and Samuel Brewster, of New Windsor.

Third Provincial Congress.—Met at New York, May 14, 1776. Col. Charles De Witt, of Hurley; Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, of Kingston; Col. Johannes Snyder, of Kingston; Matthew Cantine, Matthew Rea, Maj. Arthur Parks, of Montgomery; Henry Wisner, Jr., of Wall Kill; and Samuel Brewster.

In a list given at the end of the journal of this Congress the name of George Clinton occurs, and it is noted that he is now in his place. His name, however, is not included in the published credentials, and he was at that moment a member of the Continental Congress.

Fourth Provincial Congress.—Assembled at White Plains, in Westchester County, July 9, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was immediately adopted, and the following day the style of the House was changed to that of the "Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York." Matthew Cantine, Col. Charles De Witt, Maj. Arthur Parks, Col. Levi Pawling, Matthew Rea, Maj. Christopher Tappen, Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, and Henry Wisner, Jr., were the representatives from Ulster County in this body. It adjourned to Fishkill, Aug. 20, 1776; thence it moved to Kingston on the 19th of February, 1777.

During this time the government was often in the hands of a small portion of the convention, styled a *Committee of Safety*, so that the public affairs could be carried on, it having been found extremely difficult to keep so large a body together at this critical period of our history.*

*Sketches of Governor George Clinton, Egbert Dumont, Arthur Parks, Moses Cantine, Cornelius C. Schoumaker, and Henry Wisner, Jr., will be found in this work, under the head of "Bench and Bar," Chapter XX.

Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, son of the patentee of the "Hardenbergh Patent," was a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1737 to 1743, and again of the State Legislature in 1781-82. He held the post of colonel in the first regiment of the county militia for upwards of twenty years, and died Aug. 29, 1786, aged eighty years and two months. When Gen. Washington visited the county, in June, 1783, Col. Hardenbergh entertained Mrs. Washington, with Governor and Mrs. Clinton, at his house in Rosendale, which was recently the residence of Mr. Cornell.

Col. Levi Pawling, of Marbletown, was a colonel of the Ulster County militia from Oct. 25, 1775. He was the senior officer and

During this time the local organization was maintained, and the friends of liberty were active at home. A letter from Robert Boyd, Jr., chairman of the Ulster County committee, in June, 1776,† shows the plan of the county organization:

"The County Committee is composed of two members from each Precinct Committee, save Kingston, which claims the privilege of sending four. The members of the Precinct Committees generally attend County Committee by rotation, for their own ease and convenience."

It is very doubtful whether the minutes of the proceedings of either the county or precinct committee still exist. They would be valuable for our local history, and further search for them should be made. On the 31st of January, 1777, it appears that Messrs. Duane and Robert Yates, returned from Kingston, reported in substance that they had conferred with the committee of Kingston, Ulster Co., and find that, if the Convention should move to that place, fifty members may obtain good accommodations; that the price will be twenty shillings per week; that the court-house, or a large room in said building, will be convenient for the people to meet in.‡ It is thus probable that the Convention, or rather the Committee of Safety, first met at the court-house in Kingston.

The Convention may have changed its place of meeting for a time, in consequence of the annoyance arising from the overcrowded state of the jail below the chamber in the court-house. Indeed, we find that on motion of Gouverneur Morris, on the 18th of March, 1777, the following curious preamble and resolution was passed:

"Whereas, From the past want of care of the prisoners now confined in the jail underneath the Convention Chamber the same is supposed to have become unwholesome, and very noisome and disagreeable effluvia arises which may endanger the health of the members of this Convention; Therefore,

"Resolved, That for the preservation of their health the members of this Convention be at liberty, at their pleasure, to smoke in the Convention Chamber while the house is sitting and proceeding on business."§

Surprising to relate, this smoking resolution met with great opposition in a community of Dutchmen, and it only passed by a majority of three votes, the representatives of

commanded the handful of men who opposed the landing of the British at Esopus, Oct. 16, 1777. Died in 1782. An account of his official civic services may be seen in Chapter XX. of this work. His son, Albert, was Brigadier major to Governor Clinton in the beginning of the war; afterwards removed to Troy, N. Y.

John Nicholson raised a company of men for the Continental army in July, 1775. Deputy in the first Provincial Congress, and a resident of New Windsor.

Jacob Hoornbeck, appointed Lieutenant-colonel of Pawling's regiment, Oct. 25, 1775. Chairman of the Rochester Committee of Safety, and deputy to the first Provincial Congress. He died of a camp fever, after a lingering illness, Jan. 10, 1778, and was buried in the Rochester church-yard ("Hasbrouck MS. Diary").

Samuel Brewster, chairman of the Precinct Committee in 1777. Was a senator from the Middle District from 1805-8. Resided in New Windsor.

Matthew Rea, a member of the second, third, and fourth Provincial Congresses, and also a member of Assembly from Ulster County from 1777-79. Resided at Shawangunk.

Sketches of Charles De Witt and Christopher Tappen will be found in Chapter XX. of this work.

† American Archives, 4th series, vi. page 898.

‡ Jour. Prov. Court, i. page 791.

§ 1641, page 842.

two counties not having been able to agree on this momentous question. No such dispute arose in the council of New Amsterdam in the days of "Peter the Headstrong," and it is evident that the elements were much disturbed in these latter days. A horrible account of the condition of the jail in Kingston, in April, 1776, is given in a letter of Bryan Leffertse, a state prisoner there, preserved in the Mercantile Library, New York.

I have been somewhat minute in this particular, because it is the general belief—and well founded, too, I think—that the constitution was adopted at the inn of Capt. Evert Bogardus, the rebuilt edifice being afterwards known as the "Constitution House," a stone building standing on the corner of Maiden Lane and Fair Street. In the year 1856, having become much dilapidated, it was demolished to make way for the residence of James W. Baldwin, Esq., its owner.*

After much discussion the Convention adopted the State constitution on the evening of Sunday, the 20th of April, 1777, and pursuant to a resolution it was proclaimed at the court-house at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 22d following, and on the 13th of May this distinguished body finally dissolved, leaving power in the hands of a Council of Safety. The election under the constitution was held,† and on the 30th of July the Council declared George Clinton duly chosen Governor; a copy of the proclamation issued on that occasion has been printed in our "Collections" (vol. i. p. 66).

On the same day it was

"Ordered, That the said proclamation be made and published by the Sheriff of Ulster County, at or near the court-house, in Kingston, Ulster County, at six o'clock this afternoon."

And in order that due ceremony should be observed in this matter they further

"Resolved and Ordered, That Capt. Evert Bogardus and Capt. John Elmendorph do cause the companies of militia under their respective commands to appear at the Court-House in Kingston at six o'clock this afternoon properly armed and accoutred, at which time and place His Excellency, George Clinton, will be proclaimed Governor of this State."‡

The record assures us that it was done in due form in the presence of the Council, and thus was inaugurated the first republican government of the now "Empire State." It was a great day for Kingston; but the people of this devoted town not long after expired in dust and ashes their attachment to the principles of liberty, and the peculiar distinction their village enjoyed as the seat of the new State government.

* A wood-cut of this building is given in Barber & Howe's Historical Collections of New York, page 558. A more artistic one may be found in Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution, vol. i. page 387. But these authors are in error when they state it to be the identical building in which the constitution was framed. The stone walls of the original structure doubtless remained, but all that fire would consume was destroyed by Vaughan. As well afterwards appear, only the house on Wall Street now belonging to Abraham Van Steenburgh escaped the fire of 1777.

† "In the county of Ulster, at the court-house in the town of Kingston; at the house of Ann Du Bois, in New Paltz; at the house of Sarah Hill, in Hanover Precinct; at the house of Martin Wygant, in the precinct of Newburgh."—*Jour. Prov. Conv.*, i. p. 217.

‡ *Jour. Prov. Conv.*, i. p. 1022.

The newly-chosen Legislature was appointed to meet at Kingston on the 1st of August, but for weighty reasons Governor Clinton prorogued it to the 20th of August, and again until September 1st; however, no quorum of the Senate appeared until the 9th of that month, and the Assembly did not organize until the following day.

At this first Legislature, Col. Levi Pawling, of Marletown, attended as the senator from the Ulster County portion of the Middle District; and John Cantine, of Marletown,§ Johannes G. Hardenbergh, of Rochester, Matthew Rea, of Shawangunk, Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, of Shawangunk, Col. Johannes Snyder, of Kingston,|| and Henry Wisner, Jr., of Wall Kill, were the members of Assembly from Ulster County, then comprehending all the river shore from Murderer's Creek, near the Highlands, to the Sawyer's Creek, just above Sangerties, and embracing the present county of Sullivan with Delaware up to the east branch of the Delaware River, and the northeastern towns of Orange.

The Senate sat at the house of Abraham Van Gaasbeek, a stone building constructed after the then "Esopus fashion," the last one on the west side of East Front Street, near the junction of that street with North Front. This fact is shown by an entry in the journal of the Provincial Convention,¶ its own records not mentioning any room.

This house has recently been occupied by the Rev. Dr. Westbrook. A room in Captain Bogardus' inn was called the "Assembly Chamber," and the lower house probably held its sessions there, as they are summoned to meet the Governor and Senate at the court-house, which would hardly have been necessary had the sessions of the Assembly usually taken place in that building. Besides this, the Supreme Court was organized by Chief-Justice Jay, at the court-house, on the 2th of September, and of course required the court-room for its legitimate purpose. The Governor resided, during his stay in Kingston, at the house of his brother-in-law, Christopher Tappen, Esq., situated on the southwest corner of Wall and North Front Streets. It was immediately rebuilt after the fire, and of late has been occupied as a drug-store by Peter B. Jansen.

At this house Governor Clinton received the address of the Legislature. The Legislature remained in session at Kingston until October 7th, when the Senate adjourned for the day, but in fact "without day," the journal of its next meeting, at Poughkeepsie, under the head of Jan. 5, 1778, containing the following:

§ In The Indians; or, Narratives of Massacres and Depredations on the Frontier in Wawarsink and its Vicinity and Rondout, 1846, there are some statements not very flattering to the courage of Col. John Cantine.

|| Johannes Snyder was a major in the militia in 1775, but was afterwards appointed to the command of one of the regiments. He resided at Kingston, and was one of the superior officers present on the day of the British attack. He seems to have been a magistrate and trustee of the corporation. The present residence of Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, Esq., on the southwest corner of Fair Street and Maiden Lane, opposite the "Constitution House," occupies the site of his house. I believe that none of his descendants remain at Kingston.

¶ Vol. i. page 1101. I have the locality of this house from Maj. Van Gaasbeek, to whom I am much indebted for information relative to the history of Ulster County. This Abraham Van Gaasbeek was a grandson of the worthy Dominic Laurentius Van Gaasbeek, whose diploma (medical doctor) from the University of Leyden the major still preserves.

"About noon on Tuesday the 7th day of October last news came by express of the reduction of Fort Montgomery in the Highlands and its dependencies by the enemy. And although this Senate therefore adjourned until Wednesday morning, yet so many members of the honorable the House of Assembly absented themselves on military service, and for the necessary care of their families in consequence of the event, that there was not a sufficient number of them left at Kingston to form a house for business, which rendered a meeting of the Senate according to adjournment useless; and, therefore, the Senate ceased to attend on the public business until his Excellency, the Governor, thought proper to convene the Legislature of this State by his proclamation, in the words following, to wit:" etc.*

A similar entry occurs in the Assembly journal, the first part of which document had hardly been completed at Holt's press, in Kingston, when Vaughan's expedition landed.

It being impossible to continue legislative business in the prescribed forms on the 7th of October, a meeting of the members of the Senate and Assembly was convened by unanimous consent in Kingston. Senator Pawling and Messrs. Hardenbergh, Snyder, Schoonmaker, and Rea, Assemblymen from Ulster County, were in attendance, with about forty other members of the Legislature.

Lieutenant-Governor Van Courtlandt was chosen president of the Convention, and John McKesson and Robert Benson secretaries. They remained in session but a few hours, but, to keep up the local organization, passed resolutions continuing the county and district committees, as well as the commissioners for detecting conspiracies, as they existed on the preceding 13th of September. To defeat the possible intention of the enemy, now in possession of the Highlands, should he move up by water, they

"Resolved, That the members of the several committees be and they are hereby required to hale all vessels which may be at the different landings and other places along Hudson's River with flour, wheat, and any other kind of provisions which may be near the shores of the said river, and send the said sloops and vessels to Albany, etc.

"Resolved, That the said committees respectively forthwith cause all cattle and live-stock near or contiguous to either side of Hudson's River, except such parts thereof as in their judgment shall be necessary for the present use of the respective proprietors thereof, to be removed into the interior part of the country on the several sides of the said river, to be taken care of by keepers to be by them severally appointed. . . . And in case any person or persons shall obstinately refuse to permit his, her, or their cattle or other stock to be so removed, that then and in such case the said committee be and they are hereby empowered to destroy the same," etc., etc.

They then appointed a Council of Safety in these terms:

"Resolved, That William Floyd, John Morris Scott, Abraham Yates, Johannes Snyder, Egbert Benson, Robert Harper, Peter Pra Van Zandt, Levi Paulding, Daniel Dunscomb, Evert Bancker, Alexander Webster, William B. Whiting, and Jonathan Langdon, Esquires, or any seven of them, be and they are hereby appointed a Council of Safety, and they be and hereby are in the recess of the House vested with the like powers and authorities which were given to the like Council of Safety appointed by the last Convention of this State; that every member of the Senate and Assembly and the Delegates of this State in Congress be entitled from time to time to sit and vote in the said Council; and that the said persons, or any seven of them, be and continue a Council of Safety so long as the necessities of this State shall require, and no longer.

* Senate journal, first session.

"Resolved, That the Governor, or in his absence the President of the Senate, when they shall be respectively present at the said Council, shall preside at, and upon an equal division have a casting voice in the same."†

On the morning of the 8th of October the new Council of Safety assembled, and chose Mr. Floyd president *pro tempore*.

In order to secure the state prisoners, a large number of whom were confined in Kingston jail, as well as on board two or three vessels moored at the mouth of the creek, and termed the *Fleet prison*, the Council directed them to be removed to Hartford, Conn. Cornelius C. Elmendorph was the commissary for supplying these prisoners, and Dr. Luke Kiersted the attending physician. They seem to have been guarded by a company from Col. Pawling's regiment of militia, under the command of Capt. Frederick Schoonmaker; and the armed sloop "Hudson," Capt. Benson, was anchored near the prison vessels. The correspondence between the Council of Safety and Governor Clinton was actively kept up, men from Capt. Silvester Salisbury's troop of Kingston Light Horse‡ being stationed on the road south of the village to facilitate the matter. The danger from the enemy seemed so imminent that the public records were ordered boxed and ready to be moved at a moment's warning; and it was

"Resolved, That Messrs. Snyder, Schoonmaker, and Benson§ be requested to take four hundred pounds at interest at six per cent. from Abraham Hasbrouck, Esq.,|| and pay the same to the commissioners for conspiracies; and that this Council will indemnify them for the same."¶

On the 9th strong resolutions were passed to impress wheat for the use of the troops, and steps taken to secure

† Jour. Prov. Conv., i. p. 1061.

‡ Capt. Salisbury resided in the Pine Bush district of Kingston, and was connected with the Van Gaasbecks; from their manuscript genealogy the whole family can be traced out. He died April 10, 1785, aged forty-two or forty-three years.

§ Chancellor Kent's sketch of the life and services of Egbert Benson may be found in Thompson's Long Island, ii. p. 487.

|| Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, the son of Joseph and grandson of Abraham Hasbrouck, one of the twelve proprietors of the New Paltz patent, was born at Guilford, near New Paltz village, Aug. 21, 1707. June 11, 1735, he removed to Kingston, and lived in the house in East Front, at the head of Main Street, now known as Schryver's hotel. Jan. 5, 1735, he married Catharine, daughter of Jacobus Bruyn, of Shawangunk.

In 1757 we find him colonel of the Ulster County militia, and a letter from him to Lieutenant-Governor Delancy, detailing an Indian attack upon the town of Rochester, is in the "Documentary History of New York" (vol. ii. p. 764); was a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1739 to 1745, 1748 to 1750, and again from 1759 to 1763. Col. Hasbrouck occupied a prominent position in the political history of his time, and took an active part in the movements of the patriots of the Revolution. After twenty years' service in the militia he (in 1777) retired from military life. He was deputy to the third Provincial Congress, and after the Revolution represented the county in the Assembly of 1781-82, but on account of his advancing years declined a re-election.

Col. Hasbrouck was a gentleman of considerable antiquarian taste, and his collections relative to the early history of the county, it is said, were quite valuable, but unfortunately they were lost at the burning of his house in 1776. After a life of usefulness he died Nov. 19, 1791, and was buried with military honors at Kingston. The other Col. (Jonathan) Hasbrouck of this period was a younger brother of Abraham, and resided in the house commonly termed "Washington's headquarters," at Newburgh.

¶ Jour. Prov. Conv., i. p. 1061.

the military stores. Governor Clinton, in a letter read at the afternoon session, gives an account of matters after the fall of the forts, and says, "As soon as ever I find the shipping are likely to pass the Chevaux de Frise, I will by a forced march endeavor to gain Kingston and cover that town. I shall have one brass twenty-four-pounder and six smaller field-pieces, which will make a formidable train. I am persuaded, if the militia will join me (which I have reason to hope), we can save the country (a few scattering houses along the river excepted) from destruction, and defeat the enemy's design in assisting the Northern army." The session of the 10th of October is an active one, and shows the state of alarm prevailing at Kingston. A large quantity of saltpetre at the landing is ordered to be removed from the shore, and the Council passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Colonels Pawling and Snyder be requested to issue the necessary orders to have all the able inhabitants in the Districts of their respective regiments of 16 years and upwards capable of bearing arms immediately equipped and provided with arms and ammunition, and to appoint proper alarm posts and places of rendezvous for the respective companies to repair to in case of the approach of the enemy."

Other resolutions direct Gerard Bancker, vice treasurer, John Henry, commissary of clothing; the secretaries of the Convention, as well as Messrs. Abram Hasbrouck, Joseph Gasherie,* Dirk Wynkoop, Jr.,† Christopher Tappan, and Samuel Bayard, Jr., who had charge of the public records of the colony (deposited at Kingston in June, 1776), to remove the property in their custody to Rochester. The arrangement for proper places of deposit at Rochester is to be left to Henriens Hoornbeek, Johannes G. Hardenbergh, and Comfort Sands.‡

In case of necessity, Judge Wynkoop and Oke Sudam will impress teams to convey this property. A captain's guard was afterwards ordered to be furnished from Col. Pawling's regiment for the public records at Rochester. Kingston seems to have been a general place of deposit for the Westchester, Albany, and Ulster County records, which, with the papers of the receiver-general of the colony, are dispatched to Rochester along with the others. On the 11th the Council ordered the militia from the vicinity of Shawangunk to join the Governor's army, and all the rest of the Ulster County force to assemble at Kingston. The order to Capt. Benson to land his arms and munitions of war and take provisions to Albany saved the sloop "Hudson" from the fate of the other vessels lying off the point.

Where the sessions of the Council had been up to this time is not stated in the journal, but most likely at the court-house. This afternoon the adjournment is to Conrad

C. Elmendorph's tavern,§ where they continued to be held while Kingston remained standing. The old remark that "there are no Sundays in war" applied to the affairs of State at this juncture, for the Council remained in session all day on Sunday. On the following day they have Governor Clinton's letter of the 11th, dated at Mrs. Falls,|| in which he graphically described the purgation of Daniel Taylor, the spy,—a letter I reserve for another place. The afternoon session is confined to the business of examining that troublesome old Tory, Cadwallader Colden, who is finally allowed to go with his son; Angus McDonald, a prisoner of war, is sent to Hurley on parole, but Roeliff Eltinge they commit to jail "until future orders." The news of the reconnaissance of Sir James Wallace towards Poughkeepsie reaches the Council by express from the Governor on Tuesday morning. The Governor complains of the want of fixed ammunition, which will probably account for the little damage done to the British squadron which succeeded these vessels.

The "Lady Washington" (galley), Capt. Cook, moved up in advance of the enemy to an anchorage in the Rondout Creek. The Council send Capt. Salisbury's troop down to New Windsor, mainly to serve as expresses.

The attendance of members at these later sessions is small, but Lieutenant-Governor Van Courtlandt is always in the chair.

The "Gates' papers" in the library of the New York Historical Society, supply the last letter Governor Clinton writes to the Council before setting out to the defense of Esopus:

"HEADQUARTERS NEAR NEW WINDSOR,

"15th October, 1777, nine o'clock A.M.

"DEAR SIR,—I am at this moment informed by a light horseman, from my guard at New Windsor, that twenty sail of the enemy's shipping (two of them large vessels) are in the river below Butter Hill. There was a heavy fog on the river in the morning when they were discovered, so that the officer of the guard could not be particular as to the size of the vessels; he thinks it highly probable that more may be near at hand and might be seen were it not for the fog.

"Had it not been for this movement of the enemy, I intended this day or to-morrow to have drawn my few troops from this place towards the rear of Fort Montgomery, but I must now desist and watch their motions; and should they land and march against me with any considerable force I shall be constrained, with my present numbers, to retreat before them, annoying them only if favorable opportunities shall offer. I was in hopes ere now to have received the reinforcement from the northward you mentioned, not a man of which are yet arrived. I wish Col. Pawling and his regiment were with me.

"Since writing the above, the enemy's fleet, consisting of thirty sail, have passed Newburg with crowded sail and fair wind, are

‡ The inn of Conrad C. Elmendorph was on the northeast corner of Maiden Lane and Fair Street, and the present house belongs to the family of the late Judge Van Buren. It became somewhat famous as the headquarters of the Clinton party, the "Constitution House," on the other corner diagonally, being the place of rendezvous for the supporters of Mr. Jay. The older inhabitants of Kingston are wont to repeat some very amusing anecdotes of the warmth of party spirit in those days, while the minutes of the worshipful trustees of the old Kingston corporation show that the inns of Bogardus and Elmendorph were rival shrines, the resorts of the Capulets and Montagues of Esopus.

§ Mrs. Alexander Falls resided at the Square, about four miles west of the village of New Windsor. The house was occupied in 1850 by Samuel Moore.—*Lossing's Field Book*; *Eager's History of Orange County*, page 640.

* Joseph Gasherie was appointed, March 13, 1778, the first surrogate under the new State government, and continued in this office until elected senator from the Middle District in 1784; during his term he was a member of the Council. Immediately after its close he was reappointed surrogate by Governor Clinton, and held it at the time of his death, which occurred in Kingston, Jan. 16, 1806.

† A short notice of Judge Wynkoop is found in the chapter on the bench and bar in this work. It is to be regretted that the papers of this gentleman have been destroyed; they might have been of much use in illustrating our local history.

‡ For a biographical sketch of Comfort Sands see Thompson's *History of Long Island*, i. page 465.

moving quick up the river, and the front of them are already at the Dans Caamer. There are eight large square-rigged vessels among them and all appear to have troops on board. My troops are parading to march for Kingston. Our route will be through Shawangunk to prevent delay in crossing the Paltz River. I leave Col. Woodhull's, McClanghry's, and part of Hasbrouck's regiments as a guard along the river. Hathorn is gone to the southward to guard a quantity of arms towards headquarters. When he returns he is to join this guard. I have neither time to copy or read this scrawl; the substance must be communicated to Gen. Gates.

"Let the militia be drawn out ready to oppose the enemy. I will be with you if nothing extra happens before day, though my troops cannot.

"I am, yours, etc.,

"GEORGE CLINTON."

Gov. Clinton's force of about one thousand men, composed of the skeleton regiments of Cols. Samuel J. Webb, Du Bois, Sutherland, and Ellison, with a part of Hasbrouck's* and what remained of Lamb's artillery, was instantly ordered to march through Shawangunk and down the west side of the Wall Kill. They crossed the ferry where now stands the Rosendale bridge, making a hurried march and few halts; in fact, it was too rapid to leave the troops in any condition to fight should they reach the enemy's position. The route of the column was on the Greenkill road, but only a portion of the advanced guard arrived at the Kuykuyt, overlooking Kingston, to behold the village in flames and the enemy nearly retired to his shipping. Had the whole army been at hand it could not, of course, have prevented the destruction of the village or made any serious resistance to the royal troops. The minutes of the Council sessions on the fifteenth consist of only a few lines; the time for personal effort on their part had come, and the secretaries were engaged in something more stirring than clerky labors, and only find leisure to note an order to impress twenty-four wagons to remove the military stores. Unfortunately, all of these could not be procured, and thus a considerable amount of public war material was doomed to fall into the hands of the invaders. It may be interesting to note the names of the Council present on this day. They were Col. Van Courtlandt, Messrs. Duncomb, Floyd, Van Zandt, Parks, Webster, Scott, Rowan, Harper, Pawling, and Morris. The utmost alarm existed, and men were sending their families and such of their property as they could move to Hurley and Marbletown. News came that the enemy's fleet had reached Esopus Island, only a few miles below the landing, and it was evident that the worst hour was at hand. But in the midst of all this distress—for the too-well-known conduct of the royal generals forbade any hope of mercy from them—an express dispatched in haste from Albany brought the comforting assurance that the day

* Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck was the youngest son of Joseph Hasbrouck, of Guilford, precinct of New Paltz, and was born about the year 1722. In May, 1751, he married Tryntje (Catharine), daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, and shortly after removed to Newburgh, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His commission as colonel of the southern regiment of Ulster County militia is dated Oct. 25, 1775. The regiment was often called out, but, owing to the ill-health of Col. Hasbrouck, was commanded much of the time by Lieut.-Col. Hardenbergh, Jr. His house at Newburgh, well known as Washington's headquarters, remained in the possession of the family nearly a century, but is now the property of the State. *Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution* (vol. ii. p. 99) has a good view of it. He resigned his commission in 1778, and died in 1789.—*Hasbrouck's MS. Diary; Jour. Prov. Cong.*

was breaking in the North. It was conveyed in a letter from Gen. Gates:†

"SARATOGA, Oct. 15, 1777.

"SIR,—Inclosed I have the Honor to send your Excellency a Copy of my letter of this day to Maj.-Gen. Putnam, with a copy of the terms on which Maj.-Gen. Burgoyne has proposed to surrender.

"I am Sir, Your Excellency's most affectionate Humble servant,
"HORATIO GATES.

"HIS EXCELLENCY, GOV. CLINTON, ESQ."

The terms of capitulation have been often printed, and need not be repeated. This letter the Council lost no time in forwarding to New Windsor, with this inclosure, also from the Clinton manuscripts:

"KINGSTON, Oct. 15, 1777, 5 o'clock P.M.

"SIR,—The enclosed is just come to hand by express. We thought it necessary to open it, as it might contain matters which, at this critical juncture, we conceived we ought to know without delay.

"We just this moment have received information from the Landing that about thirty sail of the enemy's vessels appeared opposite the Esopus Island and standing up the river. Some works have been thrown up below, according to your Excellency's requisition. The alarm guns were just fired. We have not any particulars on this occasion more than already mentioned. We shall forward any further information to you as it may from time to time occur, without the loss of a moment. In the mean time, give us leave, sir, to assure you that we will contribute all in our power to enable the militia officers who command here to make the best possible defense at this Post during your excellency's absence.

"I have the Honor to be

"Your Excellency's Most Obedt. Servant.

"PIERRE VAN COURTLANDT,

"President.

"HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. CLINTON."

Upon the receipt of Gen. Gates' letter the Council voted the bearer of "good tidings" fifty dollars.

The Governor did not receive it (the letter) until some time after date, and the current story is that it had been committed to a faithless messenger, who stopped for the night at a farm-house by the wayside. He was found by another express leisurely setting out in the morning.

He excused himself on the plea of his horse breaking down, which brought upon him all manner of reproaches from the good Whig who had entertained him, and to whom no mention had been made of his order to make all possible effort to reach the reinforcements and urge them to press forward without a moment's delay.‡

True to his word, the stout-hearted Governor arrived at Kingston at about nine o'clock in the evening, and then sends off this dispatch§ to Putnam, on the other side of the river:

"KINGSTON, 15th Oct. 1777.

"10 o'clock, Wednesday evening.

"DEAR GENERAL,—What follows is the copy of a letter from the chairman of the Committee of the city of Albany to the President of the Council of Safety. I congratulate you on the important intelligence contained in it.

"Last night, at eight o'clock, the capitulation whereby Gen.

† Clinton papers, in the New York State Library.

‡ I take this occasion to return my thanks for this and other interesting particulars connected with this sketch obtained from Miss Margaret Wynkoop, a daughter of Judge Dirk Wynkoop, and who figured much in those troublous times. This venerable lady, whose elegant manners and refined tone lend such a charm to her society, still survives at the age of eighty-two, residing in the very house in Green Street where her father entertained Gen. Washington on his visit to Kingston.

§ Penn. Archives, v. page 676.

Burgoyne and whole army surrendered themselves prisoners of war was signed, and this morning they are to march out towards the River, above Fish Creek, with the Honors of War, and there ground their arms. They are from thence to be marched to Massachusetts Bay. We congratulate you on this event, and remain

"Yours, etc.,

"GEORGE CLINTON.

"To GEN. PUTNAM."

With untiring energy and unabated zeal the Governor starts for Marbletown in the morning, where, finding that his fagged army cannot reach Kingston in time to be of any service, he directs the main body to proceed no farther. Issuing an order for the execution of Taylor, the spy, who had been carried along with the troops, he is back again at Kingston before noon, and at one o'clock writes to the Commandant at Albany:

"SIR,—Read, seal, and send forward the enclosed letter. Use your discretion as to the contents. Take the most prudent measures with your sick, wounded, and prisoners. It is possible the enemy may push on to Albany.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"GEORGE CLINTON."

The following is the inclosure to Gen. Gates:

"KINGSTON, 16th Oct., 1777, 1 o'clock.

"SIR,—I am to inform you that the enemy's fleet, consisting of upwards of thirty sail, anchored last night about six miles below the landing-place of this town, which they now lie directly opposite to, and appear to be making preparations for landing. I have so few men with me that I cannot say I have the best prospect of making so good a defence as might be wished. A reinforcement is on the way to me which I left last night, and which, I believe, will not come up in season, and at any rate must be exceedingly fatigued.

"I am just informed that the enemy are coming to the land. I think it necessary to give you this information that you may take such steps as may to you appear necessary to render their acquisition of this town of as little importance as possible. I have the honor to be

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"GEORGE CLINTON.

"P.S.—I most sincerely congratulate you on your success Northward."

Let us now turn to the events of the memorable 16th of October. The enemy, who had remained at anchor near Esopus Island the previous night, weighed on the morning of the 16th, and about nine o'clock drew up opposite the mouth of the Rondout Creek and the Point, and in a little while opened a vigorous cannonade upon the "Lady Washington" galley, lying in front of the present residence of Mr. George North, and the two batteries upon the high ground above Ponckhockie, afterwards called "Breastworks" hill. Five light pieces of cannon were in position in those hastily-thrown up earthworks, and, with a thirty-two-pounder on the galley, replied to the fire of the British ships, but without doing much damage.

About one o'clock in the afternoon the troops in the bateaux and boats of the naval vessels were arranged in two divisions and prepared to land; one division, consisting of about three or four hundred men, proceeded to Ponckhockie, near Radley's Ferry Landing, and then rapidly disembarked and dispersed the men at the batteries with the bayonet, the defenders of these works remaining until the last moment, when they spiked their guns, and with a few wounded men withdrew in haste up the creek. Only three houses stood where is now the teeming throng of the busy village of Rondout; these the invaders burnt, an

occasional shot from the retreating militia showing that it was only a lack of force that prevented a vigorous resistance.

The boats immediately boarded and set fire to the prison vessels and some sloops lying in the creek, which task was somewhat impeded by the blowing up of a quantity of powder in one of the store-vessels. Lieut. Clarke, of the "Dependence," and some of his crew, were injured by this explosion. The "Lady Washington" galley was run up the creek and scuttled, just below Eddyville, and at South Rondout a party of the enemy's seamen, in pursuit of this vessel, landed and destroyed a house belonging to William Houghtaling, the only damage done on the south side of the creek. But it is time to look after the main body of the troops, under Gen. Vaughan in person.

This division landed in a cove north of Columbus Point and near the brick-kiln, and took the direction of Kingston, and on the top of the hill, not far from the residence of the late H. H. Reynolds, Esq., formed a junction with the other party, which had reached that spot by the Strand road. Here the column halted, and Jacobus Lefferts,* a New York Tory temporarily residing in Kingston, approached Gen. Vaughan and communicated to him the news of the capitulation of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. This fact Gordon states on the authority of Mr. James Beckman,† and Maj. Van Gaasbeck, of Kingston, assures us that he has heard that Lefferts was the informant from the lips of citizens who were in the village on that fatal day. It has been said that no information of this sort could have been received in Kingston at the time of the landing of the British, but this is an error.

Gen. Burgoyne asked for a parley on the 13th of October, and one was actually held on the following day, in which the British commander offered to capitulate. Gen. Gates' letter to Governor Clinton announcing this was opened by the Council of Safety, sitting in the village, at five P.M. on the 15th. A letter from John Barclay, chairman of the Albany County committee, with the same intelligence, was read at this meeting,‡ and, although the announcement was somewhat premature, it was believed by all parties, and the clause omitted from Sir James Wallace's dispatch, published in the *London Gazette* of December 2d, is corroborative of this view of the case. No information of the inutilty of further attempts to create a diversion in favor of Burgoyne could influence the leaders of this marauding expedition; they were bent on plunder and destruction, and the order to advance was speedily given. Lossing says that somewhere about this place they seized a negro and compelled him to pilot them to the town.

The only resistance they met with after leaving the vicinity of the waterside was from a scattering fire kept

* Jacobus Lefferts, a New York alderman, and a man of fortune, holding a large landed estate in Ulster County, and who was probably staying there to secure their possession, resided in the house (termed on *Knochston Point* in an advertisement I have seen) not far from the Saugerties road, near the residence of Cornelius Bruyn, Esq., and now owned by Peter J. Du Bois. His sympathies were undoubtedly with the crown, and in a list of Tories in the Clinton papers, at Albany, he "has the king's protection."

† History, ii. page 579, note.

‡ Jour. Prov. Conv., i. page 1070.

up by a few men in and about the woods near the house of John O'Reilly. These men were quickly dispersed by the enemy's light companies, deployed as skirmishers, and by the parties on the flanks of the column, and, although Vaughan's official report and the servile *Gazette* of Rivington speak of firing from the houses, etc., it is the unanimous voice of tradition that no resistance whatever was made after the troops reached the vicinity of the village.

The militia, consisting of about one hundred and fifty men, under the command of Cols. Levi Pawling and Johannes Snyder, could do nothing against such overwhelming odds,—indeed, the largest portion was in the works at the Strand,—and so retreated up the Rondout Creek. The inhabitants themselves were employed to the last in removing such of their effects as were portable, and abandoned their houses as the British troops entered the streets. It is to be remembered that many of those liable to do military duty were absent under arms with Governor Clinton and in the Northern army. No time was to be lost by the invaders, for Governor Clinton's army could not be far off, and, dividing into small parties, they began to set fire to the houses in the village, showing particular spite in visiting the residences of leading Whigs. So rapid had been the advance of the royal forces that the records of the Dutch Church (and the missing cover of one of those venerable volumes is attributed to this haste) and some of the public papers in Mr. Bancker's charge, at Judge Wynkoop's house, on the corner of Pearl and Fair Streets (now Mrs. S. Bruyn's), were only removed a few moments before a party of red-coats began to plunder the buildings. It did not take long to complete their work, and, with the exception of the house and barn on the west side of Wall Street, near the residence of Marius Schoonmaker, Esq., and then belonging to Tobias Van Steenberg, every building in the village was destroyed. This long one-story stone building is still standing in good preservation, and belongs to Abraham T. Van Steenberg, a descendant of the Revolutionary owner. Various reasons are given for their failure to set fire to these buildings. One New York newspaper says it was occupied by a Mrs. Hammersley, a Tory lady, in some way connected with the British officers. It is certain that a New York lady of this name was in Kingston about this time, and not unlikely occupied this house, but I have not been able to obtain any particulars in regard to her. Some confusion in the newspaper accounts of that day has arisen, it being stated in Rivington's paper that the only house spared belonged to a Mr. Jefferts. Now, the house occupied by Mr. Jefferts was indeed saved from the flames, but it was some distance from the village proper, and could hardly be considered as belonging to it. The *Royal Gazette* would no doubt soon learn that the house of so well-known a sympathizer with the crown as Alderman Jefferts had not been burned. I have heard that a party of soldiers proceeded towards this house in spite of the remonstrances of Mrs. Jefferts, whose bright red dress has been described by more than one informant, and were about to plunder it when the sound of the recall hastened them back to the ranks. The north part of the house bears indisputable marks of being older than 1777.

The invaders destroyed a considerable quantity of arms

and munitions of war, with flour and provisions stored here for the army, to say nothing of the property of the inhabitants, but I prefer to collect in one place the estimates of the enemy as to the amount of destruction they had been able to effect.

The stragglers of the royal army were gathered in as fast as possible, and with a quick step, in spite of all the booty they could carry away, not forgetting sundry negroes,—for the British anti-slavery party had not yet been heard of,—they set out for the river, and after an absence of about three hours re-embarked, having burned a defenseless village and made three or four thousand people houseless and unable to recognize their homes in the ashes now heaped upon the spot where lately stood a flourishing town. The following are the official accounts of the services performed by the British officers at Kingston:

"ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP, OFF ESOPUS,

"Friday, Oct. 17th, 10 o'clock, Morning.*

"SIR,—I have the Honor to inform you that on the evening of the 15th instant I arrived off Esopus: finding that the rebels had thrown up Works and had made every Disposition to annoy us and cut off our communications, I judged it necessary to attack them, the wind at that time being so much against us that we could make no way. I accordingly landed the troops, attacked their batteries, drove them from their works, spiked and destroyed their guns. Esopus being a nursery for almost every villain in the country, I judged it necessary to proceed to that town. On our approach they were drawn up with cannon, which we took and drove them out of the Place. On our entering the Town they fired from their Houses, which induced us to reduce the Place to Ashes, which I accordingly did, not leaving a house. We found a considerable quantity of stores of all kinds, which shared the same fate. Sir James Wallace has destroyed all the shipping, except an armed galley which ran up the creek, with everything belonging to the vessels in store. Our loss is so inconsiderable that it is not at present worth while to mention.

"I am, &c.,

"JOHN VAUGHAN."

"GALLEYS AND ARMED VESSELS, OFF ESOPUS CREEK.

"Oct. 17, 1777.†

"SIR,—We proceeded up the river, Destroying a number of vessels as we sailed along, without stopping until we arrived at Esopus Creek, where we found 2 batteries, one of 2 guns, the other of 3 guns, erected, and an armed galley at the mouth of the creek, who endeavored to prevent our passing by their cannonade. Gen. Vaughan was of the opinion such a force should not be left behind. It was determined to land and destroy them, and immediately executed without retarding our proceeding up the river. The General marched for the town and fired it. The Boats from the armed vessels went up the creek, burnt two brigs, several armed sloops, and other craft, with all their apparatus that was in Stores upon the shore. Lieut. Clarke of the 'Dependence,' with two or three others, in firing the stores was blown up, but we flatter ourselves not dangerously. The officers and men on this occasion behaved [with] the greatest spirit. By all our information I am afraid that General Burgoyne has retreated, if not worse.

"I have, &c.,

"JAMES WALLACE."

"COMMODORE HOTHAM."

Sir William Howe, in his report to Lord George Germaine, dated Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1777, adds this postscript:

"I have the satisfaction to enclose to your Lordship a report just

* *London Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1777.

† Copy from the original in the Admiralty, London. This dispatch appeared in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 2, 1777, with the omission of the last significant sentence, which does not seem to have ever before been brought to public notice.

received of a very spirited piece of service performed by Major-General Vaughan and Sir James Wallace up the Hudson's River."

It has not been easy to procure the contemporary newspaper accounts of this expedition at this late date, but such as have come to my notice are given, commencing with the royalist side:

Livingston's (New York) Gazette, Oct. 27, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Esopus, October 16th:

"On Monday evening we sailed from Fort Montgomery, having first entirely demolished it and blown up the magazine. We got up that night near Pollopels Island, where we came to an anchor below the chevaux-de-frize.

"Next morning, wind southwest, we weighed, got through the chevaux-de-frize, and proceeded up the river. The towns of New Windsor and Newburgh appeared totally deserted by the inhabitants; four sloops set sail from Fishkill, but were soon overhauled by the gunboats when opposite to Poughkeepsie; the rebels kept up a continual fire from the shore without doing any damage, which was answered by the shipping. We anchored that night five miles from Esopus, and yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a severe cannonade began between the shipping in front and a row-galley and two batteries the rebels had erected on shore. In the afternoon the troops landed at Esopus, attacked and took possession of the batteries, and on marching up to the town the rebels, concealed in the houses, firing upon the troops from the windows occasioned every house except that of Alderman Lefferts, of New York, to be set on fire and consumed; this was effected with the loss of only two men wounded. Many were burnt in the river and Esopus Creek, besides some stores, a mill, etc."

New York Gazette, November 3d.

"October 15th. Three sloops taken in attempting to escape to the Fishkill, and two pettiawyers destroyed. The house, mill, and out-houses, and a sloop belonging to Col. Francis Stoutenbergh, at Crum Elbow, burned. Two sloops on the east side burnt that evening.

"October 16th. Set fire to two brigs, etc., and burnt Kingston.

"October 17th. The house, storehouse, barn, etc., of Mr. Petrus Ten Broeck, a rebel general, the house, barn, and out-houses of Robert Gilbert Livingston, and a house and mill belonging to Judge Livingston, on the east side of the river, burned.

"October 18th. Another house belonging to Judge Livingston, one to Mr. John Livingston, with three others, destroyed in like manner.

"October 22d. Two houses, one the property of Judge Smith, on the east side, a sloop and barn, likewise two houses with their appendages on the west side, were burnt, and on the 23d a sloop was burned on the stocks.

"In the town of Kingston a large quantity of powder and a large number of firearms, together with many valuable stores, were destroyed.

"Another more accurate account from Esopus informs us that on the landing of Gen. Vaughn with the troops under his command the rebels, without the least prospect of advantage to themselves, fired upon them from a breastwork just thrown up, and which they did not stay to defend. This, joined to an insolent and provoking behavior, occasioned the army to march up and set fire to the town, which was presently entirely consumed. There were destroyed three hundred and twenty-six houses, with a barn to almost every one of them, filled with flour, besides grain of all kinds, much valuable furniture and effects, which the royal army disdained to take with them. Twelve thousand barrels of flour were burnt, and they took at the town four pieces of cannon, with ten more upon the river, with eleven hundred and fifty stand of arms, with a large quantity of powder, were blown up.

"The whole service was effected and the troops re-embarked in three hours."

Independent Chronicle (Boston), October 30th.

Extract of a letter from Fishkill, dated October 19th:

"The enemy are upon the river, between this place and Albany. They have burnt Kingston (Esopus); not a house left standing in the town. It was a pretty compact place, with several streets, two miles from the river, sixty miles from Albany, and the third town for size in this State. They also burnt several mills, stores, dwelling-houses, and vessels as they advanced up the river. However, they have

something in the way to stop their career; Gen. Putnam is up with them on one side of the river, and our Governor on the other side; each of them have force sufficient to repel them should they land."

Ibid., November 6th.

"FISHKILL, October 21th.

"Last Monday our people took a small schooner belonging to the enemy, on the North River, near Rhinebeck, with a pretty valuable cargo; she ran aground, and our people took advantage and boarded her with canoes. Nicholas James and George Hopkins, two of the New York pilots, were taken on board.

"Last Thursday, one Taylor, a spy, was hanged at Hurley, who was detected with a letter to Burgoyne, which he swallowed in a silver ball, but by the assistance of a tartar emetic he discharged the same."

"FISHKILL, October 30th.

"Last Friday the fleet returned from their inglorious expedition up the North River, having burnt King-ton, in Esopus, and a few houses at Rhinebeck and Livingston's Manor, as was mentioned in our last; our army, commanded by Gen. Putnam, coming up with them caused them to skulk on board their vessels, and prevented their doing further mischief; the wind being light in their return, which gave an opportunity to our army of marching as fast as they sailed and was a happy circumstance in our favor, and prevented them from destroying Poughkeepsie and other buildings on the river-side."

New York Packet, October 23d.

"Oct. 14. Yesterday Gen. Vaughn, having under his command a large body of British, who have committed various acts of vandalism in their passage up the river, landed a number of men at Esopus, marched up to the defenceless town of Kingston, about two miles from the river, and immediately set it on fire. The conflagration was general in a few minutes, and in a very short time that pleasant and wealthy town was reduced to ashes; one house only escaped the flames. Thus by the wantonness of power the third town in New York for size, elegance, and wealth is reduced to a heap of rubbish, and the once happy inhabitants (who are chiefly of Dutch descent) obliged to solicit for shelter among strangers, and those who lately possessed elegant and convenient dwellings obliged to take up with such huts as they can find to defend them from the cold blasts of approaching winter. We learn that the inhabitants saved the best part of their movable property, but some lost the great part of their temporal all. 'Tis said the enemy took but little plunder, being told that Governor Clinton was at hand with fifteen hundred men, but unluckily not so near as to save the town. They burnt several houses at Rhinebeck Flats, and proceeded as far as Livingston Manor, where they burnt a few more. Our troops are now up with them. It is to be hoped that they will be able to put a stop to these depredations. Britain, how art thou fallen! Ages to come will not be able to wipe away the guilt, the horrid guilt, of these and such like deeds lately perpetrated by thee."

The Americans did not think it expedient to make any official statement of the amount of their losses in stores and munitions of war, and, while the account of the enemy's success in their destruction is probably exaggerated, there is no room to doubt that the State suffered heavily on this occasion. The county records escaped the fire, but some portions now missing may not have been brought back to Kingston after the Rochester journey.

The "minutes" of the Kingston trustees for the year 1777 were destroyed with the papers of Christopher Tappen, their clerk, as appears from an entry in their books in his own handwriting.

The injury done to the inhabitants was more than most of them could well bear; many persons in comfortable and even affluent circumstances were reduced to almost absolute want, and all were forced to seek shelter at some distance from their late pleasant homes.

The conduct of the cruel foe met with an indignant cry from all parts of the continent, and it steeled the hearts

and nerved the arms of our countrymen to pursue with unabating energy the course of resistance to British tyranny.

When the news of the destruction of Kingston reached Gen. Gates, now the victor at Saratoga, he addressed the following spirited letter* to Gen. Vaughan, which was forwarded in the boat carrying Lord Petersham with Burgoyne's dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton :

"ALBANY, 19th October, 1777.

"SIR,—With unexampled ferocity you have reduced the fine village of Kingston to Ashes and most of the wretched inhabitants to ruin. I am also informed you continue to ravage and burn all before you on both sides of the river. Is it thus Your King's General thinks to make converts to the Royal Cause?

"It is no less surprising than true that the measures they adopt to serve their master have quite the contrary effect. Their cruelty establishes the glorious act of Independence upon the broad basis of the general resentment of the people.

"Other Generals and much older officers than you can pretend to be are now by the fortune of war in my hands; their fortune may one day be yours, when, sir, it may not be in the power of anything human to save you from the just vengeance of an injured people.

"I am, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"HORATIO GATES.

"The Honorable JOHN VAUGHAN, Major General."

Sympathy for the misfortunes of the people of Kingston came in resolves and donations from various parts of the country, but one of the most substantial testimonies of good feeling appears in a letter to Governor Clinton written on behalf of citizens of South Carolina :

"CHARLESTOWN, 31st March, 1778.

"SIR,—I do myself the Pleasure to send you herewith the sum of £3711 10s., equal to £227 17s. 6d., New York currency. This money has been received for the charitable purpose of alleviating the distresses of the now indigent inhabitants of the town of Kingston, who, by the ravages of the enemy, are reduced to poverty and want. A much larger sum would have been collected, had not a melancholy accident by fire called the immediate attention of many liberal souls to dissipate the wants of many of the inhabitants of the capital of this State who are reduced to beggary by the late dreadful conflagration. From a personal acquaintance with your Excellency, I persuade myself you will readily excuse the trouble I give in requesting your attention to a proper distribution of this donation. I have the pleasure to be, with sentiments of esteem and respect,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"ARM. LIVINGSTON.

"His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON."

[Among the papers of the trustees of Kingston now in the Ulster County clerk's office is a letter from Robert R. Livingston, offering a donation of five thousand acres of land to the suffering citizens of Kingston. The letter appears in this volume under the head of Revolutionary items from the records of the corporation of Kingston. The offer was accepted by the trustees, and the land located mostly in Great Lot No. 40 of the Hardenbergh patent, now in Middletown, Delaware Co. A survey of it was made by William Cockburn in 1784, and the settlement on this tract is still known as New Kingston.

It was equally divided by the trustees among one hundred families of the sufferers by the burning of the village.†]

Governor Clinton concentrated his little force at Hurley,

* In Gen. Gates' letter to Congress, Oct. 20, 1777, published by order of Congress.

† The above paragraph is changed from Mr. Pratt's language, as the letter is elsewhere given in this volume.

and did not follow the enemy lest he might be shut in between the Catskill Mountains and the river should the British land in force. His first letter to General Gates, and another to General Putnam have been preserved.‡

"MARBLETOWNS, 17th Oct., 1777.

"DR GENERAL.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock the enemy took Possession of and burnt the Town of Kingston. For want of a proper number of troops no effectual resistance could be made. I have now the Body of men under my Command which marched from New Windsor to my assistance, and shall immediately proceed to the Ruins of Kingston, which the enemy have abandoned. I have sent off a party of light horse to reconnoitre, and shall act in such a manner as the motions of the enemy may direct.

"I heard that General Burgoyne had surrendered, and am very sorry to find by your letter that nothing has been done but to interchange of proposals. I hope that matter is by this time concluded.

"I have the Honor to be, Sir,

your most Obe'dt

& Humble servant,

"GEORGE CLINTON.

"P.S.—A prisoner who is by no means intelligent says the enemy are 2000 strong, commanded by General Vaughan."

Gov. Clinton to Gen. Putnam.

"HURLEY, Oct. 18, 1777.‡

"DEAR SIR,—I am this moment favoured with yours of this morning. There is nothing new happened in this Quarter since I wrote you yesterday. The enemy is eight or ten miles above this, burning away; but as there are no capital settlements on this side of the river, and the situation of the Country such as with my present force I can't advance opposite to them with safety to my artillery, I mean at present to continue where I now am, in front of the most valuable settlements, and where the stores and effects from Kingston are removed. I imagine the enemy will not proceed much higher up the River, and that on their return they will attempt to lay waste the places they have passed going up, after our troops are drawn from them. This induces me to think some more troops ought to be left at Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, but of this you can best judge. Adieu.

"You shall hear from me frequently.

"Your most obedient Servant,

"GEORGE CLINTON."

Gen. Putnam's letter to Governor Clinton announces that he is again preparing to be of some service, which preparations do not seem to have resulted in any damage to the enemy so far as it related to his operations on the east bank. Governor Clinton was a more dangerous foe.

"LEROY'S STATION, 18th Oct., 1777.

"5 o'clock Saturday morning.

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 17th I received last night, and am sorry to hear of the enemy's destroying the several houses, &c. Last night I arrived here, and all the troops excepting Gen. Sullivan's Brigade, which I expect will join me this morning. Col. Samuel Willis with his regiment are about six miles ahead. I am just setting off, and this morning expect to reach the shipping. Last night I received a letter from Col. Willis, by whom I am informed that from every appearance the enemy mean to burn the Powder Mills, &c. He further adds, from the best intelligence he is able to procure from the inhabitants, they mean, if possible, to penetrate to Sailsbury. If that scheme should take place, I flatter myself we shall be able to give a good account of 'em. I apprehend we shall find it very difficult to convey the necessary Intelligence to each other, but at every opportunity shall be glad to know your situation, in order that we may act in junction. Am in haste.

"Dr Sir, your very Humble Servant,

"ISRAEL PUTNAM."

We cannot have a better view of the situation of matters in the vicinity of Kingston than will be found in Governor Clinton's letter to Gen. Gates :

‡ Gates papers.

‡ Clinton papers.

‡ Ibid.

"HURLEY, 2 Miles and a half from Kingston,
"Oct. 21, 1777.*

"DEAR SIR,—I have repeatedly done myself the honor to inform you of my situation, and think it my duty again to do so, that if any of those consequences should happen which may now easily be foreseen the blame, if any, may not lie at my Door. When I undertook, at the request of Gen. Putnam, to put myself at the head of a body of men to protect the Western shores of Hudson's River, and to throw myself between the enemy and your army, should they proceed up the River, I represented to him in strong terms the situation of this part of the country, thinly inhabited, and the interior part unsettled and separated from all assistance by a chain of mountains. In consequence of which representation he agreed to let me have 3000 men if the Eastern militia should come in as he expected they would, of which number, however, he hath not sent 400. I then clearly saw that it would not be possible for me to protect the country unless I could be reinforced from the Northern army, which from your letter I had reason to expect. I wrote also to Gen. Dickinson, of New Jersey, on the same subject, and I am informed that he, notwithstanding the exposed situation of his own State, has ordered 600 men to my brother's assistance at New Windsor.

"Kingston hath been destroyed merely because I have been so deceived in my expectations of assistance that it was impossible to take measures for its Security. I am now, sir, at the head of little more than one thousand men to cover the most valuable part of the county of Ulster. The enemy have lain still yesterday and the day before, with a strong southerly wind, from whence it is evident that a knowledge of Burgoyne's fate hath changed their intentions against Albany.

"If they land in force I must either retreat or sacrifice my few men and lose seven very valuable pieces of field artillery. If I retreat this whole country will be ravaged and destroyed, and that [at] a season of the year when the inhabitants (who are warmly attached to the American cause) will want time to provide cover for their families against the inclemencies of the coming winter. While we act merely on the defensive, two thousand men on the river will find full employment for twelve or fifteen [thousand]. But if four thousand are left to cover Albany, two thousand here, and two thousand on the other side of the river, it will by no means be impracticable to recover the Passes in the Highlands, in which case the greater part of the army now along the Banks of the river may be brought to act offensively against the enemy, and perhaps render the present campaign decisive in our favor. Col. Malcolm, who is the bearer of this letter, will do himself the honor of stating and explaining to you my ideas upon the subject; and you will do me a particular favor if in answer to this you will inform me what I am to expect, and what is expected of me.

"I am, Dr General, with particular esteem,

"Your Most Obedt Servant,

"GEORGE CLINTON.

"TO THE HON'BLE MAJ.-GEN. GATES, ALBANY."

The British squadron remained at anchor the night of the 16th, and on Friday morning a strong party landed and burnt some houses at the village of Rhinebeck, and plundered the inhabitants in the vicinity.

A vessel dispatched down the river to convey the reports of Gen. Vaughan and Sir James Wallace grounded near Poughkeepsie and fell into the hands of the Americans, as narrated in a letter from Gen. Putnam to Gen. Gates:

"HEADQUARTERS RED HOOK, 20th October, 1777.†

"DR GENERAL,—Your favor of the 19th I have just received, and I beg leave to congratulate you on the great success you have met with in your department. Yesterday a pilot-boat was detached from the enemy's fleet (which lays opposite this) with dispatches to New York, but the boat happening to get on ground near to Poughkeepsie gave our troops (which are there stationed) an opportunity of Boarding her. The inclosed you have copies of the letters which was on board. You'll observe from Vaughan's letter to Gen. Clinton that they, with their small craft, intend proceeding up the river.

"On the 18th inst. I arrived here, and yesterday I arranged and posted my troops in such a manner as I think will effectually prevent

them from landing; before I arrived they burnt Esopus and a number of buildings along the shore. If your situation would admit, I should be exceedingly glad you would immediately send me some heavy cannon (upon traveling carriages) with ammunition &c. complete. In their present situation they might be annoyed greatly, and not only so, but we could distress them very much should they attempt passing up the river. If you have no particular object in view, should be glad if you would send down all the Continental troops you can conveniently spare, as the militia I have now with me are very troublesome and anxious to get home. I need not mention to you the Reasons they assign, as you well know the disposition of that people. From the inclosed letters it appears they meant to reinforce Burgoyne, but, thank God, you have prevented that. When they learn the news about Burgoyne, their scheme of making a junction is no more; but you may depend that they will endeavor to proceed up the river and destroy all the buildings &c. they Possible can, but I hope your timely assistance will prevent 'em. From the best intelligence I have been able to get of late, they Enemy's as not more than three thousand on Board.

"Am in haste, Dr General,

"Your very Humble servant,

"ISRAEL PUTNAM.

"TO MAJ.-GEN. GATES, ALBANY."

Copies of the intercepted dispatches are among the Gates papers, and the autograph of Sir James Wallace in "Lossing's Field Book" bears a striking resemblance to the signature at the bottom of this letter. Can it be a mistake?

"LIVINGSTON'S MILLS, N. RIVER,

"Oct. 18th, 1777.

"SIR,—Inclosed is the best intelligence we can get of Mr. Burgoyne. We are not certain what is become of the armed rebel galley, as Esopus Creek is 3 mile navigable and night coming on before we could explore the whole of it; therefore, would it not be proper for some frigate or armed vessel to be thereabouts to secure ye navigation of ye river? We cannot properly spare any from the army.

"Ammunition is wanted among ye armed vessels.

"I have ye honor to be

"Your most humble servant,

"JAS. WALLACE.

"P.S.—Every opportunity will be taken to send to Mr. Burgoyne.

"COMMODORE HOTHAM."

(A true copy.)

The intelligence alluded to in the foregoing part of this letter being inserted in that from Gen. Vaughan to Gen. Clinton, it was thought unnecessary to transcribe it again.

Indorsed in Gen. Gates' handwriting, "Intercepted letter from Capt. Wallace to Commo^{dore} Hotham, dated 18th October, 1777."

Information of Gilead Bettus, 18th October, 1777, who says that he was taken prisoner by the rebels on Monday the 6th inst.: that the following day there was a battle between the king's troops and the rebels, with the loss on our side seven or eight pieces of cannon, about one hundred and fifty men (among whom Gen. Frazer) killed, and one hundred and fifty, mostly Hessians, taken prisoners; that Gen. Burgoyne retreated the same night, leaving behind three hundred sick and three hundred barrels of provisions; and that a brigade of rebels marched next day to intercept the retreat of Gen. Burgoyne.

That on Saturday last there was another engagement, in which the king's troops killed near one hundred of the rebels without any loss; that Gen. Burgoyne was, to the best of his knowledge, at Saratoga last Monday, which was thirty-six miles from Albany; and says that he heard cannon last Tuesday, but knew no particulars; and further says, that when he was taken prisoner, but five Hessians had deserted from the king's troops, but that the rebels deserted to them in great numbers.

* Gates papers.

† Ibid.

"DEAR SIR,—I shall send off this night to Gen. Burgoyne; at the same time I desire to inform you that all the armed ships are in want of ammunition, that it will be absolutely necessary for a Frigate to lay off Esopus for the reasons mentioned by Sir J. Wallace to the Commodore, that the Heavy Ships cannot get nearer than 46 miles to Albany, but that the smaller ones will proceed higher up.

"It is reported that the Rebels Army near Albany amounts to 18,000 men.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Your Most Obed't Humble Servant,

"JOHN VAUGHAN.

"From on Board the 'Friendship,' off Livingston's Mills that were* Saturday, Oct. 18, 1777, morning 10 o'clock.

(True copy.)

"C. TILLINGHAST."

Indorsed in Gen. Gates' handwriting: "Intercepted letter from M. G. Vaughn to Lt.-G. Sir Henry Clinton, dated Livingston's Mills, 18th October, 1777."

Of course Gen. Vaughan could not hope, after the intelligence of Burgoyne's disaster at Saratoga, to make much further effort to the northward, and, moving up the river, lay off Saugerties until the 23d, landing detachments from time to time, and destroying the powder-mills at Livingston's Manor, and the houses of Chancellor Livingston, Mrs. Montgomery, and doing other damage, as related by a writer in a newspaper before cited.

On their return they came to opposite Kingston on the evening of the 23d; on the following morning sailed down the river, and in the afternoon of that day they passed the chevaux-de-frise at New Windsor and rejoined the forces in the Highlands.

The result of this expedition did not satisfy the loyalists in America or England; they complained bitterly of the dilatory policy of Sir Henry Clinton and Gen. Vaughan, and seemed to think that they could easily have accomplished the sixty-miles' sail and made themselves masters of Albany. It is quite likely this could have been done, for there were no troops of any account in that city; but Gen. Vaughan heard of the fate of the Northern army, and felt assured that his return to New York might, in the event of his going higher, prove a difficult matter, and therefore did not choose to hazard his own reputation as a military commander by a desperate effort to save his fellow-soldier at Saratoga. Gen. Vaughan has also asserted that a contrary wind prevented his further advance,—an assertion not borne out by the opposite statement of Governor Clinton, that a "strong southerly wind" was blowing.

I have the log-book of the "Preston," which, it will be remembered, remained near the forts of the Highlands, and southerly winds are noted in the register as having prevailed on the days mentioned in the Governor's letter.

There certainly was a head-wind on the 17th and 18th of October, when the squadron was getting up to Saugerties, but not afterwards, so it was the news from Burgoyne which prevented Gen. Vaughan from advancing,—not the wind.

On the morning of the 18th the troops witnessed the execution of Taylor, the spy, at Hurley. As soon as possible Gen. Gates dispatched two brigades southward, and, after the enemy had dropped down the river, the whole

force moved to New Windsor and to join Gen. Washington in the Jerseys.

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas of Ulster County, after the fire, commenced at the house of Johannes Tack, innholder, in Marbltown, May 5, 1778: Levi Pawling, Dirk Wynkoop, Jr., judges; Johannes Sleght, Nathan Smith, and Patrick Barber, assistant justices.

The Council of Safety, dispersed at the burning of Kingston, did not meet again until the 19th of October, at the house of Andrew Oliver, in Marbltown, when the following preamble and resolution were passed:

"Whereas, the late destruction of the town of Kingston, and a vast number of dwelling-houses, improvements, grain, and fodder on each side of Hudson's River by a cruel, inhuman, and merciless enemy has deprived many persons and families, the poor subjects of this State, of shelter and subsistence for themselves and their cattle,—calamities which, by the blessing of God on the fruits of this land, those who have not shared in so uncommon a misfortune are enabled in a great measure to relieve;

"Resolved, therefore, That it be, and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the several and respective general and district committees of the counties of Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, and Westchester, to make, or cause to be made, a proper and proportionate distribution of the aforesaid distressed persons and families, and their cattle, to the end that they may all be provided for as the circumstances of the country will permit; and it is hereby most strenuously urged on all those who may not have shared with them in their afflictions to receive the aforesaid persons, families, and cattle, and furnish them with shelter and subsistence at a moderate rate."

The sessions of the Council continued at Marbltown until November 18th, when they adjourned to Hurley, meeting at the house of Capt. Jan Van Dusen until the 17th of December. After this date they ceased to meet in Ulster County, but resumed business at Poughkeepsie, Dec. 22, 1777.

The Supreme Court, which opened for the first time on the 9th of September with an able charge from Chief-Justice Jay, which was printed in Holt's paper, and is found in his life by William Jay, had adjourned before the attack.

And here terminates the sketch of the expedition of Gen. Vaughan, but I may be permitted to recall the pleasant change in public sentiment which the lapse of three-quarters of a century has brought about. This very morning, not two hours since, the grandson of that King George the Third whom our fathers so much detested was honored with a salute from the cannon of the organized militia of the county, successors of the men of 1777, and fired, too, from the very spot where, eighty-three years ago, at the same hour, the guns of Pawling's redoubts were speeding messengers of death into the royal squadron.

May this visit of the Prince of Wales serve to increase that harmony which should ever exist among the great members of the Anglo-Saxon race, "Creation's priests and kings."

We append the following documents, as they serve to illustrate more fully this interesting period in the history of Ulster County:

ULSTER COUNTY MILITIA OFFICERS IN THE REVOLUTION.†

"A list of field-officers for the county of Ulster, viz.: Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, Lieut.-Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, Maj. Johannes Suy-

† Journal of the Provincial Conv., ii. p. 134.

* Under-scored in the papers quoted, showing the animus of these valiant marauders.

der, Maj. Jonathan Elmendorf, Adj. Petrus I. Elmendorf, Quartermaster Abraham A. Hasbrouck.

"Col. James Clinton, Lieut.-Col. James Claghry, Maj. Jacob Newkerk, Maj. Moses Phillips, Adj. George Denniston, Quartermaster Alexander Trimble; commissions dated 25th of October, 1775

"Col. Levi Pawling, Lieut.-Col. Jacob Hornbeck, Maj. Johannes Cantine, Maj. Joseph Hasbrouck, Adj. David Devier, Quartermaster Jacobus Bruyn, Jr.; commissions dated 25th of October, 1775.

"Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, Lieut.-Col. Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr., Maj. Johannes Jansen, Jr., Maj. Lewis Du Bois, Adj. Abraham Schoonmaker, Quartermaster Isaac Belknap; commissions dated 25th of October, 1775."

SERVICES OF COL. HASBROUCK'S REGIMENT, 1776-78.

"A return of the Extraordinary Services lately performed by Coll. Hasbrouck's Regiment of Militia since the 18th day of December, 1776, from Time to Time, the Number of Men in Service, on what particular Service, & what Term of Time.

"What particular Service has been performed.	No. of Men.	What Term of Time.
"1st. At the Alarm December 12, 1776, at Ramapough.....	200	27 days.
"2d. At Ramapough from 7th January, 2 & 1777.....	100	14 "
"3d. Under Col. Pawling from 2d of Jan 1777 till last of April 1777, at Ramapough.....	200	40 "
"4th. Under Col. Snyder at Fort Montgomery 4 months.....	150	120 "
"5th. Under Col. Ellison at Fort Montgomery 3 months.....	130	90 "
"6th. At the Alarm in March 1777, when the Stores was destroyed at Peek-kill.....	250	4 "
"7th. At the Alarm at Fort Montgomery In July 1777.....	460	8 "
"8th. At the Alarm at Fort Montgomery In Aug 1777.....	500	8 "
"9th. At the Alarm at Fort Montgomery in Sep 1777.....	400	8 "
"10th. At Fort Constitution the 1st October 1777, under the Command of Maj. Du Bois.....	200	10 "
"11th. The Alarm at the burning of Esopus in Oct 1777.....	460	30 "
"12th. The Six weeks Service at Nicholas's Point in Nov 1777, under the Command of Col. Heathorn.....	120	45 "
"13th. At the West Point in March & Ap. 1778, under Mr. Wisner.....	420	8 "
"Given under my hand this 18th day of June, 1778		

"Errors Excepted

"JOH'S HARDENBERGH,

Lt.-Col.

"To his Excellency
GEORGE CLINTON, Esq."

LETTER OF JAMES CLINTON TO GOVERNOR CLINTON.

"LITTLE BRITAIN, October 18, 1777.

"Dr Brother,—Yours of yesterday's date I have just Received. I am sorry for the loss of Kingston, &c.

"Five of the Enemy's Shipping Returned Down the River Last night without doing any damage, except firing some cannon and small arms at our men, and wounding one of ours on Board of a Ferry Boat.

"Inclosed I send you two letters,—one from Gen. Dickeson, and the other from Gen. Winds; the Latter I have answered by ordering him here as by your former Letter.

"I have wrote to Gen. Putnam for a Reinforcement this Day, and Expect Gen. Winds will be ordered to remain here.

"I have ordered Capt. Belknap to move your slay and what Forage he can from the River.

"I am, yours affectionately,

"JAMES CLINTON, B. Genl.

"P. S.—Gen. Parsons remains at Peekskill with about 2000. Col. Goulds Humphreys & Brinkerhoof Regiments of Militia Left at Fishkill, Colonel Platt with about 150 at Poughkeepsie.

"To His EXCELLENCY GOV. CLINTON."

Address of the committee of Kingston to Governor Clinton respecting their desire of rebuilding the village, dated Feb. 9, 1778 :

"To His EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CLINTON, Esqr., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New York.

"The Humble Address of the Committee of Safety & Observation of the Town of Kingston

"Humbly make Known,

"That whereas a Dispute is raised Between America and the King of Great Britain touching & Concerning Taxation, America held such Taxation unjust and illegal and unwarrantable by the Constitution of Britain. America soon entered upon & into measures to prevent such illegal tax. Kingston unitedly did join and seconded the measures to prevent the Expected oppression by their early embarking in the cause of Liberty and their persevering & continued Exertions in support thereof; have undoubtedly incurred the bitterest resentment of the Enemy to Vent such resentment, & Expedition up the North river was determined upon, and the destruction of Kingston thereby effected and completed, to the great loss & Damage of the Inhabitants. Sir, many of the Sufferers would fain build; are Discouraged by means of the enormous prizes of things & Labour. The unhappy Sufferers have always supported the cause with proper spirit; have always submitted to the present Government; cheerfully turned out their Number of men on all Detachments and those ordered to be raised to Reinforce the Army, and always acted with spirit and Resolution, however the situation, circumstances, & Difficulties the Committee thinks it their indispensable Duty to address your Excellency in behalf of the sufferers of Kingston; that your Excellency therefore will be pleased to make use of your Interest in Devising means whereby the poor Sufferers may obtain Relief; their Spirit to Rebuild the town is good, but their abilities Weak. Assistance for that purpose would be Exceedingly agreeable, and mightily revive the present Dejection of many of the poor Sufferers. The Committee, may it please your Excellency, concludes hy praying that your Excellency will use all your Influence & Interest to obtain Relief for the poor Sufferers of Kingston. By order of the Committee,

"ANDRIES DEWITT, JUNR, Ch."

The following is Governor Clinton's reply :

"POUGHKEEPSIE, 17th Feb, 1778.

"Sir,—I have received the Address of the Committee of Kingston, dated the 9th inst., respecting the Distresses of the Inhabitants of Kingston, and the aid required to enable them to rebuild the Town. You may rest assured, Gentlemen, that whatever may be in my power to render them shall not be withheld, but most cheerfully afforded. I have already suggested to sundry members of the Legislature the Propriety of rebuilding the Court-House and Gaol at public Expense, and have Reason to hope it will be done. I have likewise mentioned the propriety of Exempting such Number of Artificers as shall be necessary from Military Drafts and Duty, providing they agree to work at rebuilding the town for Reasonable wages, which likewise I hope I shall be enabled to do.

"As to Freer, I think no Publick Injury can arise from his continuing at home at Present; in the Mean Time I will lay his case before the commissioners for detecting conspiracies, to be appointed in pursuance of a late act of the Legislature, who, I have no doubt, will deal with him according to Justice in such Manner as will conduce most to the Publick Safety and Peace.

"I am, with due Respect,

"Your most obedt servt,

"GEORGE CLINTON."

CHAPTER XIX.

ORGANIZATION—COUNTY BUILDINGS—EARLY COURTS—CIVIL LIST.

I.—ORGANIZATION.

THE county of Ulster was among the twelve original counties of the province of New York, which were formed by order of the Duke of York, then the sole proprietor of the province, on the 1st day of November, 1683, and called in honor of the duke's Irish title.

II.—COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first county buildings—court-house and jail—were erected soon after the incorporation of the county, and an appropriation was made for their repair in 1715. These buildings were inadequate, and an act of the Legislature (passed Oct. 14, 1732) allowed them to be sold, along with the lot on which they stood, and new buildings to be erected. Repairs were authorized in 1745, 1750, 1765, and 1773, and in 1775 a further sum was granted to complete them. They were burned by the British during the Revolution (Oct. 16, 1777), and a lottery was granted six months after their destruction to raise two thousand pounds to rebuild them.

The present county clerk's office is a substantial building situate on the southeast corner of Fair and Main Streets, Kingston.

The present court-house was built in 1818, and is a fine stone edifice, situated on Wall Street.

The jail is a stone building in the rear of the court-house. The jail was formerly in the main building, but about 1868 it was changed into a wing in the rear of the court-house.

By a resolution of the Provincial Convention, passed Dec. 21, 1775, the Ulster County jail became the jail of Congress.

The poor-house is located in New Paltz, and embraces a farm of one hundred and forty acres and several buildings for the accommodation of the county poor, insane, etc. The main building is twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, with clean, neat, and well-ventilated apartments. "Much of the labor about the house is performed by the inmates, the males finding agreeable work upon the farm." The number of paupers here supported has varied in different years from one to two hundred. The insane are provided for in another building, where they are allowed "all the liberty consistent with a proper regard to their health and comfort. A school is also taught during the time required by law."

III.—THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

When King Charles II., in the years 1663-64 and 1674, granted to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, the vast province of the New Netherlands, and, forcibly seizing it from the Dutch, its rightful owners, named it New York in honor of the duke, he also granted with it to the duke plenary powers of government over the province.

The duke accordingly exercised his power as sole proprietor of this province by Governors of his own appointment. The first Governor appointed by the duke as proprietor was Governor Richard Nicolls, Sept. 8, 1664, and the last was Governor Thomas Dongan, Aug. 27, 1683. It was under the Duke of York as proprietor that, on the 1st day of November, 1683, Governor Dongan divided the province into ten counties, and named them after the duke and the king and family, as described in Chapter II.

But on the 6th day of February, 1685, the Duke of York ascended the throne of England as James II., and his title as proprietor to the province merged in his crown, and it henceforth ceased to be a charter government.

From that time for a period of ninety years, up to the war of the Revolution, the colony of New York was a royal government, with a constitution resembling that of Great Britain.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

The executive power of the colony was vested in a Governor appointed by the king, holding office during the royal will, and possessing ample powers. In imitation of the king's privy council, the Governor had a council consisting of twelve members, also appointed by the king, and holding their office during the royal will and pleasure. With the Governor, any three of them made a quorum.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The legislative body of the province consisted of the Governor, representing the king; of the Council, who stood in the place of the House of Lords; and of the representatives of the people, corresponding to the House of Commons in England.

Of these representatives, each of the ten counties sent two; the township of Schenectady, the borough of Westchester, and the three manors of Reusselaerswyck, Livingston, and Cortland each sent one, making in all a body of twenty-five representatives. After the erection of the four new counties of Cumberland, Gloucester, Tryon, and Charlotte, it made a body of thirty-three representatives.

The legislative body so constituted was called the General Assembly. With the advice of his Council, the Governor had full power to convene, adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve the General Assembly, as he should judge necessary.

LAWS.

The common law of England was considered as the fundamental law of the province.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

First, there was a Court of Chancery, in which the Governor sat as chancellor. The officers of this court were a master of the rolls, two masters, two clerks in court, a register and examiner, and a sergeant-at-arms. Second, the Supreme Court; third, the Court of Common Pleas; fourth, Justices' Courts. These courts were the models after which the early courts of the State were formed, and their powers were similar to the early State courts of the same name described below.

IV.—EARLY STATE COURTS.

The courts of the State, at the time of the formation of this county, were

1. The Court of Errors, consisting of the lieutenant-governor, the senators, the chancellor, and the judges of the Supreme Court. This court had sole power to try impeachments, and a general appellate jurisdiction over the courts below.

2. The Court of Chancery, with exclusive jurisdiction in equity causes.

3. The Supreme Court of Judication, consisting of a chief justice and three *puisne* judges. This court sat *in banc*, and heard appeals from the courts below.

4. The Circuit Court, which was held in each county at least once in every year by one of the judges of the Supreme Court. It had jurisdiction over all issues of law.

5. A Court of Common Pleas in each county. This court consisted of a first judge and at least three other judges, and had jurisdiction over all actions at law arising within the county.

6. The Court of Oyer and Terminer. This was a criminal branch of the Circuit Court, and was presided over by a circuit judge and at least three commissioned justices of the peace of the county, of whom one might be a county judge.

7. The Court of General Sessions. This was a criminal court, held by any three of the justices of the peace of the county, and of which a judge of Common Pleas must always be a member.

In March, 1778, an act was passed directing the sheriff of Ulster County to compute mileage from the house of Mrs. Ann Du Bois, an innkeeper in New Paltz.

The first court in Ulster was organized in 1661, and Roeloff Swartwout was appointed sheriff. Levi Pawling was First Judge; Egbert Drummond, Sheriff; and Joseph Gasheirie, Surrogate,—the first county officers under the State government.

The first election in Ulster County under the constitution of 1777 was held at the "court-house, in Kingston, at the house of Ann Du Bois, in New Paltz, at the house of Sarah Hill, in Hanover precinct, and at the house of Martin Wygant, in the precinct of Newburgh."

The first Court of Sessions in Ulster began its sitting on the 25th of April, 1672, and was held semi-annually on that date and the 25th of October. Every party seeking redress through it, had to give a notice of eight days to the clerk of the court. Delaval assured all they could always appeal to the laws of England.

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas of Ulster County, after the fire, commenced at the house of Johannes Tack, in Marbletown, May 5, 1778. The judges were Levi Pawling and Direk Wynkoop, Jr., and the assistant justices Johannes Sleght, Nathan Smith, and Patrick Barber.

V.—CIVIL LIST OF ULSTER COUNTY.

COUNTY JUDGES.

We give the names of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas during its existence, and of the county judges elected or appointed under the constitution of 1846:

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

Thomas Garton, Feb. 27, 1692.
Henry Beeckman, Dec. 19, 1695.
Abraham Gansbeck Chambers, June 25, 1729.
Cornelius Hornbeck, Feb. 20, 1762.
Charles Clinton, Nov. 17, 1769.
Cadwallader Colten, Jr., Aug. 10, 1774.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Levi Pawling, Jan. 15, 1778.
Direk Wynkoop, March 12, 1783.
Nathan Smith, March 11, 1793.
Jonathan Hasbrouck, April 17, 1798.
James Oliver, March 9, 1799.
William A. Thompson, April 2, 1815.
John Tremper, Feb. 13, 1810.
Lucas Elmendorf, March 22, 1815.
Jonathan Du Bois, March 24, 1821.
Abraham D. Soper, April 2, 1828.
John Van Buren, Jan. 21, 1836.

James C. Forsyth, Jan. 19, 1811.
James O. Linderman, April 17, 1843.
James O. Linderman, June, 1847.
Nicholas R. Graham, November, 1855.
Henry Brodhead, Jr., November, 1859.
Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., November, 1863.
William Lawton, November, 1871.
William Lawton, November, 1877.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

John Elting, March 14, 1760.
Petrus Edmundus Elmendorf, May 14, 1762.
George Clinton, Aug. 26, 1765.
Joseph Gasheirie, June 25, 1766.

SURROGATES.

John Elting, March 14, 1760.
Petrus Edmundus Elmendorf, May 14, 1762.
George Clinton, Aug. 26, 1765.
Joseph Gasheirie, June 25, 1766.
Joseph Gasheirie, March 12, 1778.
Arthur Parks, March 28, 1785.
Henry Wisner, March 28, 1785.
Joseph Gasheirie, March 13, 1787.
Daniel Brodhead, Jr., March 6, 1806.
Peter Marius Green, March 12, 1810.
Daniel Brodhead, Jr., Feb. 5, 1811.
Abraham Myer, March 23, 1813.
Daniel Brodhead, Jr., Feb. 13, 1815.
Allen Anderson, Feb. 13, 1821.
Jonathan D. Ostrander, April 9, 1823.
Lucius Elmendorf, April 30, 1835.
James N. Mitchell, Jan. 24, 1840.
Jonathan D. Ostrander, May 10, 1845.
William Masten, June, 1847.
Henry Brodhead, Jr., November, 1851.
Jesse T. Bookstaver, November, 1855.
James M. Cooper, November, 1859.
Jacob Westbrook, Jr., November, 1863.
Charles A. Fowler, November, 1867.
Peter Cantline, November, 1871.
Altou B. Parker, November, 1877.

SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES.

James O. Linderman, June, 1847.
John B. Steele, resigned March 1, 1854.
Frederick L. Westbrook, November, 1854.
Nicholas R. Graham, November, 1855.
Henry Brodhead, Jr., November, 1859.
Aug. Schoonmaker, Jr., November, 1863.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The first appellation of this office was assistant attorney-general, under the act of Feb. 12, 1796. The districts each embraced several counties, and were seven in number. The office of district attorney was created by the act of April 4, 1801. At first the State was divided into seven districts as before, but the number was afterwards increased. By a law of April 18, 1818, each county was made a separate district.

UNDER ACT OF 1796.

Conrad E. Elmendorf, Jan. 27, 1798.

UNDER ACT OF 1801.

Conrad E. Elmendorf, 1801.
Lucas Elmendorf, Oct. 28, 1801.
Samuel Hawkins, Feb. 15, 1811.

UNDER ACT OF 1818.

John Champlain, June 12, 1818.
Abram Myer, Nov. 10, 1820.
John C. Tiltson, April 11, 1822.
C. H. Ruggles, 1823.

Nathaniel Sickles, 1836.
 Willet Linderman, 1837.
 John Van Buren, 1846.
 Robert F. McAuley, 1850.
 John Lyon, 1853.
 Joseph D. Shafer, 1856.
 David M. De Witt, 1862.
 Frederick L. Westbrook, 1868.
 Oliver P. Carpenter, 1871.
 James M. Van Wagoner, 1874.
 Alphonso T. Clearwater, 1877.

SHERIFFS.

Roeleff Swartwout, June 27, 1661.
 Matthias Capito, Dec. 24, 1663.
 William Beckman, July 4, 1664.
 Isaac Grevnat, March 8, 1671.
 George Hall, Nov. 4, 1674.
 Wm. Ashfordby, October, 1683.
 Henry Pawling, October, 1685.
 Wm. De la Montagne, Dec. 24, 1689.
 Johannes Harkenbroek, July 30, 1690.*
 Cornelius Bogardus, March 21, 1691.
 Nicholas Antonio, 1692.
 Thomas Noxon, April 28, 1696.
 Stephen Gacherie, 1699.
 Barnard Van Benthuyzen, 1700.
 Boudewyns Dewitt, 1701.
 Thomas Noxon, June 14, 1702.
 Cornelius Bogardus, 1703.
 Thomas Noxon, 1705.
 Johannis Hardenbergh, 1709.
 No sheriff from October, 1710, to July, 1711.
 Jacobus Van Dyck, 1727.
 John Wynkoop, 1730.
 Johannes Schepmoes, 1741.
 Abraham Low, Sept. 6, 1746.
 Richard Albertson, Feb. 11, 1752.
 Abraham Low, Jr., Feb. 16, 1753.
 Daniel Graham, 1766.
 Egbert Dumond, 1771.
 Thomas Colden, 1774.
 Egbert Dumond, May 8, 1777.
 Egbert Dumond, Jan. 6, 1778.
 John J. Sleight, March 26, 1781.
 Egbert Dumond, March 9, 1785.
 Moses Yeomans, Feb. 28, 1789.
 Benjamin Sears, Feb. 18, 1793.
 Levi Dodge, Feb. 21, 1794.
 Peter Ten Broeck, Feb. 8, 1797.
 Henry Sleight, Nov. 6, 1800.
 David Ren, Nov. 5, 1804.
 Levi Jansen, June 5, 1807.
 Isaac Du Bois, Feb. 13, 1810.
 Levi Jansen, Feb. 5, 1811.
 Charles Bruyn, Feb. 11, 1812.
 Isaac Du Bois, March 23, 1813.
 Charles Bruyn, March 22, 1815.
 Abraham Cantine, Feb. 9, 1819.
 Joseph Deyo, Feb. 13, 1821.
 Joseph Deyo, November, 1822.
 J. C. Brodhead, November, 1825.
 Derick Du Bois, November, 1828.
 Benjamin Harecourt, November, 1831.
 John Everett, November, 1834.
 Solomon E. Elting, November, 1837.
 Derick Du Bois, November, 1840.
 John H. Schryver, November, 1843.
 Charles Brodhead, November, 1846.
 Jacob I. Singer, November, 1849.
 John Griffiths, November, 1852.
 Maurice Wurts, 1855.
 Abram A. Deyo, Jr., November, 1858.

Davis Winne, November, 1861.
 Simon S. Westbrook, November, 1864.
 Cyrenius F. Beill, November, 1866.
 John W. Kerr, November, 1870.
 Silas Saxton, November, 1873.
 William B. Webb, November, 1876.
 Albert A. Snyder, November, 1879.

COUNTY CLERKS.

William Montagne, April 4, 1671.
 James Graham, Aug. 27, 1684.
 Nicholas Anthony, Dec. 24, 1689.
 Humphrey Davenport, Oct. 6, 1690.
 William Demyre, 1698.
 Humphrey Davenport, April 3, 1699.
 William Demyre, June 14, 1702.
 William Nottingham, 1719.
 Gilbert Livingston, Aug. 3, 1722.
 John Crooke, May, 1716.
 George Clinton, Aug. 30, 1759.
 George Clinton, Dec. 12, 1760.
 Christopher Tappen, May 25, 1812.
 Jacob Snyder, Feb. 5, 1821.
 Charles W. Chipp, November, 1824.
 John Ferguson, November, 1837.
 George A. Gay, November, 1840.
 Joseph H. Tuthill, November, 1843.
 Benjamin M. S. Hasbrouck, November, 1846.
 John D. L. Montayne, November, 1849.
 Milton Sheldon, November, 1852.
 John N. Schoonmaker, November, 1855.
 Silas Sexton, November, 1858.
 Henry W. Tibbals, November, 1861.
 Nathan Williams, November, 1864.
 Charles W. Deyo, November, 1867.
 Peter D. Lefever, November, 1873.
 Israel Snyder, November, 1876.
 David B. Castree, November, 1879.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Under the constitution of 1846 county treasurers are elected for the term of three years. Before that date they were appointed by the boards of supervisors.

Thomas Clark, November, 1843.
 Elisha M. Brigham, November, 1851.
 Hiram Hasbrouck, November, 1857.
 William H. De Garmo, November, 1860.
 Calvin Hornbeck, November, 1863.
 John C. Brodhead, November, 1866.
 Samuel D. Coykenhall, Jan. 1, 1872.
 Jacob M. Hasbrouck, November, 1872.
 Andrew Story, November, 1875.
 W. M. Hayes, November, 1878.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

By an act passed April 17, 1843, the boards of supervisors of the several counties were directed to appoint county superintendents of common schools. The office was abolished March 13, 1847.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Abraham Hardenbergh, Gilbert Du Bois.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

Before the year 1857 school commissioners were appointed by the boards of supervisors. Since that year they have been elected on separate ballot. The first election held under the act of 1856, creating the office, was held in November, 1859.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John S. Wynius, Daniel T. Van Buren, Jacob Sharp, Andrew E. Schepmoes, P. Freeman Hasbrouck, Edgar Eltinge, William H.

* So in record, but evidently should be Hardenbergh.

Frederick, Cornelius Van Santvoord, Edmund Ryer, William E. Mower.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Peter Harlow, Ethan Parrott, Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, John J. Woodward, John B. Krom, Oscar Mulford, Ralph Lefever, Henry H. Holden, Henry M. Bauscher.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Ephraim De Puy, Cyrus Shook, John W. Young, Horace W. Montross, Harrison R. Winter, Ira Sawyer, Stephen D. Soule.

LIST OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, 1823-32.

Abraham D. Soper, Feb. 19, 1823.
Isaac Hoffman, Feb. 19, 1823.
Nathan Harlow, Feb. 19, 1823.
John Chipp, Feb. 19, 1823.
William Schutt, Feb. 19, 1823.
Solomon Hasbrouck, Feb. 19, 1823.
Philip P. Bonesteel, Feb. 20, 1823.
James C. Hewitt, Feb. 20, 1823.
Leonard Vandenberg, Feb. 20, 1823.
Peter D. Tupper, Feb. 21, 1823.
Jonah Snyder, Feb. 21, 1823.
James O'Neil, Feb. 21, 1823.
Samuel Birchall, Feb. 21, 1823.
Peter P. Decker, Feb. 22, 1823.
Christopher C. Kiersted, Feb. 22, 1823.
Jonathan Shuyter, Feb. 22, 1823.
Elihu Sheldon, Feb. 22, 1823.
Abram Van Keuren, Feb. 22, 1823.
Allard Anthony, Feb. 24, 1823.
Frederick Koons, Feb. 25, 1823.
Tobias Wynkoop, Feb. 27, 1823.
Albert B. Terwilliger, Feb. 27, 1823.
John Crispell, March 4, 1823.
Benjamin Harcourt, March 4, 1823.
James Smith, 1823.
Edward Green, March 7, 1823.
Abm. J. Hardenbergh, March 8, 1823.
Isaac Hoffman, March 8, 1823.
Jonathan Du Bois, March 10, 1823.
James Hunt, March 10, 1823.
Theodore Dusenberre, March 12, 1823.
John F. Shuyter, March 18, 1823.
John Hill, March 20, 1823.
Henry Schryver, March 22, 1823.
William Brink, March 24, 1823.
Crawford B. Sheldon, March 24, 1823.
Joachim Schoonmaker, March 26, 1823.
Cornelius Lefever, March 26, 1823.
Charles B. Wooley, March 27, 1823.
Ebenzer Hall, March 28, 1823.
Barner Higlancy, April 14, 1823.
Wessel Brodhead, and Judge, April 11, 1823.
William Riseley, April 22, 1823.
John Hart, April 24, 1823.
Chr. J. De Witt, May 17, 1823.
Th. Botsford, Aug. 12, 1823.
J. Millsbaugh, Oct. 9, 1823.
Jacob Heermance, Oct. 9, 1823.
Solomon Sahler, Feb. 26, 1824.
Corns. Tappen, Oct. 9, 1824.
Andrew Snyder, Oct. 16, 1824.
Conrad Brodhead, Oct. 23, 1824.
Samuel Swartwout, Nov. 9, 1824.
Benjamin Huse, Nov. 20, 1824.
Jonathan Van Keuren, Nov. 16, 1825.
Myndert Post, Nov. 16, 1825.
Benjamin Townsend, Nov. 17, 1825.
Samuel Crawford, Nov. 19, 1825.
Henry Tappen, Nov. 19, 1825.
David H. Hartshorn, Nov. 24, 1825.
Jacob A. Snyder, Nov. 26, 1825.
Charles Davis, Dec. 22, 1827.
Lemuel Raymond, Jr., Dec. 26, 1827.

Peter Winchel, Dec. 26, 1827.
Joshua Dumond, Dec. 29, 1827.
Joachim Schoonmaker, Dec. 31, 1827.
Jonathan Du Bois, Dec. 31, 1827.
John Hill, Dec. 31, 1827.
David Hunt, Dec. 31, 1827.
Frederick Koons, Dec. 31, 1827.
John Chipp, Dec. 31, 1827.
S. Hornbeck, Dec. 31, 1827.
Hiram Senger, Dec. 31, 1827.
David H. Hartshorn, Jan. 1, 1828.
Aja Miller, Jan. 1, 1828.
William W. Gerow, Jan. 1, 1828.
Coenradt Brodhead, Jan. 1, 1828.
Solomon Hasbrouck, Jan. 1, 1828.
Jn. F. Romeyn, Jan. 1, 1828.
Jacob A. Snyder, Jan. 1, 1828.
Lewis Gasherie, January, 1828.
Allard Anthony, Jan. 1, 1828.
Peter R. Decker, Jan. 1, 1828.
Nathan Harlow, Jan. 1, 1828.
Henry P. Heermans, Jan. 1, 1828.
Reuben W. Rine, Jan. 1, 1828.
Samuel Johnston, Jan. 1, 1828.
John Crispell, Jan. 1, 1828.
Eli T. Lockwood, Jan. 1, 1828.
Richard Heator, Jan. 1, 1828.
Benjn. Huse, Jan. 1, 1828.
Henry Tappen, Jan. 1, 1828.
Jacob M. Vanlevout, Jan. 1, 1828.
Almon Caulfield, Jan. 2, 1828.
Henry Schryver, Jan. 2, 1828.
James Tannessy, January, 1828.
Jonathan Shuyter, Jan. 7, 1828.
Leonard Vandenberg, Jan. 9, 1828.
Charles Hartshorn, Jan. 9, 1828.
Conrad Dumond, Jan. 11, 1828.
Charles Cushney, Jan. 12, 1828.
Tobias Wynkoop, Jr., Jan. 14, 1828.
Christopher C. Husted, Jan. 15, 1828.
A. D. Soper, Jan. 16, 1828.
John Van Sicker, Jan. 17, 1828.
Benjamin Townsend, Jan. 19, 1828.
William Riseley, Jan. 22, 1828.
Paul Hathaway, Jan. 24, 1828.
William Schutt, Jan. 29, 1828.
Theodore Dusenberre, Feb. 16, 1828.
Richard Garrison, Feb. 16, 1828.
Henry F. O. Osterhoudt, Feb. 26, 1828.
Peter Winchel, Dec. 31, 1828.
Samuel Johnston, Jan. 5, 1829.
Robert R. L. Verbooy, Jan. 5, 1829.
John Crispell, Jan. 5, 1829.
Edward G. Burger, Jan. 5, 1829.
Benjamin Harcourt.
Christopher C. Kiersted, Jan. 7, 1829.
Joachim Schoonmaker, Jan. 7, 1829.
Aaron Raymond, Jan. 12, 1829.
Nathan Harlow, Jan. 12, 1829.
James O'Neil, Nov. 14, 1829.
Lemuel Raymond, Nov. 16, 1829.
Leonard Vandenberg, Dec. 31, 1829.
Benjamin Huse, Jan. 1, 1830.
Henry Tappen, Jan. 1, 1830.
James Tannessy, Jan. 2, 1830.
Jonathan Shuyter, Jan. 4, 1830.
Jeremiah Riseley, Jan. 6, 1830.
Jacob M. Vandevort, Jan. 7, 1830.
George Sparks, Jan. 8, 1830.
William Schutt, Jan. 9, 1830.
A. D. Soper, Jan. 12, 1830.
Lodk. B. Hornbeck, Jan. 18, 1830.
John I. Ferris, June 14, 1830.
Cornelius De Witt, Dec. 8, 1830.
Charles Hartshorne, Dec. 12, 1830.

Moses D. De Witt, Dec. 8, 1830.
 Joseph Stringham, Jan. 1, 1831.
 Tobias Wynkoop, Jan. 3, 1831.
 John Chipp, Jan. 3, 1831.
 Frederick Koons, Jan. 3, 1831.
 Jacob A. Snyder, Jan. 10, 1831.
 Elias D. Eighmey, Jan. 11, 1831.
 Jonathan Du Bois, Jan. 11, 1831.
 Gabriel Merritt, Jan. 12, 1831.
 Conradt Brodhead, Jan. 13, 1831.
 Jonathan Johnson, Jan. 14, 1831.
 Ebenezer Lounsbury, April 14, 1831.
 Daniel Garrison, April 20, 1831.
 George W. Lynch, April 20, 1831.
 John I. Van Wagenen, May 27, 1831.

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION OF 1775.

George Clinton, Charles De Witt, Levi Pawling.

DELEGATES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Name of Congress.	Name of Congress.
Samuel Brewster.....2d, 3d	Andries Lefever.....2d
Matthew Cantine.....2d, 3d, 4th	John Nicholson.....1st
Charles Clinton.....1st	Arthur Parks.....3d, 4th
George Clinton.....4th	Thomas Palmer.....2d
James Clinton.....1st	Levi Pawling.....4th
Andries De Witt.....2d	Matthew Rea.....2d, 3d, 4th
Charles De Witt.....3d, 4th	Johannes Snyder.....3d
Egbert Dumond.....1st	Christopher Tappen.....1st, 4th
Johannes Hardenbergh.....1st	Henry Wisner.....2d, 3d, 4th
Abraham Hasbrouck.....3d	Direk Wynkoop, Jr.....2d
Jacob Hoornbeck.....1st	

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1801.

John Cantine, Lucas Elmendorf, Abraham Schoonmaker, Anning Smith.

CONVENTION OF 1821, ULSTER AND SULLIVAN.

Daniel Clark, Jonathan Du Bois, James Hunter, Henry Jansen.

CONVENTION OF 1846.

James C. Forsyth, George G. Graham.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1867.

Marius Schoonmaker, Solomon G. Young.

STATE OFFICERS RESIDING IN ULSTER COUNTY.

INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS.

Fordyce L. Laffin, Nov. 2, 1869.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Lucas Elmendorf, Jan. 28, 1805.

John Sudam, March 31, 1829.

JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.

William B. Wright, Nov. 5, 1861.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

William B. Wright, Theodor R. Westbrook.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION.

Christopher Tappen, James Clinton.

SECOND BOARD OF REGENTS.

George J. L. Doll.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr.

SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1880.

George H. Sharpe.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

John C. Brodhead, 1831-33, 37-39; John Cantine, 1803; Charles G. De Witt, 1829-31; Jacob H. De Witt, 1810-21; Lucas Elmendorf, 1797-1803; Barent Gardener, 1807-11; Abraham Has-

brouck, 1813-15; Abraham B. Hasbrouck, 1827-29; Josiah Hasbrouck, 1803-5, 17-19; Andrew McCord, 1803-5; Jeremiah Russell, 1813-45; Cornelius G. Schoonmaker, 1791-93; Nicholas Sickles, 1835-37; John Van Buren, 1841-43; Peter Van Gaasbeck, 1793-95; Eliakim Sherrill, 1817-19; Marius Schoonmaker, 1851-53; Theodore R. Westbrook, 1853-55; William F. Russell, 1857-59; John B. Steele, 1861-63, 63-65; Thomas Cornell, 1867-69; Joseph H. Tuthill, 1871-73; William Lounsbury, 1878-80.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Act of Nov. 20, 1792.

Electors appointed by the Legislature.

1792, Johannes Bruyn; 1796, Johannes Miller; 1804, Coen I. Elmen-dorf; 1812, John Dill; 1816, Jacob Wertz.

Electors elected by Districts.

1828, Jeremiah Russell.

Electors elected by General Ticket.

1832, Peter Crispell, Jr.; 1836, Jeremiah Russell; 1840, Peter G. Sharpe; 1844, Jacobus Hardenbergh; 1861, Thaddeus Hait.

STATE SENATORS.

John Addison, 1798-1800; Jacobus S. Bruyn, 1801-5; Johannes Bruyn, 1810-13; Abraham A. Deyo, 1843-46; Lucas Elmen-dorf, 1814-17; Abraham Hasbrouck, 1822; Joseph Hasbrouck, 1793-96; Wells Lake, 1825-28; Ebenezer Lounsbury, 1836; John Lounsbury, 1818-21; Thomas Palmer, 1782-84; Levi Pawling, 1777-82; John Sudam, 1823-35; Christopher Tappen, 1797-99; Marius Schoonmaker, 1850-51; George T. Pierce, 1852-53; Eliakim Sherrill, 1854-55; George W. Pratt, 1858-59; Jacob S. Freer, 1862-63; George Chambers, 1866-67; Jacob Hardenbergh, 1870-73; A. Schoonmaker, Jr., 1876-77; Charles A. Fowler, present incumbent.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, 1691-1777.

Henry Beckman, 1691-1716; Jacobus Bruyn, Ulster, 1759-63; Geo. Clinton, Ulster, 1768-75; William Demiere, Ulster and Dutchess, 1691-98; Thomas Garton, Ulster and Dutchess, 1691-1713; Abram Hasbrouck, Ulster and Dutchess, 1698-1739; Johannis Hardenbergh, Ulster, 1737-43; John Hardenbergh, Jr., Ulster, 1745-52; Johannis Jansen, Ulster, 1747-48, '59; Albert Pawling, Ulster, 1726-45; Jacob Rutson, Ulster and Dutchess, 1692-1726; Adrien Garretson, 1701-2; Abram Gaasbeck Chambers, 1726-37; Abram Gaasbeck, 1726; Moses De Pue, 1755-58; William Gaasbeck Chambers, 1743-45; Charles De Wit, 1768-76.

1777-1825.

ULSTER AND SULLIVAN.

Conrad Bevier, 1814, 1820-21; John Brodhead, Jr., 1822; Wessel Brodhead, 1815; Daniel Clark, 1814-19; Jacob Coddington, 1812-13; John Crispell, 1819; Joseph Deyo, 1819-20; William Doll, 1818; Isaac Elting, 1820; William Gillespie, 1820-21; Abraham Hasbrouck, 1811; Jacob I. Hasbrouck, 1825; Henry Jansen, 1812-13; Levi Jansen, 1812; John Kiersted, 1814; Wells Lake, 1820-21; Darius Martin, 1814-15; Green Miller, 1814, 1816-17; Elisha Ostrander, 1819; William Parks, 1816; Charles H. Raggles, 1820; Elvathan Sears, 1812-13; Samuel Smith, 1818; Jacob Snyder, 1820-21; David Staples, 1814-15, 1818; William A. Stokes, 1822; Chris. Tappen, Jr., 1816-17; Thomas Van Gaasbeck, 1814-15; Direk Westbrook, 1816.

1777-1817.

ULSTER.

Gerritt Abeel, 1798-99; John Barber, 1798; David L. Bernard, 1840; Abraham D. Bevier, 1841; Andries Bevier, 1778-79; Benjamin Bevier, Jr., 1800-1; Benjamin Bevier, 1802-10; Benjamin R. Bevier, 1838; Philip D. Bevier, 1782-83, 1796-98; Phineas Rowman, 1798; Robert Boyd, Jr., 1779-81; C. W. Brodhead, 1800; Conrad Brodhead, 1841; Charles Bruyn, 1826; Cornelius Bruyn, 1794; Jacobus S. Bruyn, 1798-99; James Bruyn, 1788; Johannes Bruyn, 1781-83; Johannes Bruyn, 1796-97; Johannes Bruyn, 1800; Severyn T. Bruyn, 1789-90; Severyn T. Bruyn, 1792-93, 1795; John Burr, 1796-97; John Cantine, 1777-81, 1784-85,

1787-89; Moses Cantine, 1800; Moses Cantine, Jr., 1804; Peter A. Cantine, 1816-17; James Cockburn, 1825; Francis Crawford, 1796-97; Jasper Cropsy, 1827; Samuel Culver, 1834; Henry B. Davis, 1835; John Delemater, 1791; Jacob Delemater, 1792; Ephraim E. Depuy, 1837; A. Ten Eyck De Witt, 1808; Charles De Witt, 1781-85, 1788; Jacob H. De Witt, 1839, 1847; James C. De Witt, 1824; John A. De Witt, 1798-99; John C. De Witt, 1792-93, 1795-97; John C. De Witt, 1798-1800; Charles Drake, 1746; Matthew Du Bois, 1791; Joshua Dumond, 1808-9; Conrad E. Elmendorf, 1794, 1800-1, 1808; Lucas Elmendorf, 1804-5; James T. Elmore, 1826; Samuel Elmore, 1837; Philip Eltinge, 1800-1; Ebenezer Foote, 1792, 1794, 1796-97; David Gallatin, 1786-87; John S. Graham, 1791; George S. Graham, 1841; Jacob Marcus Given, 1807; Jacob Hardenbergh, 1825; Jo. S. Hardenbergh, 1778-82, 1784-85, 1788-90; Leon Hardenbergh, 1832; Abraham Hasbrouck, 1781-82; Jacob I. Hasbrouck, 1825; Joseph Hasbrouck, 1786, 1791-92; Jos. Hasbrouck, Jr., 1800-1, 1804; Josiah Hasbrouck, 1796-97, 1802, 1804; Reuben H. Hine, 1815; Henry C. Hornbeck, 1839; Lodowick Hornbeck, 1829; James Hunter, 1781-84, 1791; Abraham Jansen, 1842; John Jansen, 1823; Joseph Jansen, 1824, 1833; Thomas Jansen, 1786; Thomas Jansen, 1828; James Kain, 1803; Wells Lake, 1823; Heman Landon, 1823; Daniel Le Fever, 1834; Isaac Le Fever, 1808; Peter Lefever, Jr., 1798-99; Peter Lefever, 1808-9; John Lounsbury, 1806, 1811, 1826; Cornelius Louw, 1808-9; Cornelius Low, 1803; Joseph W. Low, 1816; Andrew McCord, 1795-96, 1798; William Malcolm, 1782; Johannes Miller, 1794; James N. Mitchell, 1838; John D. L. Momany, 1817; John Nicholson, 1782-85; James Oliver, 1794, 1796-97; Matthew Oliver, 1839; Thomas Palmer, 1779-80; Irwin Pardee, 1815; Jacob Rea, 1807; Matthew Rea, 1777-79; Samuel Reynolds, 1814; Herman M. Romeyn, 1836; Peter B. Rosa, 1806-7; James Rosa, 1804-5; C. C. Schoonmaker, 1777-90, 1795; J. I. Schoonmaker, 1828, 1831; Benjamin Sears, 1796-97; Elzethan Sears, 1802-3, 1806; Solomon Shaler, 1823; M'tn J. Shueman, 1798-1800; Nathan Smith, 1778-81, 1781-90; Nathan Smith, 1792-93; Benjamin Snyder, 1802; Johannes Snyder, 1777-79, 1786-87, 1794; William Soper, 1843; William Swart, 1808-9; Chris. Tappen, 1788-90; John C. Tillotson, 1824; Jacob Trumpbour, 1827; John Van Buren, 1831; William Woolworth, 1835; Dirck Wynkoop, 1780-81.

After the year 1847 the counties were divided into districts.

Session of 1848.—George A. Gay, First District; John G. Elmore, Second District.
 1849.—Peter Crispel, Jr., First District; James G. Graham, Second District.
 1850.—Milton Shelton, First District; John P. Davis, Second District.
 1851.—William F. Russell, First District; John P. Davis, Second District.
 1852.—Jacob S. Fretz, First District; Jacob Westbrook, Jr., Second District.
 1853.—John Lounsbury, First District; L. Harrison Smith, Second District.
 1854.—Meeker Gorham, First District; John B. Howell, Second District.
 1855.—Theodore B. Gates, First District; Asa S. Wygant, Second District.
 1856.—George A. Dudley, First District; Daniel Schoonmaker, Second District.
 1857.—Martin Schutt, First District; Albert Carpenter, Second District.
 1858.—Porlyce L. Ladin, First District; Isaac Becker, Second District; Nathan W. Watson, Third District.
 1859.—Edmund Sudam, First District; Albert Carpenter, Second District; Abram D. Luilew, Third District.
 1860.—Humphrey Jewell, First District; Jeremiah Clark, Second District; John H. Kortright, Third District.
 1861.—Robert Loughran, First District; George T. Pierce, Second District; Benjamin Turner, Jr., Third District.
 1862.—Jesse F. Bookstaver, First District; George T. Pierce, Second District; Ebenezer Westbrook, Third District.

1863.—Jesse F. Bookstaver, First District; Jacob Lefever, Second District; Ebenezer Westbrook, Third District.
 1864.—Jesse F. Bookstaver, First District; Jacob Lefever, Second District; Thomas Hill, Third District.
 1865.—Jesse F. Bookstaver, First District; Jacob Lefever, Second District; Andrew S. Weller, Third District.
 1866.—Frederick Stephan, First District; James G. Graham, Second District; Andrew S. Weller, Third District.
 1867.—John Maxwell, First District; Jacob Lefever, Second District; John G. Baker, Third District.
 1868.—William Lounsbury, First District; Abram E. Hasbrouck, Second District; Theodore Guigan, Third District.
 1869.—Patrick J. Flynn, First District; Abram E. Hasbrouck, Second District; James O. Schoonmaker, Third District.
 1870.—Patrick J. Flynn, First District; Abram E. Hasbrouck, Second District; Charles H. Krack, Sr., Third District.
 1871.—Cyrus Burhans, First District; C. Meech Woolsey, Second District; Charles H. Krack, Sr., Third District.
 1872.—Robert Loughran, First District; C. Meech Woolsey, Second District; Allen A. Whittaker, Third District.
 1873.—Michael A. Cummins, First District; James H. Brown, Second District; Daniel T. Elting, Third District.
 1874.—Robert A. Snyder, First District; Hector Abeel, Second District; John D. Winfield, Third District.
 1875.—John Fream, First District; Jacob D. Wurtz, Second District; Charles H. Krack, Third District.
 1876.—Thomas Hamilton, First District; Jacob H. Wurtz, Second District; Davis Winne, Third District.
 1877.—Thomas Hamilton, First District; Nathan Keator, Second District; Isaac W. Longyear, Third District.
 1878.—Seaman G. Searing, First District; Nathan Keator, Second District; Isaac Hamilton, Third District.
 1879.—George H. Sharpe, First District; Theodore Millsparagh, Second District; Leonard Davis, Third District.
 1880.—George H. Sharpe, First District; Peter Lefever, Second District; T. E. Benedict, Third District.

CHAPTER XX.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

THE early bar of Ulster County, covering the years from 1775 to 1840, shows a brilliant record, a strong array of talent, and a galaxy of commanding spirits in the ranks of jurisprudence, many of its individual members having a far-reaching influence throughout the State, and not a few of them having a national reputation.

Prominent among the earlier members during the last quarter of the eighteenth century were Anthony Dumond, George Clinton, John Addison, Lucas Elmendorf, Conradt Edmundus Elmendorf, and Barendt Gardinier. Other men of mark who figured later (principally between 1800 and 1840) were John Tappen, William Cockburn, John Sudam, Henry Tappen, Charles H. Ruggles, Daniel Brodhead, Zachariah Schoonmaker, Severyn Bruyn, Samuel Hawkins, Christopher Tappen, Jr., Willet Linderman, Abram Bruyn Hasbrouck, Marius Schoonmaker, John Van Buren, Charles G. De Witt, Herman M. Romeyn, John Cole, Nicholas Sickles, James O. Linderman, John T. Romeyn, James C. Forsyth, Abram Myer, John J. Ferris, Abram D. Soper, William Wigram, Jonathan D. Ostrander, Henry Vanderlyn, Henry Brodhead, Jr., Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, and Johannes Bruyn.

JUDGE DIRCK WYNKOOP was a noted and most active personage of the Revolutionary period. While a member

of the Committee of Safety he was sent to the Provincial Congress of 1775; served in the Assembly of 1780-81; was a member of the State Convention in 1788; was appointed, in 1777, an associate with Levi Pawling, named First Judge; and from 1783 to 1793 held the office of First Judge of the county. He died Dec. 9, 1796, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of the First Dutch Church in Kingston.

CONRAD EDMUND ELMENDORF, counselor-at-law, born Sept. 12, 1763; died March 1, 1817. He was a son of Conrad Jacob Elmendorf, one of the leading members of the bar of Kingston after the close of the Revolution. We find him a member of Assembly in 1794, 1800, and 1808; attorney-general for the district of Ulster, Dutchess, and Orange in 1798; and district attorney for Ulster, Delaware, and Orange in 1801. In 1802 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, and was a Presidential elector in 1804. He married Catharine Tremper, born 1784, died 1817.

COL. LEVI PAWLING, of Marbletown, was a judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1778, and was the first State senator from Ulster County, 1777. He figured largely, in connection with Col. Snyder and Governor Clinton, in the military operations of the Revolution.

GEORGE CLINTON, an American soldier and statesman, youngest son of Charles Clinton, born in Ulster Co., N. Y., July 26, 1739, died at Washington, April 20, 1812. He received a careful education, directed chiefly by his father, and by a Scottish clergyman who was a graduate of the University of Aberdeen, and he early signalized his enterprising character by sailing in a privateer in the French war. He soon after joined a militia company as lieutenant, and took part in the expedition against Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, Canada. Choosing the legal profession, he practiced with distinction in his native county till, in 1768, he was elected to the Colonial Assembly, where he soon became the head of a Whig minority. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775; voted for the Declaration of Independence; was appointed brigadier-general of the United States in 1777; and in the same year, at the first election under the constitution of New York, was chosen both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He accepted the governorship, and by six successive elections held that office for eighteen years. Both in his civil and military capacity he exhibited great energy, and rendered important services throughout the war; and though his efforts to save Forts Montgomery and Clinton in the Hudson highlands, in 1777, were unsuccessful, it was yet due in a large measure to his counsels that communication was prevented between the British in Canada and the city of New York. The politics of New York were in a distracted state by reason of the numerous Tories residing within its limits, which made the chief magistracy misrpassed in difficulty by any office in the country, except that of commander-in-chief of the army. In 1788 he presided over the convention at Poughkeepsie to consider the federal constitution, the adoption of which he opposed, not deeming it sufficiently decided in favor of the sovereignty of each State. When, in 1792, Washington was elected to the Presidency for the second time, Clinton received fifty

electoral votes for Vice-President. After an interval in his official life he was again elected, in 1801, Governor of New York, and in 1804 was elected Vice-President of the United States, receiving the same number of votes as Jefferson received for the Presidency. He was one of the prominent candidates for nomination to the Presidency in 1808, and received six electoral votes in opposition to Madison, but he was continued in the chair of Vice-President by one hundred and thirteen electoral votes. He was acting in discharge of the duties of his office at the time of his death. By his casting vote in the Senate, Jan. 24, 1811, the recharter of the National Bank was refused, he thinking it inexpedient rather than unconstitutional.*

CHARLES DE WITT, after Governor Clinton, was the most prominent man of Ulster County during the Revolutionary period. Before the separation from Great Britain he represented the county in the Colonial Assembly from 1768 to 1775, and as a member of the last legislative body which sat under royal authority was one of the nine resolute and patriotic men who voted to approve of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, then recently organized at Philadelphia. . . . We next find him at the head of the county Committee of Safety, taking measures to secure the liberty which was now to be fought for in the open field. His leading position at once places him in the Provincial Convention of April, 1775, and his name frequently occurs in the journals of the subsequent Congresses. He was appointed colonel of a regiment of minute-men, Dec. 21, 1775, but does not appear to have devoted his attention to the particular duties of his military command. On the appointment of the important committee of Congress 'for detecting and defeating conspiracies, etc.,' De Witt is placed upon it, with William Duer, Zeph. Platt, Col. Van Courtlandt, John Jay, etc., and he continued to serve for a considerable time. When it was resolved to take the necessary steps to form a State government, the convention elected Col. De Witt a member of the committee to prepare a draft of the constitution. In 1781 he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. After the close of the war, from 1781 to 1785, he sat in the Assembly of the State. He died April 27, 1787.† Hon. Charles G. De Witt was his son.

ANTHONY DEMOND was a man of considerable ability and prominence.

EGBERT DEMOND, "sheriff of Ulster County under the crown, from 1771 to 1773, was a deputy in the Provincial Congress which met in May, 1775. In the same month an ordinance of the Convention appointed him sheriff, which he held until 1781, and again from 1785 to 1789. He was much engaged in public affairs during the Revolution, and seems to have been greatly relied upon by the executive authority of those times.‡

JOHN ADDISON, a prominent and successful lawyer, figured in the courts of Ulster prior to (and for some time after) the year 1800. He was one of the original trustees of the Kingston Academy.

LUCAS ELMENDORF was a man of brilliant intellect and

* Appleton's Cyclopedia.

† Ulster Historical Collections.

‡ Ibid., p. 162.



Carl Clinton

an indefatigable worker. Especially was he well read and prominent in matters affecting real estate and titles. He held many local offices, was judge of Ulster County for many years, and a member of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Congresses, 1797 to 1803. He was an associate and a great admirer of Jefferson. He died in 1843.

Among other personages prominent in legal matters during this period, or intimately associated with the courts, its officials, and lawyers, we may mention CORNELIUS C. SCHOONMAKER, who was a member of Assembly nearly every year from 1777 to 1795, who represented the district in the Second Congress, 1791-93, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1778. Although a surveyor by profession, he often tried his own real-estate cases in the Supreme Court. He died in 1796.

PETER EDMUNDUS ELMENDORF, born Aug. 27, 1715; died July 13, 1765, aged fifty years. Son of Conrad Elmendorf and Blandina Kiersted; for many years was sheriff of Ulster, and at the time of his death was surrogate, George Clinton being his immediate successor. He married May, daughter of John Crook, Esq. (county clerk), and had five children, the sons being named John and Peter Edmundus.

CHRISTOPHER TAPPEN was father-in-law of Governor George Clinton. He figured as a civil magistrate, and represented Ulster in the First, Third, and Fourth Provincial Congresses. He was a major during the Revolution, and after the war sat in the Assembly from 1788 to 1790, and was elected senator in 1797. He was deputy clerk of Ulster for many years under Clinton, and in 1812 was appointed clerk of the county, which he held until 1821, when he resigned. He died Aug. 3, 1826, and was buried at Kingston. Father of George, John, and Christopher Tappen, Jr.

ARTHUR PARKS, a member for Ulster in the Third and Fourth Provincial Congresses, a major of minute-men, and senator from 1777 to 1788. He appears to have been appointed surrogate in 1785, but probably did not qualify, and in 1801 was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention. He died Aug. 11, 1806, aged seventy years.*

JOHANNES BRUYN, of Shawangunk, was member of Assembly for four years prior to 1800, a member of the State Senate, and also a member of the Court of Errors and of the Council of Appointment. For a long time he was one of the Associate Judges of Ulster County, and was a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity. He died in 1814.

HENRY WISNER, JR., appointed surrogate in 1785, member of the Second, Third, and Fourth Provincial Congresses, and member of Assembly, 1777-78, and 1788-89.

BARENDT GARDINIER was a man of marked ability as an advocate, and prominent as a politician. Was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh Congresses (1807-11), and had a warm controversy with John Armstrong, Secretary of War. He subsequently removed to New York City, where he died.

MOSES CANTINE was a member of Assembly in 1800, and one of the judges of Common Pleas. He died at Marbleton in July, 1827, aged seventy-four years.

JOHN TAPPEN figured quite early and prominently as a lawyer in Ulster County. In 1814 he purchased the *Plebeian*, which he conducted until his death, April 20, 1831, aged sixty-five. He was a Republican, and a warm partisan; but new movements and radical changes did not accord with the "old-school" politics of Mr. Tappen. Yet when the party became divided into the Bucktail and Clintonian factions, he supported the latter. He was a ripe scholar and an able writer.

WILLIAM COCKBURN, a good lawyer and safe counselor; the trial of causes, however, was generally attended to by N. Sickles, his partner. His name figures in connection with the Ulster bar from about the year 1820. He was a Whig in politics. Died in 1838.

CHRISTOPHER TAPPEN, JR., was district attorney for a number of years.

HENRY TAPPEN commenced practice about 1820.

WILET LINDERMAN was admitted to the bar about 1820, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Tuthill, in New Paltz, now Gardiner. He was district attorney for many years. He was eccentric as a man, but an able lawyer.

ABRAHAM BRUYN HASBROUCK.—No more eminent name than that of the Hon. Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL D., adorns the annals of Ulster County. None has a higher place in the regard, veneration, and affection of the people of the county. A simple sketch of the career, services, and character which gave him this position is quite inadequate to do such justice to the subject as it deserves. But the limits to which this paper is necessarily restricted will not permit a fuller and more particular survey.

Mr. Hasbrouck was born in Kingston on the 29th of November, 1791. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots. Abraham Hasbrouck removed from Calais into the Palatinate, in Germany, about the middle of the seventeenth century, belonging to the body of French Protestants whom religious persecution forced from their native land. From Germany the family went to England in 1675, and the same year proceeded to this country, where, after sojourning in several places, they finally settled at New Paltz, where a large tract of land had been obtained from the proper authorities. A descendant of this family, Abraham Hasbrouck, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and commanded one of the regiments from this county. His son, Jonathan Hasbrouck, the father of the subject of this sketch, had his residence in Kingston, where he died in 1846, at the age of eighty-three. He was a man of decided character and a prominent citizen, having held for a number of years the office of first judge of the county. He is described by one who knew him best as "a noble specimen of a generation and class now almost extinct,—the generation which links the present with the era of the Revolution; he was its belittling representative." Jonathan Hasbrouck's wife was Catharine, a daughter of Cornelius Wynkoop, a lady of great sweetness of disposition, of unassuming piety, and of many excellences that attracted both love and respect. Her death, which occurred on the 11th of February, 1846, in her eighty-third year, preceded by only a few months that of her husband.

* Eager's History of Orange County.

The preparatory education of Edward Bruyn Hasbrouck was obtained in the Kingston Academy, which at that time stood foremost among similar institutions in the State. A number of students were trained here, some of them classmates of Mr. Hasbrouck, who attained high eminence afterwards in Church and State. Among them were the Rev. Drs. Thomas De Witt, Brodhead, and Westbrook—names honored in the Reformed Dutch Church,—and Edward and Robert R. Livingston, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Abraham Van Vechten, John C. Spencer, Judge Oakley, and others hardly less distinguished, the mention of whose names is associated with the positions they held and the work they respectively performed. Mr. Hasbrouck left the academy for Yale College in 1806, graduating with high honors from the latter institution in 1810. He entered, shortly afterwards, on his preparatory studies with the legal profession in view, pursuing them first at the Litehfield (Conn.) law-school, in charge of Judge Gould, and completing his course under the celebrated Elisha Williams, of Hudson, N. Y.

Being duly licensed as an attorney, he commenced the practice of the law at Kingston in 1814, forming a co-partnership with Charles H. Ruggles, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court. This firm enjoyed a wide reputation for ability and integrity, and a large amount of the practice of the county was transacted through their office. Mr. Ruggles was elected judge in 1831, and in 1833 Mr. Hasbrouck took into partnership Mr. Marinus Schoonmaker, then recently licensed, and whose preparatory studies had been pursued in this office. This partnership continued till 1840, when Mr. Hasbrouck was elected president of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J. His connection with this institution continued ten years, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen succeeding him as president of the college. On his removal from New Brunswick, in 1850, he settled in New York City, but preferring the greater quietness of a country life, and strongly attracted to the early scenes amid which his childhood was passed, he returned, after a few years' residence in the city, to his native county, where he purposed to pass the remnant of his days. He came accordingly to Kingston, occupying the old homestead where his parents had died, alternating, however, his winter residence here with a summer residence at St. Remy, a country-seat, situated about four miles from Kingston, on the Rondout Creek, in a beautiful and picturesque locality. In this retirement, unbroken by the holding of any public office, or by engaging in any business activities, his remaining years, amounting to more than a score since leaving New York, were tranquilly passed. His long life closed, in the old house where his father had lived and died, on the 24th of February, 1879, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

As a lawyer Mr. Hasbrouck held a high rank at the Ulster County bar, with a reputation for ability, learning, and successful management of causes which reached far beyond the confines of his county. He was a diligent student, was familiar with the principles of legal science, of the civil and common law, and with their application to the varied cases constantly occurring in his practice; was a pleasing and impressive speaker, and had a character for

manliness and probity which won the confidence of clients, of juries, and of all who knew him, enhancing the force of his arguments, and thus promoting the success of his efforts as an advocate. The quarter of a century which he devoted to the labors of his profession developed a skill, strength, and excellence which showed how high he might have risen therein, had not circumstances withdrawn him into another field of labor before his meridian was fairly passed. Before this period he had taken an active part in politics, belonging to the old Whig party, as he belonged in after-years to the Republican. He represented, in 1825, the counties of Ulster and Sullivan in Congress, rendering creditable service to the country, and enjoying the high estimation of his associates in the body for his intelligence, promptness, and fidelity to the trusts committed to him, as well as for his high-bred courtesy and the rare social qualities which were sure to charm all who came within the reach of their influence.

In assuming the duties of president of Rutgers College—the first lay president the college ever had—he entered on a new and untried field, but one for which his literary tastes and acquisitions, his love for education, his interest in the welfare of young men, his genial and warm sympathies, and his high moral and religious character gave him a special fitness. The expectations of his friends and those of the college were amply fulfilled in his mild and paternal, yet judicious and firm, administration of its affairs. He was popular with students, and with townspeople as well, winning the favor of the former by his frank, affable address and evident deep interest in their welfare, and of the latter by the courtesy, the respectful and kindly attentions which uniformly marked his intercourse with them. He left New Brunswick with the warmest regards and best wishes for his happiness of the citizens of the town, while the many students who had enjoyed his tuition and counsels during his ten years' presidency regarded him with unusual honor and affection, became life-long friends, and loved to visit him in after-years and speak to him of the bright days when they had found so much to stimulate and cheer and benefit them under his instructions.

In the community where most of his active life was spent he was held in high honor, and exerted always a potent influence. His fellow-citizens trusted him because they knew him, confiding as well in the soundness of his judgment, in his intelligence and sagacity in conducting affairs, as in his loyalty to truth and conscientious conviction. He was president of the first bank established in Kingston, the duties of which office he performed with signal ability. He was a warm friend and vigorous promoter of the cause of education, both in the common schools and in the higher seminaries of learning. He was the founder and president of the Ulster County Historical Society, taking a deep interest in its successful maintenance, and by eloquent addresses, by correspondence, by frequent personal appeals on its behalf, striving to awaken and keep alive in the public mind an interest kindred to his own. He was also among the foremost and firmest supporters of the Bible Society in this county, which, with the late Dr. Gosman and other associates, he helped to organize; and, regarding the circulation of the Scriptures among the masses

as intimately connected with the existence of virtue, integrity, social order, and the health and safety of the body politic, he spared no pains to have the Divine teaching brought in contact with the public mind in every community. His interest in this cause never abated, and his labors for it were often exerted on wider fields, where audiences of thousands in the larger cities were sometimes gathered and impressed by his earnest and stirring appeals. At the time of his death he was the oldest vice-president of the American Bible Society. Other benevolent institutions found in him a ready and strong advocate, and whatever good to his fellow-men and to society his hand found to do he did with his might, without wishing other reward than the satisfaction arising from the consciousness of duty performed.

Mr. Hasbrouck's studious habits and love of literature continued to the close of his life. He was an indefatigable reader, and, what is remarkable, he never needed the aid of glasses in this earnest daily employment, nor was the finest print obscure or wearying by night or day to his naked eye. In the solace and refreshment he found in his books he realized Cicero's fine description of the serene delight yielded by reading and study to the aged over whose path the shadows are falling. He kept abreast, too, of the times, taking a keen interest in all matters of moment which were passing on the world's great theatre, and with a patriot's ardor giving special attention to the affairs of his own country, marking all events of interest in its policy, its opinions, its industry, its progress in science, its literature, and its religious life. Among his large collection of books were found the choicest recent issues of the press, which were not merely bought and glanced at and then shelved, but were thoroughly perused and their contents mastered, and then lauded over to any friend who might wish to share the goodly repast.

Mr. Hasbrouck was charming in his domestic relations. He married in early life Julia Ludlum, an intelligent and excellent lady, who made his home the abode of taste and refinement, as well as of sympathy and affection. She died in a ripe old age, several years before her husband. Two sons—Jonathan H., of New York City, and James L., a resident of Kingston—survive. Four daughters are also living: Caroline, the wife of Gen. George H. Sharpe, speaker of the Assembly; Emily, wife of Judge Joseph F. Barnard; Sarah, wife of the late Rev. John Lillie, D.D.; and Mary, wife of Mr. Theodore Timpson, of New York City. The father's love for his children and solicitude in all that pertained to their welfare knew no abatement or decay, and he received in return filial reverence, honor, affection, and devoted attention to the last hour of his life, showing how tender and strong were the ties that united them.

In early life Mr. Hasbrouck connected himself with the Reformed Dutch Church, which was the Church of his fathers, all his religious life being passed within its communion. The doctrines, polity, order, worship, and history of this Church were all dear to him, yet in no narrow, sectarian spirit. He was a Christian with large views and liberal spirit, and loved Christian men of every name. He supported with open hand the Church and her charities. The St. Remy Chapel, near his late summer residence, was pro-

jected and built mainly by himself and members of his family, and in the several churches where he has worshiped as a member his influence was always positive in promoting every good cause and in commending the religious life by a blameless example. He died, as he had lived, in the faith of that gospel whose light had cheered his path and whose promises had been his unfailing refuge. His memory will be held in abiding honor, and the good influences of his life be perpetuated in the generations following.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES, vice-chancellor, circuit judge (appointed in 1831), and elected to the Court of Appeals June 7, 1847. He was an impressive advocate, and was sound and able on the bench. Pure and upright in his walk, he had an exalted character both as a man and as a jurist.

ZACHARIAH SCHOONMAKER commenced the practice of the law in Ulster County in the year 1807. He was a man of considerable ability, and died in 1818.

JUDGE JESSE BUELL, during his residence in Ulster County, from 1803 to 1813, was connected mainly with the press as one of the publishers of the *Platycum*. After his removal to Albany he was for several years member of the Assembly, a regent of the university, and was a Whig candidate for Governor, but failed to be elected.

SEVERYN BRUYN lived to the age of seventy-two years, his home always in Kingston; was a graduate of Princeton College, and practiced law for several years in Kingston. He died in 1856. See sketch in history of Kingston.

SAMUEL HAWKINS was associated in legal partnership with Judge Ruggles. He raised a regiment in the war of 1812, and not long after the close of the struggle moved South.

JEREMIAH ROMEYN practiced law here, from about the year 1831, for many years; subsequently removed to Troy, where he became prominent, was elected county judge, and where he died a few years ago.

JOHN SUDAM was prominent as a lawyer, and influential in State politics. He was a member of the State Senate, and died, while in office, at Albany, in 1836. In early life he was a Federalist; later, and to the close of his life, a Democrat.

DANIEL BROBBEAT was surrogate a number of years, and died about 1820.

ABRAM D. SOPER, son of William Soper, was admitted to the bar about 1812 or 1814, and practiced in Milton. He was the first postmaster of that place, was First Judge of Ulster County in 1823 and for many years, and also a member of the Legislature. He subsequently removed to Williamsburg, N. Y., where he died.

JOHN VAN BUREN was distinguished both as a lawyer and as a politician. He was of Democratic faith; was a member of the Assembly in 1831, and a representative in the Twenty-seventh Congress, 1841-43. Was a partner of Herman Romeyn, and later of Jonathan D. Ostrander. Died in Kingston.

CHARLES G. DE WITT, educated to the legal profession, and for a considerable period prominent at the bar, practiced both at New Paltz and in Kingston; he had a national reputation as a writer, and was editor of the *Ulster Sentinel* for many years. In 1828 he was elected to the

Twenty-first Congress (1829-31). He never resumed the practice of law. He was appointed in 1833, by President Jackson, *charge d'affaires* to Central America. While at home, on leave of absence from his post, he died, April 12, 1839, deeply lamented.

HERMAN M. ROMEYN had a great reputation as an advocate. He came to Ulster County from Delaware County about 1823, and remained here in active and successful practice for twenty or more years, when he removed to New York City, where he died.

JOHN COLE resided in the southern portion of the county, at Milton, where he commenced practice as early as 1820; he subsequently removed to Modena, Ulster Co., where he continued his profession. He was an eccentric man, a bachelor, but a "hard hitter" in forensic encounters, and a man of much ability and power, who has left his impress upon the jurisprudence of Ulster County.

JOHN J. FERRIS practiced at New Paltz Landing. He died a few years since.

JUDGE GEORGE REYNOLDS began the practice of law at Milton about 1830, but a few years later removed to Brooklyn, N. Y.

NICHOLAS SICKLES came to Ulster County from Kinderhook, N. Y., about 1833. He was associated in partnership with William Cockburn in the law practice; was an able and successful advocate; was surrogate of Ulster County, and continued in practice until his death.

PHILIP E. PITCHER practiced in Saugerties a few years, until about 1840, when he moved to Kingston, and practiced in connection with N. Sickles until, his health failing, he removed to Red Hook, where he died, April 14, 1846. He "combined legal attainments of a high order with sound and discriminating judgment."

JAMES O. LINDERMAN was admitted to the bar about 1835. He held the office of county judge for twelve years; was wonderfully popular, enjoying the confidence of all classes and parties.

JAMES C. FORSYTH came to Ulster County about 1840. He was an able lawyer and active politician. He served one term as First Judge of Common Pleas; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1846, and died in Europe about 1855.

JOHN T. ROMEYN, a brother of Herman Romeyn, was an early and a prominent lawyer in Ulster County.

WILLIAM SOPER practiced in Marlborough for a time, but subsequently removed to the State of Wisconsin.

ABRAM MYER commenced practice early in this century; was an able lawyer, and died between 1825 and 1830.

JONATHAN H. HASBROUCK, son of Abraham B. Hasbrouck, was licensed about 1842; was a partner of Marius Schenmaker, and, later, James C. Forsyth; was a bank official, and is now in the United States District Attorney's office, New York City.

JOHANNES BRUYN born at Shawangunk, May 16, 1820, was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1840, read law and practiced in Kingston for several years. He died in Kingston, Feb. 1, 1862.

OSCAR F. NOYES was admitted as an attorney at the January term, 1846, of the Supreme Court; practiced until his death, at Modena.

WILLIAM WIGRAM followed his profession in Saugerties, and figured prominently in affairs during the first half of the present century.

PETER VAN GAASBECK never practiced much, if any, at the Ulster County courts, although his long-continued service in court and official clerkships gave him a sort of *honorary* connection with the bar. He was clerk of the Board of Supervisors, surrogate's clerk, and magistrate for years. He was during the war of 1815 captain of a volunteer company in Col. Hawkins' regiment.

JONATHAN D. OSTRANDER was licensed about 1820, and became the partner of John Sudam. He was surrogate for many years. His *forte* was to make money as well as to keep it. He died in Kingston.

CHARLES W. CHIPP was licensed as a member of the bar, but never practiced; was elected county clerk in 1834. He died in May, 1846. He studied with John Sudam.

JOHN B. STEELE was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., March 28, 1814, and was the second of seven sons* of Nathaniel Steele, who was among the earliest of the settlers in that county. Educated at the Delaware Academy and at Williams College, he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1839. Locating himself soon afterwards in Otsego County, in 1841 he was appointed district attorney, in which position he continued until 1847, when he removed to Kingston, Ulster Co., where he pursued his profession with marked success.

In 1850, Mr. Steele was elected special judge of the county; and in 1859 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of county judge, failing of an election by only a few votes. In 1860 he was elected representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the committees on the District of Columbia and on Revolutionary pensions. In 1862 he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, serving with decided efficiency on the committee on the Pacific Railroad, in addition to the committees above named.

In 1866 the candidacy of the Democratic party for representative in Congress was the object of an active canvass, and Mr. Steele became identified with the nomination early in the season. The remarkable and characteristic energy of the man gave assurance to his friends that the issue of the contest (which was to have been determined three days subsequent to that of his death) would not be unfavorable.

At about half-past ten o'clock, on the morning of Monday, Sept. 23, 1866, Mr. Steele took a conveyance to go to Rondout, and as he was descending Hone Street, which is a sharp declivity, it appears that the horse started rapidly and became unmanageable. He was observed endeavoring to guide and check the animal, but without effect, further than at the foot of Hone Street, where Abel Street faces it at right angles, either voluntarily or otherwise, a slight turn to the left was effected, which caused the wagon to partially turn over and run on two wheels. In this position the vehicle struck an awning-post, and the concussion threw Mr. Steele out, his body first striking the post, and then falling on the curb with great force. He was taken up and

* The eldest son, Osman N. Steele, was assassinated while sheriff, during the Anti-rent troubles; the third is Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele; three others are farmers in California; and the youngest, William, died at an early age.

carried to a dwelling near by, and on the arrival of surgical aid it was found that the skull was fractured over the right eye, several ribs broken, with possibly other internal injuries which rendered death inevitable. He lingered in a partially insensible condition until about two o'clock, when he died.

The sad calamity excited profound and general sorrow in the community.

The funeral obsequies were held in St. John's Episcopal church, in Kingston, of which church he was a communicant. At the conclusion of the exercises in the church the remains were taken in charge by the members of the Masonic order, under the direction of Warren Chipp, Worthy Master, and Brother Isaac Van Buren, of Kingston Lodge, No. 10, and conveyed to Wiltwyck Cemetery for burial, where the rites of the order were administered.

"As a lawyer, Judge Steele held a prominent position so long as he gave attention to his profession; but, his temperament naturally adapting itself to the excitement and controversies of a political life, his strength was most apparent in that direction, and, while the Democratic party of Ulster did not omit to reward him, to him perhaps as much as any other man does the organization owe its vitality and power."^{*}

HENRY VANDERLYN attended the academy about 1800; studied law here, and possibly practiced in Ulster before his removal to Chenango County, where he became prominent as a lawyer, and where he died at an advanced age.

ERASTUS COOK was connected with the Ulster County bar only about twenty years, from 1840 to 1860. He removed to Brooklyn, and is now Supreme Judge in the Second Judicial District.

CHARLES R. WESTBROOK commenced practice about 1845; continued in successful practice until 1857, when he removed to Ogdensburg, where he now resides.

JOHN CURRY removed here from Peekskill about 1853; practiced here a few years, when he removed to California, where he now resides, and has served one term there as judge of the Supreme Court.

AMOS P. CATLIN studied law here; was licensed shortly after 1840; practiced here a few years, when he removed to California, and is now a prominent lawyer in that State.

SAMUEL W. PIERCE commenced practice of law about 1830 at Milton, in this county; shortly afterwards moved to Kingston to take charge of the *Polladium*, an anti-Masonic paper. He edited that paper a few years with marked ability, and then, relinquishing that, devoted himself to his profession until his death.

JAMES G. GRAHAM commenced practice in Shawangunk about 1845; practiced there about fifteen years, when he removed to Newburgh, where he now resides.

JACOB HARDENBERGH commenced practice about 1846; was a man of much ability and prominence in his profession and politically. He died at Albany in 1872, while serving his second term in the Senate.

HENRY BRODHEAD, JR., was surrogate for four years, and for about the same length of time held the office of county judge.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, born in Kingston, in 1823, was

educated at the common schools, Albany Academy, Rutgers College, and Yale College Law-School. After his graduation from the latter institution he engaged in the practice of law, following that profession until the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, when he entered the volunteer service as a captain in the 120th Regiment New York Volunteers, of which he was afterwards promoted colonel, and successively breveted brigadier-general and major-general. General Sharpe was special agent of the United States State Department in Europe in 1867, United States marshal in 1870, and surveyor of customs of the port of New York from 1873 to 1878. In politics he is, and always has been, a Republican, and long a prominent member of the State committee of that party, but was never a candidate for an elective political office until the fall of 1878, when he was elected a member of the Assembly, and in the fall of 1879 was re-elected to the same position and chosen Speaker of that body. Although much absent from home by reason of his official duties, he continues to reside in Kingston.

THEODORE B. GATES studied law with Erastus Cook, and practiced at the bar of Ulster County for several years before the war of the Rebellion, when he entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Regiment New York State Militia (56th Regiment New York State Volunteers), being subsequently promoted to colonel, and holding rank of brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers. After the war he removed to Brooklyn, where he now resides.

AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER, JR.,

a prominent member of the bar of this county, and ex-attorney-general of the State of New York, was born March 2, 1823, in the town of Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y. His early education was obtained at the district schools of his native town, supplemented by private study. At an early age he gave up agricultural pursuits. He taught in the district schools of this county in the years 1849-50, and his familiarity with, and interest in, the cause of education led to his being selected as town superintendent of schools the following year, serving as such the two following years. He was also for seven years a member of the school board of Kingston.

In boyhood Mr. Schoonmaker was an ardent Democrat of Free Soil proclivities, and so thoroughly alive to the issues of the times that he stumped his county for Van Buren and Adams in 1848, being then but twenty years of age, and not yet a voter.

In December, 1851, he began the study of law in the office of T. R. & C. R. Westbrook, and was admitted to practice in December, 1853. The three years following he was managing clerk in the law office of Jacob Hardenbergh, and from Jan. 1, 1856, until the death of Mr. Hardenbergh, in 1872, was associated with him as his law partner.

His superior abilities as a jurist led to his nomination and election, in 1863, as county judge, to which honorable station he was re-elected in 1867. Impartial and conscientious in his decisions, able and upright in his official actions, his judicial career has the commendation of both political parties.

He was the candidate of his party in 1875 as State

^{*} Kingston Argus, Sept. 26, 1866.

senator of the Fourteenth District, embracing Ulster and Greene, and was elected over his competitor, Henry C. Connelly, who was his predecessor in that honorable body the preceding term. To say that Mr. Schoonmaker "took a prominent position as Senator, and was among the ablest and most influential members of that body," but faintly expresses the magnitude of his labors and the far-reaching results of his action while in the higher branch of the State Legislature.

In 1877 he was elected (by a plurality of eleven thousand five hundred and forty-one votes) to the office of attorney-general of the State; he was a candidate for re-election in 1879, and with his party was defeated at the polls.

His opinions as attorney-general have been among the ablest that office ever has furnished. Dealing as they have with some of the most important questions of recent times, "they have harmonized law with administrative reform, and have been a model and incentive throughout the Union."

In his earlier years Mr. Schoonmaker was a frequent contributor to the press. He occupies a prominent position in the Reformed Church of Kingston, and is actively interested in mission and church work.

While he was county judge of Ulster County he made it a practice to write a brief opinion in every case argued before him, and which he was called upon to decide. Some of his friends disapproved of this practice on account of the labor it involved, and deemed it unnecessary. But he found it a very valuable exercise in itself, and it proved afterwards, in subsequent positions held by him, to have been of great service, as well in acquiring accurate habits of expression as in familiarizing himself with legal principles, with their application to facts arising in various forms, and in acquiring a style of legal composition which should be clear and precise.

In the Senate of the State it was his misfortune to be in a political minority, that body at the first session being composed of twelve Democrats and twenty Republicans. One Republican having died after the first session, a Democrat was elected in his place, and at the second session it contained nineteen Republicans and thirteen Democrats. Judge Schoonmaker was placed upon three committees,—the judiciary committee, of which Judge Robertson was chairman, consisting of seven members; the joint library committee, of which Senator Harris was chairman, consisting of eight members; and the committee on prisons, consisting of three members, and of which Senator Wellman was chairman. He was also appointed a member of the committee of four named by the Senate to investigate the charges of official corruption made by a New York newspaper against Senator Woodin, the other members being Senators Carpenter, Spangne, and Bradley. Upon the judiciary committee Senator Schoonmaker performed his full share of the labors, and they were by no means easy or light. During the session of 1877 the twenty-two chapters of Mr. Throgs' "Code of Civil Procedure" were most carefully, laboriously, and critically examined by the members of the judiciary committee, and about five hundred amendments were proposed and made to the two volumes. Senator Schoonmaker always made it a rule to examine carefully every bill upon which he was required to vote, and to vote for no bill or measure

unless it commended itself to the approval of his judgment and conscience. During the first session of the Legislature he prepared and introduced a bill to provide for a uniformity of text-books in the common schools of the State. The measure was then new and was strongly opposed by many of the book-publishers, and, on account of their opposition, failed to pass before the next session. However, the subject received much consideration from the public, and at that session a bill was passed based upon the principle of the bill which he had previously introduced, and it is now the law of the State.

At the second session, Judge Schoonmaker rewrote and put substantially in its present form the act for the government of the prison reformatory at Elmira, and gave it a cordial support. At the first session he also introduced and secured the passage of the act creating a commission, consisting of Messrs. Babcock, Tousey, Pillsbury, and Niven, to investigate and report upon the condition of the various prisons of the State, with the view of aiding the adoption by the people of the constitutional amendment to change the system of prison management.

When Judge Schoonmaker entered the attorney-general's office the 1st of January, 1878, he determined to make it a purely business office, to avoid political entanglements, and to conduct it upon the highest principles of honor and justice. With this view he selected for deputies and assistants men who would be trustworthy, capable, and useful for the duties of the office, without regard to political recommendations or political considerations. He prepared a bill to increase the office force, so as to give him one more deputy and one more clerk, and it was promptly passed by the Legislature, although that body was politically adverse. He selected for his first deputy Hon. William B. Ruggles, of Steuben County, whom he had known in the Legislature, and who was a most trustworthy, careful, and industrious lawyer. His second deputy was Hon. E. Winslow Paige, of Schenectady, a brilliant and indefatigable young lawyer, thoroughly devoted to his profession, who had been the deputy under the previous administration. The clerks were young men all well qualified for their positions.

At the very outset of Judge Schoonmaker's term he encountered some of the most troublesome questions that ever devolved upon any attorney-general of this State. One was an application for the release from imprisonment of William M. Tweed, which was strongly pressed by numerous politicians and others. He carefully considered the subject, and decided that Mr. Tweed could not be released by any action of his. He wrote out at length his views upon the subject, which were never published, however, on account of the death of Tweed, which occurred in the early part of April, 1878.

Judge Schoonmaker held that there was no sufficient assurance that Tweed would give the testimony against others which it was claimed he could furnish; that any testimony that might be given by him could not possess any legal value; and that the nature and character of his offenses were such that the officers of the State could not, consistently with the dignity of the State, with a due regard for public morals and the public interest, appear to condone them by releasing such an offender.



J. HARDENBERGH.

Another subject which engaged his attention immediately was the protracted complications of the Erie Railway Company. That company had been harassed and almost ruined by wasteful litigation for years, and the attorney-general was pressed by persons claiming to be stockholders and creditors to permit them to continue their litigations, and prevent a sale of the property of the company under foreclosure which was then pending, the purpose of which was a reorganization of the company on a better basis. Judge Schoonmaker decided upon a line of policy which he determined to pursue. He thought the best course for all really interested in the property, whether as stockholders or bondholders, was that a sale and reorganization should take place, and that litigations should cease. He therefore refused to give the sanction of his office to any further proceedings to embarrass the company or to prevent a sale, and thought that all necessary investigations into the past management could subsequently be made under the direct authority of the attorney-general's office. The result was that litigations speedily ceased; the property was sold under foreclosure; the corporation was reorganized and placed upon a more solid basis; and a thorough investigation was then made of the acts and proceedings during the receivership of the company, which proved to be entirely satisfactory, and the new company was invested with the possession and title of the property, which was essential to the security of the bondholders and of the stockholders.

During the session of the Legislature of 1878 very many important questions were referred to the attorney-general's office by the Legislature. The one of most public interest related to the new apportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts of the State under the census of 1875. It was claimed by some of the leaders of the Republican side in the Legislature (that body having neglected to make an apportionment in 1876, when it should have been made, and also in 1877) that it could not constitutionally make it at the session of 1878. The resolution on this subject reached the attorney-general between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, and called for a response within five days. Judge Schoonmaker attended a reception that evening at the Governor's, and did not return to his hotel until eleven or twelve o'clock at night. He then prepared an opinion upon the subject, which was copied in the morning and transmitted to the Legislature by the time the session opened, holding that it was both constitutional for the Legislature then to make an apportionment and that it was its duty to do so. The Legislature acquiesced in the view which was stated in the opinion.

Another question referred to the attorney-general by the same Legislature was whether that portion of the charter of New York City creating a board of estimate and apportionment was constitutional. He reported that in his opinion it was constitutional, and in a case which subsequently arose in New York City, and was taken to the Court of Appeals, that court sustained the view.

One of the most important questions which arose in the attorney-general's office was an application for a *quo warranto* against the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad of New York City and the Loan and Improvement Company, a corporation auxiliary to the railroad corporation, to forfeit their

charters, for the ostensible purpose of breaking down the elevated roads. He gave a public hearing in New York to both parties upon this subject, and decided that it was not a case in which the attorney-general was called upon to interfere by *quo warranto* for the destruction of those corporations, but that any faults connected with their management could be more appropriately corrected by the Legislature. Applications for official opinions were constantly received from all portions of the State upon questions of more or less importance, and in every case of public interest a prompt response was made. A record of these opinions fills a large volume of several hundred pages in the attorney-general's office.

Among the subjects upon which Judge Schoonmaker was most frequently called upon to write was the matter of savings-bank management. The superintendent of the banking department, Mr. Lamb, a faithful and vigilant officer, found many abuses existing in the management of savings-banks, and without the co-operation of the attorney-general he was comparatively powerless to redress most of them. Judge Schoonmaker determined to sustain his official action in attempting to bring about a better administration of those institutions, and uniformly held a rigid construction of the statutes relating to those banks and to the duties of their trustees. The result was that numberless abuses were corrected, many unfaithful trustees removed, expenses largely reduced, and a more faithful, judicious, and economical management secured. The banks appeared to have acted for years upon the erroneous assumption that whatever was not forbidden by statute could be done by trustees. This rule was reversed, and the sounder one applied that trustees of corporations can only exercise such powers as are expressly granted to them by law or are necessarily incidental to the granted powers.

During Judge Schoonmaker's term no attorneys or counsel outside of the office force were employed, as had been customary under his predecessors, and a saving of expense amounting to at least twenty thousand dollars a year was effected by that course.

HON. JACOB HARDENBERGH

was for several years the most conspicuous and popular citizen of Ulster County. And the distinction he enjoyed rested on no factitious grounds, but on the solid basis of superior ability and force of character. He acquired at an early period, and retained until his death, the confidence of the public to an extent rarely equaled and never surpassed.

Mr. Hardenbergh was descended from one of the oldest and best families of Ulster County. His paternal grandfather was Lewis Hardenbergh, who resided at Swartekill, near Dashville Falls, in the town of Esopus. His father was Richard Hardenbergh, a gentleman of sterling qualities of head and heart, of high character, and universally esteemed. His mother's maiden name was Crispell. Jacob was one of a numerous family, consisting of two sons,—Lewis and himself,—and seven daughters,—Eliza, Nelly, Asenath, Leah, Margaret, Cornelia, and Catharine.

Jacob was born at the village of New Paltz on the 8th day of May, 1823, where his father then resided. In 1830

his father settled upon the farm still occupied by the family, in the present town of Gardiner. After attending the district schools, Jacob commenced his academic course at the New Paltz Academy, and finished it at Amenia, Dutchess Co. He then entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., and graduated from that institution in 1844 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After some time spent as classical instructor in the academical school at Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y., he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hon. James C. Forsyth, at Kingston. As a law student he mastered his studies and became thoroughly grounded in the elementary principles of the law. His wonderfully retentive memory preserved the acquisitions of his student years, which were always at his command during his subsequent career. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1847, and located at once in Kingston, and with justifiable confidence in his own capacity and resources began the practice of his profession on his own account. As most young lawyers have found in their experience, business did not come to him rapidly at first; but the cases which came to him he thoroughly mastered, and presented them to the courts with such earnestness, clearness, and force that he soon established a reputation as a profound, able, and successful lawyer. Clients who intrusted their business to him adhered to him, and became his devoted friends. In 1849 he was nominated for the office of district attorney of the county upon the Whig ticket, but the Democratic party being in the majority, his competitor, Robert F. Macauley, was elected. In politics he identified himself with the conservative portion of the Whig party, and became their leader in the county. In 1852 he was chosen delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore by the friends of Mr. Fillmore, the other or Seward wing of the party sending Gen. Joseph S. Smith as a contesting delegate. Both were admitted to seats in the convention, each to have half a vote. Gen. Scott was nominated, and was defeated in the election. His defeat was followed by the disruption of the Whig party, and Mr. Hardenbergh, like many others of his party associates of strong conservative views, declined to follow Mr. Seward in the new organization called the Republican party, but allied himself to the Democratic party, and continued ever afterwards a prominent and leading member of that organization.

In 1853, Mr. Hardenbergh became attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and by the superior ability and tact he brought to his professional engagements was remarkably successful with the business placed in his charge.

One of the most interesting and important cases in which he was engaged at this period of his life (1855) was the trial of Joseph R. Johnson, a Baptist clergyman, located at Saugerties, who was indicted for the murder of his wife and child by drowning in the Esopus Creek. A strong prejudice existed against the accused. Mr. Hardenbergh was employed to defend the prisoner. The late Ambrose L. Jordan and Horace F. Clark were associated with the district attorney, John Lyon, for the prosecution. Lyman Tremain was associated with Mr. Hardenbergh. Judge Amasa J. Parker presided at the trial. Mr. Hardenbergh

sammued up the cause for the prisoner with such remarkable power, pathos, and impressiveness that his client was acquitted and his reputation as an advocate established.

Another of his most important causes was the controversy between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, relating to tolls to be charged the boats of the latter company upon the canal of the former, in which many of the foremost lawyers of the State were engaged. The trial of the cause before a referee occupied about six years, and resulted in favor of his client, which was sustained at general term, but in the Court of Appeals, where it was argued after his death by other counsel, the decision was reversed.

A very important cause in which he was engaged later in life was the Fox will case, tried before the surrogate of New York, in which he maintained and established the principle that a devise of real estate by a citizen of this State to the government of the United States was void, and the property descended to the heirs-at-law, which was affirmed by the courts of this State and the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the trial and argument of causes Mr. Hardenbergh intuitively grasped the strong and controlling points of his case, paying little attention to collateral or secondary matters, and possessed the art of fastening the attention of the jury or the court upon those points, which he elucidated with masterly clearness and conciseness. In his contests in the courts he rarely made prominent the personality of his client or of the opposite party, but made his contention for some principle of which his client was only the representative, and which, with rare judgment and skill, was shown to be of paramount importance. By this mode he could try a cause and defeat his adversary without giving personal offense. His success appeared a triumph of principle, and not a personal victory or defeat.

In 1865, Mr. Hardenbergh was the Democratic candidate for justice of the Supreme Court for the third judicial district against Henry Hogeboom, the Republican candidate, and owing to some disaffection in one county, resulting from disappointment on the part of another gentleman in procuring the nomination for himself, Mr. Hardenbergh was defeated by a small majority.

In 1866 there was a general furor for bonding towns in aid of railroad enterprises, and laws were passed authorizing such projects in Ulster County. Mr. Hardenbergh had the sagacity to perceive the errors and dangers of such a policy, and the courage to oppose it earnestly. Almost alone he labored through the press and otherwise to dissuade his fellow-citizens against these projects, urging their unconstitutionality, their injustice, and probably disastrous consequences. But his remonstrances were overborne. Subsequent events, however, fully vindicated his far-seeing and prudent counsels.

In 1867 he was elected as one of the delegates at large to the convention to amend and revise the constitution of the State, and served in that body until its labors were closed. He took high rank among the distinguished members of that convention, and it furnished him a fine field for the display of his high abilities and good judgment. He gave special attention to the judiciary article, which was the only



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portion of the proposed constitution adopted by the people, and made a vigorous fight for a provision prohibiting bonding of towns for railroad purposes. This was the beginning of a struggle on that subject which resulted in an amendment to the effect urged by Mr. Hardenbergh, adopted by the people in 1874. No man left that convention with more personal friends or a better reputation than Mr. Hardenbergh. Mr. Hardenbergh was twice a delegate from this State to Democratic national conventions,—in 1864, at Chicago, when Gen. McClellan was nominated, and in 1868, at New York, when Horatio Seymour was nominated.

In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate, by a commanding majority, from the district embracing Ulster and Greene Counties. In that body he was made chairman of the committee on canals, and was also a member of the judiciary committee.

As chairman of the committee on canals Mr. Hardenbergh inaugurated an entirely new policy for the State, which has ever since been maintained. He matured and carried through measures abrogating the vicious system of the contracting board, and relieving the State from the contracts made by that board; others fixing and defining the jurisdiction of the board of canal appraisers; and others, still more important, establishing the policy of low tolls. These and other measures with which he was identified gave him a reputation as a statesman extending beyond the limits of the State. Only a man of the ability, breadth of view, high personal character, and forensic powers of Mr. Hardenbergh could have earned through successfully his canal reform measures against the opposition they encountered.

The Governor of the State at that time was Hon. John T. Hoffman, and no man possessed or deserved his confidence in a higher degree than Senator Hardenbergh. At the close of his first senatorial term he was renominated and re-elected. Before he could take his seat in the new Senate he became afflicted with a painful rheumatic affection, which prevented him from taking an active part in legislative duties. Soon after going to Albany, in January, 1872, he became too ill to leave his rooms, and, after suffering great pain, he died at Congress Hall, in Albany, on the 29th day of April, 1872, at the age of about forty-nine. His remains were brought to his home at Kingston for interment, and his funeral services, held in the First Reformed church, were attended by Governor Hoffman and his staff, many senators and members of Assembly, and distinguished friends from other localities, and a very large concourse of citizens, who mourned his loss.

Mr. Hardenbergh married, April 3, 1850, Miss Anna Elizabeth Holmes, of Kingston, who was his faithful companion through life, and who survives him. They had no children. In 1856 he formed a law partnership with Augustus Schoonmaker, which continued until his death,—a period of more than sixteen years.

Mr. Hardenbergh was a man of engaging social qualities, of cultivated literary tastes, of great kindness of heart, always generous to persons in need, very considerate and helpful to the young, and ardent in his attachment to his relatives and friends.

For a few years preceding his death he was, perhaps, the most popular man in the State, and had his life been prolonged and his health spared, there was no position within the gift of his fellow-citizens to which he might not have reasonably looked forward, and which they would not have been pleased to bestow.

He was also a man of fine personal presence, about six feet in height, symmetrically formed, strong, and muscular. In early life he excelled in horsemanship and manly sports, and always had a fondness for riding, driving, and hunting. He had blue eyes, sandy hair and beard, and classically-moulded features. His appearance correctly indicated intellectual and physical power. He was emphatically a solid man.

HON. THEODORIC R. WESTBROOK.

The ancestors of Hon. Theodoric Romeyn Westbrook, the subject of this sketch, belonged to Holland, English, and French nationalities. Wilhelmus Beekman, the maternal ancestor, came to New York from Holland in 1746, his family becoming a powerful one, their name being perpetuated in the street which still bears it in New York City. The paternal grandfather was Gen. Frederick Westbrook, of English stock. Both he and Capt. Tjerek Beekman, the grandfather on the mother's side, were Revolutionary soldiers. The wife of the former was Sarah Depuy, the wife of the latter Rachel Dumond, both of Huguenot ancestry. Mrs. Beekman died in 1856, at the age of ninety-three. She was one of the notable persons of Kingston in her day,—keen, vivacious, shrewd in observation, quick at repartee, of simple tastes yet with courtly manner at command; she retained her mental faculties, with a large share of physical activity, up to the brief illness which terminated her life. Of two daughters, the elder, Gertrude, married the late Judge Charles H. Ruggles, of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and died early. The other, Sarah, became the second wife of Rev. Cornelius D. Westbrook, D.D. She was the mother of seven children, Theodoric being the second, who was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1822.

This mother was a woman of remarkable character and endowments. To a comprehensive and vigorous intellect, she joined great capacity for directing affairs, great energy in carrying out her purposes, with high principle and conscientiousness in fulfilling to the utmost every requirement of duty. Her devotion to the welfare of her family was incessant and unwearying. "She looked well to the ways of her household, never eating the bread of idleness;" and taught her children to prize the sweetness of a Christian home, where the most sacred attachments are drawn out and centred. She loved education, and strove to have her children prize it and receive it as the truest means of promoting their respectability and usefulness in life, as well as their personal happiness. Her own discernment and experience as an educator of others confirmed her desire in regard to her own family, and her solicitude was rewarded by seeing three of her four sons enjoy the advantages of a college education. These inspired words describe her aptly, "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." Her long life was a constant benefaction to those

around her, and its benign influence will prove as lasting as its pleasant memories.

Young Westbrook entered Rutgers College at the age of eleven years. Notwithstanding his extreme youth he stood high in his class, was chosen one of the four junior orators from his society, and pronounced one of the orations at the commencement exercises of the following year. Shortly thereafter he began the study of the law in the office of A. Bruyn Hasbrouck and Marius Schoonmaker, in Kingston, when but little past his fifteenth year. At sixteen he began to try causes in the Justices' Courts, no small number of such being entrusted to his management and successfully prosecuted before he was formally admitted to the bar.

At this early period, too, he entered with ardor upon political campaigns, making speeches in various places in support of Democratic principles, with which he felt himself in cordial sympathy. In the Presidential canvass of 1840 the expectant advocate was a warm supporter of Martin Van Buren. In the campaign of 1844 the lawyer, then just licensed, supported James K. Polk, addressing public meetings frequently during the progress of the exciting contest. In 1848 he supported Lewis Cass, as the regular Democratic nominee for the Presidency, against the Free-soil defection that advocated the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Westbrook was admitted to the bar in 1843. His reputation as an intelligent and well-equipped advocate insured him at once a promising practice in the courts. This continued to increase steadily, till within a few years his office ranked among the best patronized in the county, and he found himself occupying a foremost position as a sagacious, painstaking, reliable, and successful advocate, being engaged in the trial of almost every cause of any importance in the county.

In 1852 he was elected to Congress by a flattering majority from the counties of Ulster and Greene, and at the age of thirty took his seat in the House at a time when the overshadowing slavery question was profoundly moving the heart of the country. He voted with his party on the Kansas-Nebraska resolution introduced by Stephen A. Douglas into the Senate, and which passed that body by a vote of thirty-seven to fourteen. Coming down to the House it aroused a protracted and stormy discussion, but at length passed, May 22, 1854, by a vote of one hundred and thirteen to one hundred. Afterwards sharing the alarm of Senator Douglas at the designs and encroachments of the slave power, Mr. Westbrook heartily seconded the efforts of Mr. Douglas, who staunchly resisted the growing demands of the South, and who led the opposition in the Senate to the Lecompton Constitution, whose aim was to make Kansas a slave State. Thereafter Mr. Westbrook was found steadfastly and unreservedly on the side of freedom against slavery extension, sustaining his chivalrous leader in the hard blows he was dealing to the rampant advocates of "The Institution," and standing firmly by that leader when, in 1860, he was made a candidate for the Presidency. So, also, in all the critical period just preceding secession and through the momentous years of the actual conflict, Mr. Westbrook gave himself with all his influence to the cause of the imperiled government and union; entering ardently into

the work, laboring to rouse the public mind and hearts, to raise and forward troops, addressing Union gatherings with stirring words, and strengthening the hands of the brave men who were struggling in the field to maintain the national unity. The principle which animated him all along is shown in his address at Saugerties, Dec. 15, 1862, on receiving a flag for the 20th Regiment, presented to it by the citizens of that patriotic community. "This unflinching courage, this dauntless heroism points only in one direction. Its unerring finger is ever turned to the old flag floating as gayly in Charleston as in New York, and to one nation and one country stretching from Maine to the Gulf, its unity unbroken and its constitution still free!" The stalwart Union sentiment of this and the neighboring counties, as influencing the efficient prosecution of the war and its successful issue, was in no small measure owing to Mr. Westbrook's eloquent advocacy of the country's cause and his tireless efforts to promote it. His voting for Mr. Lincoln in 1864, whose re-election was interwoven with the propitious progress and ending of the bitter struggle, proved how the country's honor and weal rose in his regards immeasurably above party considerations.

While in the full tide of a successful practice Mr. Westbrook was elected in the fall of 1873 a judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed the late Judge Henry Hogeboom. He entered on his duties in this position on the 1st of January, 1874. His character and previous training well fitted him for the place. His experience as an advocate, his legal learning, his familiarity with the practice of the courts, the reputation of a sagacious as well as "honorable counselor," acquired by upwards of thirty years' laborious prosecution of a profession whose highest honors are well-nigh inseparable from severe and steadfast industry, pointed to him as one who would not discredit the ermine. He did not disappoint the expectations formed of him, but took a high position on the bench from the start. He exhibited qualities there which his friends knew that he possessed, and which attracted ready appreciation from persons who had been less familiar with his mental and moral habits. Among these qualities were a ready and quick perception of the true merits of a question; a facility at disentangling a complex case from its plausible or mystifying surroundings, and presenting it clearly and without illusion, the faculty of lucid, direct statement serving to make a legal principle or point of law or evidence intelligible to the plain, practical men of whom our juries are mainly composed. Add to this an indefatigable industry, and shrinking from no amount of labor, and mastering every case in whole and detail, rapidity in disposing of cases on the calendar with as little sacrifice of suitors' interests as of time, a high sense of responsibility and fearlessness in meeting it, with a courteous bearing toward the bar and genial demeanor toward all in personal intercourse, and the cause is apparent of the popularity which has attended and attends his administration of justice.

Many important cases have come before him for adjudication. It would extend this notice too far to speak of even the most important of them in detail. It may be fitting to refer merely to two or three, as illustrating the judge's mode of dealing with criminals, and his nice discernment in in-



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

McChommatree

interpreting and applying the law. The case of Charles H. Phelps is one. This man having abstracted some three hundred thousand dollars from the State Treasury by fraudulent practices, hoped to shield himself from punishment, if detected, by the plea that his act was simply "a breach of trust," and that this was the limit of his accountability. But Judge Westbrook tore away this flimsy screen by presenting the offense as a *larceny*, and as such punishable, in kind and degree, as such crime deserves. The criminal got fifteen years in the penitentiary, the honest public applauding the award, and the courts approving the decision. In the suit of W. M. Tweed, involving millions, tried in New York in 1876, before Judge Westbrook, the same impartial justice in the rulings of the court and in the charge to the jury, was dealt out to the offender and his accomplices, and a verdict rendered in accordance with both of over six millions and a half. Immediately upon the close of the Tweed trial in the city of New York, Judge Westbrook, at the Albany Circuit, heard the first of the famous canal suits brought by the State against canal contractors. This cause consumed several weeks, and at its close he dismissed the case, sustaining such dismissal by a long and exhaustive opinion, which has since been fully confirmed by the Court of Appeals. This decision was rendered in the face of a strong public feeling created by the friends of Governor Tilden, but was fully justified by the press after reading the opinion which accompanied it. Another is the recent and famous case growing out of the granting of a writ of *certiorari* on the application of Sidney P. Nichols to review Mayor Cooper's proceedings in removing Nichols from the office of police commissioner of the city of New York. The writ was granted by Judge Westbrook after a full hearing of the parties, and to it a return was made by the mayor. Judge Westbrook was then holding a special term of the Supreme Court at chambers in the city of New York, and was proceeding, as the Court of Appeals has since unanimously decided, in the regular and usual way to dispose of the case, when an extraordinary general term of the Supreme Court was convened by Lucius Robinson, Governor, on Mayor Cooper's appeal to him, the purpose being to protect the mayor from the effect of Judge Westbrook's supposed decision which had been foreshadowed by his opinion written on granting Nichols' application for the writ. This court thus convened granted an order prohibiting Judge Westbrook from deciding the matter, holding that the special term at chambers had no jurisdiction in the premises. From such order of prohibition an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals by Mr. Nichols' counsel, and that high court rendered an unanimous decision reversing the order of prohibition, and fully sustaining the law contained in Judge Westbrook's opinion on issuing the writ, and the entire proceeding had by and before him, thus vindicating fully the correctness of his decision, and rebuking those whose clamors and censures had sought to disparage both.

During Judge Westbrook's service on the bench, several important murder trials have been heard before him, that of Hilaire Latrimonille, at the Albany Oyer and Terminer, June 3, 1879, being especially notable. This trial lasted nearly a month, and called into requisition all the knowledge,

theoretical and practical, adapted to this class of trials for which Judge Westbrook had been distinguished as a criminal lawyer before being raised to the bench. His conduct of this trial gained him wide approval. At the close of it he received a rare and gratifying tribute to the "able, impartial, patient, and courteous manner in which the business of these courts has been transacted," in a paper presented to him by Mr. Andrew J. Colvin, and signed by more than a hundred members of the Albany bar, who thus united in conveying their high estimate of his character and services.

This sketch would fall far short of doing justice if it failed to mention that Judge Westbrook has constantly won the hearty respect and approbation of all order-loving and Christian citizens by his earnest efforts to check and suppress such disorganizing practices as gambling, illegal liquor-selling, election frauds, corruptions, and the like. His rulings and decisions, his charges to grand juries attest the determined stand he has taken in regard to exposing and punishing those violations of law, which, because of their insidious character, hope and seek to evade the arm of justice, and which wound society deeper on that account. All upright citizens will bid Judge Westbrook "Godspeed" in applying the judicial axe to the root of such evils.

Judge Westbrook married, in 1846, Julia Augusta Vail, daughter of Hon. David W. Vail, of New Brunswick, N. J., a lady of high intelligence and of unassuming excellence and worth. Her many virtues endear her to a wide circle of kindred and friends, and for all the qualities that serve to make a home bright and cheerful, that repay confidence by assiduity and make a husband's burdens sit more lightly by helpfully sharing them, she is held in honor none the less for not being conscious of possessing them.

Judge Westbrook is still in the full maturity of his powers, in robust health, which his temperate and regular habits serve to confirm, spite of the labors, often exhausting, which the pressure of business imposes. But for the tendency to overwork and eschew needed relaxation, which the remonstrances of his friends have hardly succeeded in abating, there is no reason why there may not be before him many honored and useful years of service to the public.

MARIUS SCHOONMAKER

is fifth in descent from Jochem Hendrick Schoonmaker, who was of German birth and died in Kingston in 1681.

His grandfather, Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, a native of Shawangunk, Ulster Co., married Sarah Hoffman, of the same town. He was a representative man in local and national legislation, and was an intelligent farmer and surveyor. He was a member of the first Assembly of the State under the constitution, in 1777, at Kingston, and continued eleven sessions, including 1790, when he was elected to the Second Congress of the United States, and was again a member of the State Legislature in 1795. He was also a member of the convention of 1788 to deliberate upon the Federal Constitution.

Of his three sons and three daughters, Zachariah, father of the subject of this notice, was youngest; born in 1784, was graduated at Union College, read law, and practiced his profession in Kingston, N. Y., until his death, in 1848.

His wife was Cornelia Marius, daughter of Peter Marius



Groen, who was third in descent from Jacob Marius Groen, who came from Holland in 1670 with his uncle, married Letitia, a daughter of Admiral, the Earl of Salisbury, and soon after returned to his native country; he embraced the Protestant faith, and between 1725 and 1735 returned to this country with the Huguenots, on account of religious persecution.

Mr. Marius Schoonmaker, son of Zachariah and Cornelia Marius (Groen) Schoonmaker, was born in Kingston, April 24, 1811. He received his preparatory education at Kingston Academy, was graduated at Yale College, in the class of '30, read law with the well-known law firm of Ruggles & Hasbrouck, at Kingston, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. The same year, Mr. Ruggles having been appointed to a judgeship, he entered into partnership with Mr. Hasbrouck, and continued with him until the election of that gentleman, in 1840, to the presidency of Rutgers College, New Jersey, from which time he has continued the practice of the law.

Mr. Schoonmaker was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1849. In the fall of 1850 he was elected to Congress from the Tenth Congressional District of the State. At that time there were only seventeen Whig senators in the State Senate, which was the least number that could pass any bill. The loss of a single vote from the Whig ranks would have deprived that party of their control in the Senate, which was particularly important at the time, because of the pendency of an important canal bill and the election of a United States senator. Consequently, after the 4th of March, 1851, the most strenuous efforts were made by the Democrats to deprive him of his seat in the State Senate; but, as he had carefully avoided any signification of his acceptance of his election to Congress, he retained his seat till the close of the legislative session of 1851. He then served as a representative during the Thirty-second Congress, having been nominated and elected by the Whigs in a district largely Democratic. He declined a re-election and returned to his practice.

In January, 1854, he received the appointment of Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New York, and after about one year he was, by the appointment of the Governor and approval of the Senate, transferred to the office of Superintendent of the Bank Department, which office he held for nearly a year, resigned, and resumed the practice of the law. In 1867 he was a member of the convention for the revision of the constitution of New York, and in that convention he was on the committee on canals.

Mr. Schoonmaker has had much to do in organizing and putting into practice the system of free and graded schools in this portion of the State, under an act of the Legislature passed in 1863. Upon the organization of the Kingston Board of Education he was elected its president, which place he filled for nine years; and through his efforts the new system was largely brought into practical and successful operation. He was president of the village of Kingston in 1866, '69, and '70.

Mr. Schoonmaker has been successful in his profession, is known as a judicious and safe counselor in all matters of law, and is a man of integrity in all his business relations.

He married, Dec. 13, 1837, Elizabeth Van Wyck, daughter of Cornelius D. Westbrook, D.D., of Kingston. Of this union were born four children,—Cornelius Marius, a commander in the United States navy, served during the late Rebellion, and in January, 1880, was sent by the government, in command of the ship "Nipsic," to Venezuela. Henry Barnard studied law with his father, practiced for a short time in Kingston, and died, at the age of twenty-three, in 1867; he was a talented, industrious, and Christian young man of great promise. Julius, and Ella, the wife of Henry D. Darrow, of Kingston, N. Y.

WILLIAM SCHUNEMAN KENYON

is a native of Greene Co., N. Y. He was born at Catskill, in that county, on the 13th day of December, 1820, and is descended from a venerable and patriotic ancestry. He pursued his earlier studies at a private academy in the village of Catskill, but his course preparatory to entering college he completed at the far-famed Kinderhook Academy. At the latter academy he was a classmate of the late Judge John H. Reynolds. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1842. Having studied law at Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., in the office of Marius Schoonmaker, Esq., the required time, he was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court, held in the city of Albany, N. Y., in January, 1846, and at once formed a copartnership with Mr. Schoonmaker, which lasted until January, 1854. He married, at Kingston, in 1849, a daughter of the late Henry Tappen, well known as a gentleman of superior culture and a lawyer of varied and extensive attainments. Mr. Tappen was a grandson of Christopher Tappen, a very prominent and representative man of his day, whose sister became the wife of George Clinton.

In 1858, Mr. Kenyon was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the congressional district composed of the counties of Ulster and Greene, and took part in many of the occurrences which have made that Congress especially memorable in the annals of the nation.

In 1873 he was nominated and ran as the Republican candidate for justice of the Supreme Court in the third judicial district, but failed to be elected. His party throughout the district that year proved to be largely in a minority. In his own county, however, his canvass resulted in a flattering majority in his favor.

He was a delegate to the Republican national convention which met in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1872, and also to the one which met in 1876 in the city of Cincinnati.

From the first organization of the Republican party he has been prominently connected with it, and for years has served as chairman of the Republican central committee of Ulster County.

Mr. Kenyon is still engaged in the active practice of his profession at Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he has resided since his admission to the bar.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,

son of Samuel Wright, was born at Newburgh, April 16, 1806. At the age of fourteen he began learning the printer's trade with one Gazley, with whom he remained



Wm. J. Kenyon



Alvan B. Wright



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

HON. HENRY BRODHEAD, JR.

Judge Brodhead died in the village of Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1868.

He was born in the year 1817, near Ellenville, in Ulster Co., N. Y., and was, therefore, at the time of his death fifty-one years of age. He graduated in the year 1840 at Rutgers College.

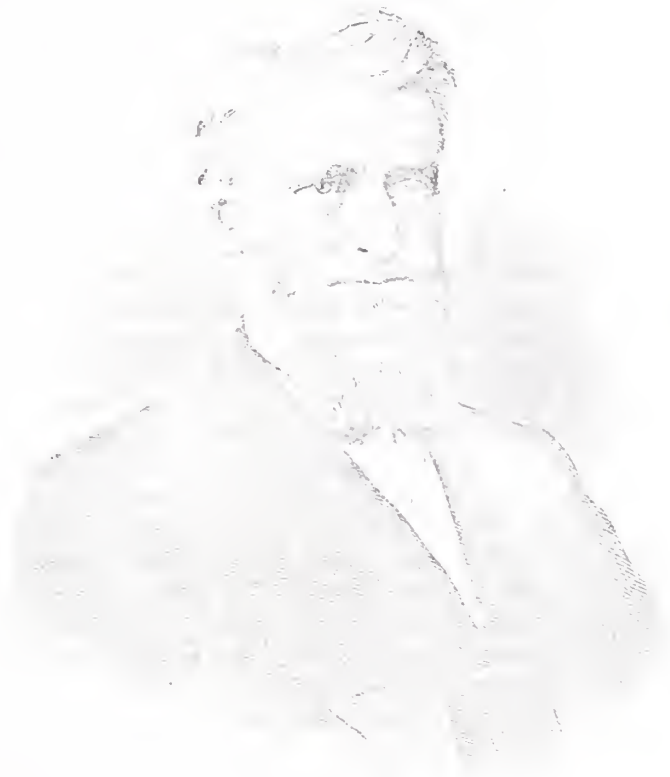
Mr. Brodhead commenced the practice of the law in 1844, in Ellenville, but on being elected surrogate of Ulster County he removed to Kingston in 1851, where he continued afterwards to reside.

In 1859 he was elected county judge, in which

office he served four years. He also became president of the State of New York Bank in 1862, and held this position at the time of his death.

He had an extensive practice in his profession, especially in will cases and the settlement of estates. He was unmarried.

His professional industry and his excellent financial judgment had served him in accumulating a considerable property. His professional skill and his sterling integrity made him universally esteemed and universally regretted.



F. L. Westbrook

until he reached his majority; during which time he availed himself of the use of the law library of that gentleman, and became somewhat proficient in that study while a printer. He read law with Mr. Ross, of Newburgh, was admitted to the bar, and after editing a newspaper for one year in Goshen, N. Y., he settled in Monticello, in the practice of his profession, where he remained until his removal to Kingston in 1852.

He married in December, 1846, Martha, daughter of Jesse Crissey, of Monticello; and at the time of his death left one surviving daughter, Kate, whose husband, La Rue P. Adams, lieutenant-commander United States navy during the late Rebellion, died Jan. 11, 1868; her present husband being P. J. R. Clark, a druggist in Kingston.

Judge Wright first came prominently before the public in 1846, having been elected to the Constitutional Convention from Sullivan County, where he then resided. During the deliberations of that body he attracted attention to himself by the wisdom of his suggestions and by the great ability with which they were presented. Without seeking notoriety he acquired a solid reputation, and on the adjournment of the convention his friends predicted for him a distinguished future. In the autumn of 1846 he was elected to the Assembly from Sullivan County, and his name was presented for Speaker. He possessed in an eminent degree all the requirements for that position, but he was not successful. The prevailing sentiment of the hour in the Whig party was against the advanced views entertained by the judge, and a "Silver Gray" was elected. Had he been successful it is probable that he would have been called to other public positions than those which he has filled so honorably to himself and so satisfactorily to the people. His failure to secure the Speakership was fortunate, for he would not have been happy in the mere political life to which success upon that occasion would have initiated him. With ability for the highest office, his tastes and temperament led him to study and retirement.

In June, 1847,—the first election for judges under the new constitution,—Judge Wright was elected to the Supreme Court bench from the third district, and was twice re-elected to the same position. His associates, elected in 1847, were Ira Harris, Amasa J. Parker, and Malborn Watson. In 1861 he was elected one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, and was chief judge of that court at the time of his death, Jan. 12, 1868, which occurred at "Congress Hall," in Albany, having thus been on the bench of our highest courts for more than twenty years, and enjoying through the entire period the respect and esteem of the profession and the affection and confidence of the people.

Judge Wright was not popularly attractive in his manner. It required more than a casual acquaintanceship to fully appreciate all the amiable phases of his private character. It was only his more intimate friends who knew how genial he was, and how fully he enjoyed the relaxations of social life.

He was decided in his political views, intense in his patriotism, unwavering in his friendship, of unerring common sense, sound judgment, and profound learning. He adorned the high position which he so long occupied, and in his death the profession lost one of its brightest orna-

ments and the State one of her purest and most patriotic citizens.

FREDERICK L. WESTBROOK.

Both his grandfather, Jonathan, and his father, Jonathan, were by occupation farmers, and resided in the towns of Rochester and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y. His mother was Maria, daughter of Joseph Hasbrouck, a lineal descendant from Abraham Hasbrouck, who settled in Esopus in 1675. Frederick L. Westbrook was born in the town of Marbletown, Oct. 17, 1828. He received his early education in the common schools and academies of his native county, and prior to reaching his majority was a teacher in Ulster County and at Stamford, Conn., for three years. In the spring of 1850 he commenced reading law in the office of Hon. Theodorick R. Westbrook, Kingston, and in December, 1851, was admitted at Albany to practice in the courts of this State. Subsequently he formed a law partnership with Hon. T. R. Westbrook (T. R. & F. L. Westbrook), which continued until the election of that gentleman to the judgeship of the Supreme Court bench in 1863, since which time he has had associated with him in practice T. B. Westbrook, a son of his former partner, under the firm-name of F. L. & T. B. Westbrook. Mr. Westbrook has been in practice, with his office in Kingston, for nearly thirty years, giving his attention largely to causes in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals.

For many years he has been retained in nearly all of the important cases upon the Ulster County calendars, has been notably engaged in the practice of criminal law, and is acting counsel for many of the large corporations in the county.

In 1854 he was elected special county judge of Ulster County, serving four years, and in 1868 he was elected district attorney, and served three years. In 1877 he was the Democratic candidate for judge of the county, but was defeated through complications arising out of an important murder case then pending, in which he took an active part as counsel.

Aside from his professional duties, Mr. Westbrook has been closely identified with the school interests of Kingston for many years, took an active and influential part in obtaining from the State Legislature a special law for the Kingston schools, thereby incorporating the academy as a part of the common-school system, and he has been a member of the Kingston Board of Education most of the time since 1858.

Upon the formation of the city government, in 1872, he was elected alderman from the First Ward, and in 1873 he was re-elected without opposition, and held the office for three years.

He married, Feb. 3, 1857, Miss Elsie Anna, daughter of Jacob Burhans, of Kingston. She died June 16, 1874.

His surviving children are Frederick Arthur, J. Amelia, John S., Anna M., and Alfred B.

REUBEN BERNARD,

second child and youngest son of David L. Bernard, born in the town of Plattekill, Feb. 24, 1830, was educated in the common school, and in the New Paltz Academy and Amenia Seminary. In the fall of 1849 he began reading

law with the well-known firm of Forsyth & Hasbrouck, in Kingston. In 1851 he attended the law school at Ballston Spa, and was admitted to the bar upon examination in Albany, in 1852.

The same year he opened an office in the same rooms occupied by Mr. Hasbrouck, one of his former tutors, which rooms he continues to occupy in 1880.

Upon the organization of the Huguenot Bank, at New Paltz, in 1852, he was chosen its attorney, which position he retains. Mr. Bernard was appointed attorney of the Kingston Bank (now Kingston National Bank) in 1858, became a director in 1868, and was elected president in 1877. He was also attorney of the Ulster County Savings-Institution from 1855 to 1870, and has been attorney for the New Paltz Savings-Bank since 1877.

He was a director of the Wallkill Valley Railroad for several years, and president of the Kingston and Rondout Railroad for some four years. He has also acted as the attorney for both of these corporations.

Since his residence in Kingston he has been active in educational and church interests, a promoter of the work of the Sunday-school connected with the Second Reformed Church at home, and was for several years superintendent.

He has been and is a member, and for several years was president, of the Ulster County Sunday-school Association. Since 1861 he has been a member and much of the time officially identified with the Second Reformed Church in Kingston.

As a member of the Republican party he was a candidate for county judge in 1854, but failed of election, although polling more than his party vote.

Mr. Bernard married, June 3, 1856, Jane C., only child of Dr. Garret D. Crispell, of Kingston. They have three children,—Mary L., Amelia, and Sarah C.

SEYMOUR LEWIS STEBBINS

was born Sept. 26, 1825, at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y. His father, Gaius Seymour Stebbins, was a merchant, married Anna Williams in 1822, and died in 1826. His mother was a descendant of the Williams family, of Berkshire, Mass., which, through some generations of dwellers in Massachusetts, trace their ancestry back to Wales. His paternal grandfather, Gaius Stebbins, represented Columbia County in the Assembly in 1807, and in 1808-9. His mother remarried in 1823, and, after residing a few years in the city of New York, removed with her husband, John Westfield, to Hudson, N. Y., where they remained for the rest of their lives.

The subject of our sketch was educated at the Hudson Academy, at the Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, and at the Grand River Institute, Ohio. On three occasions in successive years he prepared to enter the university at Middletown, Conn., but illness prevented, and he was obliged to pursue his farther studies in the languages under a private teacher from time to time, as his poor health would permit.

He married Elizabeth A. McGalpin, Nov. 21, 1846. His children are Mary F., wife of John C. Romeyn, of Kingston, Lucy A., and Grace Elinor.

During the year 1845 and a part of 1846 he studied law

at Jefferson, Ohio, in the office of Wade & Ranney, a leading law-firm of Northern Ohio, composed of Benjamin F. Wade, afterwards United States senator, and Rufus P. Ranney, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His legal studies were afterwards pursued at Hudson, N. Y., in the office of Joseph D. & Claudius L. Monell, the latter of whom was subsequently one of the judges of the Superior Court of the city of New York. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1848, shortly after the code of procedure took effect.

For the first few years after his admission to practice he held in part simultaneously and in part successively the positions of clerk in the offices of Josiah W. Fairfield and of John Gaul, Jr., attorneys, at Hudson, N. Y.; clerk and afterwards justice of the Justices' Court of the city of Hudson (at that time a court of record, composed of three justices, with a clerk and seal); and deputy clerk of Columbia County; and for a large portion of that period furnished a daily column of editorial for the *Hudson Star*.

With Mitchell Sanford he practiced law at Hudson during 1852 and the early part of 1853, when, the latter removing to Kingston, Mr. Stebbins entered the law-office of Benedict & Boardman, New York City, and for a few months acted as their head clerk and examiner of real-estate titles, succeeding John E. Parsons in that position.

From the fall of 1853 to the spring of 1855, at the village of Johnstown, Columbia Co., he was the law-partner of Charles Esselstyn, subsequently surrogate of that county, and during the latter half of that period also practiced law at Rondout, N. Y., dividing his time between the two places. In the fall of 1854 he was the Whig candidate for surrogate of Columbia County, running the highest on the Whig ticket, but failing of an election by a few votes.

In the spring of 1855 he removed to Rondout, having formed a partnership with William Lawton, the present county judge of Ulster County, which still continues. The firm has had a large law-practice for the last twenty-five years, Judge Lawton usually taking the leading part in jury trials, and Mr. Stebbins taking charge of cases at the general term and in the Court of Appeals.

Since removing to Ulster County, Mr. Stebbins has at different times been nominated by the Republicans for member of Assembly, county judge, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and representative in Congress, and for the latter office ran some fifteen hundred votes ahead of his ticket, but the adverse majority was too strong to be overcome.

He has been corporation counsel of the village of Rondout for some thirteen years, and of the city of Kingston for six years. He has been generally successful in securing good results for his clients, especially in the argument of cases at the general term of the Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals. Except in private scientific and philosophical studies, and in occasional literary or political addresses, he has confined his labors to the law.

JOHN E. VAN ETEN,

one of the prominent members of the Ulster County bar, was born April 2, 1830, in that part of the township of Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., which was, in the fall of 1879,



R. Deouard.



John E. C. Allen



WILLIAM LOUNSBERY, son of John and Sarah (Peters) Lounsbery, was born at Stone Ridge, in the town of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1831. His paternal ancestor was of Welsh birth, and settled in Esopus, now Kingston, as early as 1643. A great-uncle, Col. John Lounsbery, was a member of the Assembly in 1806, '11, and '26, a member of the State Senate in 1818, '19, '20, and '21, and a member of the council of appointment in 1820, during the gubernatorial administration of De Witt Clinton. Another great-uncle, Col. Ebenezer Lounsbery, was a member of the Senate in 1836, and for many years president of the Kingston Bank. Both served in the war of 1812, in which they acquired their military rank.

His father, John Lounsbery, was a tanner and merchant for many years at Stone Ridge; was a member of the Assembly in 1853, and was classed as a Hunker in the political divisions of the Democracy of that period. He died in 1863, aged sixty. His children are Margaret, wife of John Winfield; Richard (deceased); Elizabeth, wife of John N. Pink; William; Ruth, wife of John A. Elmendorf; and Sarah, wife of John G. De Witt.

William Lounsbery received his preliminary education at Kingston Academy, and graduated at Rutgers College in 1851, obtaining the third honor of the class. He studied law with the well-known firm of Stephens, Edwards & Mead, of Albany; attended the Law School of the University of the city of Albany, and was admitted to practice in 1853. He immediately thereafter opened a law office in the then village of Kingston, where by his careful preparation of, and faithful attention to the causes at first in-

trusted to him, he soon obtained the confidence of the public, and a handsome share of business. He continues the practice of his profession in 1880. Mr. Lounsbery was associated with Mr. S. S. Hommel from 1857 to 1861 in the proprietorship of the *Ulster Republican*, now the *Kingston Argus*, then, as now, the recognized organ of the Democracy of Ulster County. This was a period of sharp political controversy, and Mr. Lounsbery, in such intervals of leisure as were allowed him by his profession, entered into the contest of that period with spirit and zeal. His editorial articles, like his efforts at the bar, were marked by smoothness and elegance of style, clearness, directness, and force, and added greatly to the effectiveness of that journal as a party organ. He finds time to glean in the fields of general literature, and hence naturally became a member of the Ulster County Historical Society, and took great interest in preparing papers to be read before it. The same literary tastes led him to accept invitations to make addresses before the Kingston literary associations, and the Ulster County Agricultural Society. In early manhood he took an active part in local politics; in 1868 he represented his district in the Assembly, and was chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was elected mayor of the city of Kingston in March, 1878, for the term of two years, and in the fall of 1879, as the Democratic candidate, he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States.

He married Miss Kate, daughter of the late John H. Eaman, for many years a prominent merchant and business man in Kingston. They have an only child,—Kate Du Bois Lounsbery.



S. L. Stebbins



Photo. by Lewis. Kingston

Alvin D. Parker

annexed to the township of Woodstock. He is the second son of John Aaron and Rebecca Van Etten. On his father's side the family belongs to Knickerbocker stock, and came originally from Holland; on his mother's side, from Scotland.

In 1621 the Dutch republic of Holland granted to the Dutch West India Company—a corporation then recently formed—a territory whose boundaries were not accurately defined, but which the latter construed as including the lands between Delaware River on the south and Connecticut River on the north. In 1629 the said company, in order to give an impulse to colonization in their territory, allowed persons who should, within four years, undertake to plant colonies, consisting of certain specified numbers, to select lands sixteen miles in extent, unless they lay on both sides of a river, in which case they might extend eight miles on each bank, and stretch into the country as far as the situation required. Wouter Van Twiller was deputed as an agent to inspect the condition of the country and to purchase the lands of the Indians previous to settlement,—a condition specified by the said company. It was also recommended that a minister and schoolmaster should be provided.

Under these auspices the Knickerbocker ancestor of the Van Etten family was drawn to the New World, and settled at Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., between the years 1630 and 1633, for family tradition assigns to him a large tract of territory in that locality. The same tradition also informs us that three brothers came over,—Aubram (Abram), Patrus (Peter), and Baymon (Benjamin); that Aubram was killed in battle with the Indians, and that Baymon was never married.

A definite family record commences in the year 1717. In an old family Bible it is stated that in that year Patrus Van Etten (pronounced von, the "a" having the sound of "o" in Dutch) was born at Rhinebeck. One of the sons of this Patrus was Aaron. Aaron married Christina, a daughter of Patrus De Witt, of the township of Saugerties, Ulster Co. In consequence of this marriage, Aaron, in exchange for lands at Rhinebeck, acquired a large tract of land in the township of Saugerties, at a place then called Plattekill (Flat Creek), now called Fish Creek.

Aaron had three sons,—John, Jacobus, and Elias,—among whom he at his death divided his farm at Plattekill.

John was born May 31, 1759. He was in Gates' army, and fought at the battles of Saratoga, or Bemis Heights, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and his army. The gun with which he fought measured nine feet in length. It was a flint lock, and was called a "Tower Hill." It was long celebrated as one of the best of "Tower Hills." On one occasion a large party undertook to fire across a certain lake, and this "Tower Hill" was the only one which could carry a ball across the lake.

After the war John married Maria (Polly), a daughter of John Van Valkenburgh. They had three sons,—Jonas, Levi, and John Aaron; the latter, the Benjamin of their flock, was born May 19, 1801. Jonas served in the war of 1812.

A remarkable fact in regard to physical development should be recorded,—Aaron and his three sons, John and

his three sons could all wear each other's clothes, hat, and boots. Each stood six feet in his stockings, and weighed two hundred pounds.

On the 19th of October, 1826, John Aaron married Rebecca, a daughter of Peter Vredenburg. Rebecca was born May 20, 1808, and on her mother's side was of Scotch extraction. Five sons and two daughters were the issue of this marriage.

John E. Van Etten, whose portrait is placed in connection with this sketch, was the second son of said marriage. He is now in the prime of life, resides in the city of Kingston, and is one of the prominent members of the Ulster County bar.

His education (except a year subsequently devoted to Latin and Greek) was completed in 1850, at Albany, under the distinguished author and professor of mathematics, George R. Perkins. Mr. Van Etten subsequently commenced the study of law in the office of Erastus Cooke, in the city of Kingston, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar of the State. Eleven years afterwards he was admitted to the bar of the United States.

In 1858, Mr. Van Etten married Adelaide, a daughter of Edward Green, a relative of Maj.-Gen. Green, of Revolutionary fame.

The issue of this marriage are one daughter, Jessie, and two sons, John and Laurie.

Mr. Van Etten is devoted to his profession. Having a large and lucrative practice, he has had no time or inclination to engage in any business enterprises outside of his profession; nor has it been necessary for him to do so. The strifes for office have always been distasteful to him, and therefore he has uniformly declined political preferment.

During the civil war he supported the Union cause; voted for Abraham Lincoln twice, and voluntarily sent a substitute to the army. Since the close of the war he has acted with the Democratic party, because of the centralizing and wealth-monopolizing tendencies of the Republican party.

Mr. Van Etten was a warm friend of the late Hon. William H. Seward, and Mr. Seward, while Secretary of State under Lincoln, reciprocated this friendship by presenting Mr. Van Etten with an Arabian stallion of pure blood, imported direct from Arabia.

In 1872, Mr. Van Etten went to Europe on professional business, and after his professional engagements were ended traveled extensively, visiting many of the capitals, cities, and places of note in those countries.

He is a man of culture, and of extensive reading and information. As a lawyer he ranks high, and has been successfully employed in many difficult and intricate causes.

ALTON B. PARKER.

His grandfather, John Parker, left Worcester, Mass., purchased, and settled on a farm in the town of Cortlandville, Cortland Co., N. Y., about the year 1815, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Of his five sons and one daughter, John Brooks Parker was father of the subject of this notice, and shortly after his marriage purchased the homestead on which he resides in 1880.

Alton B. received his early education in the Cortland

Academy, and in the State Normal and Training School at Cortland, N. Y., and at the age of sixteen commenced teaching for the purpose of defraying a part of his expenses at school. In the winter of 1870-71 he had charge of the school at Accord in this county, and at the close of his term he began reading law with the well-known law firm of Hardenbergh & Schoonmaker, in Kingston. In September, 1871, he entered the Albany Law School, from which institution, in company with Messrs. W. S. Kenyon, Jr., and T. Beekman Westbrook, he was graduated in May, 1872, and was admitted to the bar on the 9th day of the same month.

On the 1st of June following he began work as a clerk in the office of Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker, where he remained until January, 1873, when he formed a law partnership with W. S. Kenyon, Jr., which continued for six years and was dissolved.

Mr. Parker took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1872, and in the fall of that year made his maiden efforts on the stump in the discussion of the great political questions of that exciting campaign. In the closely-contested presidential campaign of 1876 he made some thirty speeches in Ulster County in support of the Democratic platform.

In 1873 he was elected clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and re-elected for the years 1874-75. In 1877, Mr. Parker was elected surrogate of Ulster County for six years, and in 1880 is performing the duties of that office and continuing his law practice in Kingston. He married, Oct. 16, 1873, Miss Mary L., daughter of M. I. Schoonmaker, of the town of Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y.

JUDGE GABRIEL WILLIAM LUDLUM

was of English parentage both on his father and mother's side. His father, Gabriel Ludlum, was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Long Island, and when a young man entered business as a merchant in Sussex Co., N. J. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Lawrence by his first marriage, with Miss Bond, of Philadelphia. He died in 1801.

Gabriel William Ludlum was born at Wantage, N. J., April, 1801. He was graduated at Union College in 1818, and entered the legal profession. In 1823 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Hon. Abraham Hasbrouck, of Kingston Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y. In 1824 he settled in Goshen, N. Y., and in 1826 removed to Fallsburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., gave up the practice of his profession, and turned his attention to business. While a resident there he laid the foundation for the largest tannery ever built in that county, and was also engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He gave the name "Woodbourne" to the place bearing that name now in Sullivan County, and for several years resided there. He was appointed by Governor Marey, in 1828, judge of Sullivan County, and held the office for several years.

In 1838 he came to Kingston and opened a law-office with Judge Forsyth; but in 1841 removed to Napauoch, where he again engaged in business. In 1851 he removed to Kingston, built a large flouring-mill at Rondout, and engaged in other business. He erected the residence now (1880) occupied by his surviving wife, commanding a rare

view of Rondout, the surrounding country, and the Hudson.

Judge Ludlum was an earnest temperance advocate and a firm friend of the Bible cause. He was connected with local societies devoted to worthy objects, and often delivered public addresses in advocacy of their claims. He took an active interest in church matters, and, after removing to Napauoch, often represented the Reformed Church in the ecclesiastical courts. He took an active and influential part in the projected Erie Railroad, and it was not due to any lack of zeal on his part, or want of influence, that that great highway of travel failed to be laid through the midst of Sullivan County. He spent the latter days of his life in travel, and died in California, by a fall from his horse, June 20, 1872.

His children are Abraham H., Mary Catharine, James, Helen, Gabriel, Anna Seeley, Julia Frances, William Cockburn, Catharine, Mary Lawrence, and Elizabeth Bevier.

A. D. LENT

was born May 13, 1850, at Pleasant Plains, in the town of Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; son of Abram S. and Mary



N. Lent. His father was a merchant and farmer. Though brought up and taught to work upon his father's farm, young Lent early formed a purpose to enter the legal profession. His elementary education was received in the district school of his native town, supplemented by a number of years' attendance at the seminary at Pleasant Plains. From the time he was seventeen years of age, for the purpose of acquiring the means to prosecute his studies, he alternated his attendance at the seminary by teaching school. In due time he entered the Union University of New York, from which he graduated as Bachelor of Laws, May 13, 1874. In November of the same year he began the practice of law at Highland, township of Lloyd, Ulster

Co., N. Y., receiving at the outset a very fair clientage which has gradually extended throughout Southern Ulster, at Poughkeepsie, and other cities along the Hudson.

Mr. Lent has never held any political office, having refused every offer of the same, or to allow his name to be used as a candidate; he has repeatedly served as delegate to county and State conventions, but nothing more.

He is a member and steward of the Highland Methodist Episcopal Church; also its Sabbath-school superintendent. He married a daughter of Richard D. Perkins, a descendant of one of the old families of Southern Ulster, at the present time a resident of Highland.

There he spent the remainder of his life, and the property passed to his son Cornelius, who still owns the place and resides upon it. In thus settling upon the farm and giving close attention to business his professional education became useful to the community around him in many ways. He was often the legal adviser of his neighbors, and was chosen to many positions of trust and responsibility. About 1820 he was appointed county judge, and discharged the duties of that position with fidelity and success for several years, being respected for the soundness of his legal decisions and the impartiality of his administration of justice. He was often chosen supervisor of the town and justice of the peace,



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Abram G. Hardenbergh

ABRAM G. HARDENBERGH,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Marbletown, Jan. 14, 1788. He was the son of Gradus Hardenbergh, and the latter was the son of Leonard, who was the son of Johannes Hardenbergh, the patentee of the immense Hardenbergh tract lying in this and adjoining counties. He received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native town, and afterwards completed a classical course at the academy in Kingston. He then received an appointment as teacher of languages in that institution, and filled that position for several years.

Subsequently he studied law in the office of Hon. John Sudan, of Kingston, and upon completing the usual course of reading he was admitted to the bar. He remained, however, only a brief period in the active practice of his profession, circumstances inducing him to return to Marbletown and take charge of his father's farm and grist-mill.

holding this last-named position for many years, and down to the time of his death.

He took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he lived, and was especially active in the improvement and elevation of the common schools. He was often a commissioner and an inspector under the system of town supervision.

He was appointed county superintendent of common schools by the Board of Supervisors, and held the office for two terms, giving much valuable labor to the educational interests of the entire county. It is said that he was almost continuously the incumbent of some office connected with the schools through all his life after he became a voter.

His legal services were peculiarly valuable in the drawing of deeds, wills, contracts, and other important papers. They were always executed with great care and accuracy. He married, in 1817, Mary Cole, and their children were four:

Elizabeth, widow of Dr. L. H. Wickes, now living in Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y.; Cornelius, residing upon the old homestead; Jane C., widow of Matthew Hasbrouck, of Poughkeepsie; and Christina, wife of Samuel G. Dinwiddie, of Kingston.

Judge Hardenbergh died April 14, 1853.

JOHN GOODWIN GRAY

was born at Greenfield, in the town of Wawarsing, Feb. 4, 1829. He is the youngest of the eight children of Thaddeus and Elizabeth Gray. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. His grandfather, Benoni Gray, was a soldier in the French and Indian war of 1755, and was also first lieutenant in the colonial army, and served as such during the whole period of the Revolution. John G. Gray's mother was a daughter of Oliver Besley, the first settler of Greenfield, whose ancestors were French Huguenots, and fled from religious persecution in their fatherland to Holland, and thence to New York, during the seventeenth century. Mr. Gray's youth was spent on his father's farm in Greenfield, and his early opportunities for education were such as the common schools of that place afforded; and in former times these schools were common enough. But when the State Normal School at Albany began to send out teachers the schools were greatly improved. Mr. Gray was fortunate enough to have the aid of some of these teachers during the latter part of his attendance at the district schools. He eagerly availed himself of the opportunities offered, and thus gained a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of an education, becoming quite proficient in English grammar, arithmetic, and algebra. About the same time he formed the acquaintance of Rev. Isaac G. Duryee, of Woodbourne, who, perceiving young Gray's inclination, took a great interest in him, and gave such advice and aid as were best suited to his circumstances. Without means or home encouragement, Mr. Gray resolved to take a college course. Mr. Duryee advised it, and was his first instructor in the languages. He persuaded his pupil to enter Union College,—his own *alma mater*,—and in September, 1849, he entered the Freshman class of that institution. As he had spent less than a year preparing in the classics, he had to work very hard during his first year in college in order to carry on the regular course and make up his back preparatory studies. But by great effort he succeeded, and after the first year stood at the maximum in all his studies, and, besides the regular course, pursued civil engineering, under Prof. Gillespie, as an extra. To illustrate his pluck and perseverance, it may be interesting to state some facts, which Mr. Gray has always been diffident in relating, about the privations and hardships he endured in order to complete his college course. He commenced without any means except such as he obtained by manual labor while in college and during vacation. In college he secured the office of bell-ringer, at the salary of about one dollar per week. As soon as the term closed he immediately sought employment at any kind of labor that would pay the best wages, and worked till the commencement of the next term, when he was promptly at his place in his class, and remained there, conscientiously performing all the duties re-

quired of him. The records of that institution will show that, term after term, he was not absent once from recitation, from chapel, or from church; that he never entered his class unprepared, or shirked a duty assigned him. In order to live and purchase his clothing and books (his tuition-fee was remitted) on the pittance earned by him, he had to practice the most rigid economy, generally boarding himself, and seldom expending as much as one dollar per week for food, more frequently but half that sum.

After completing the entire four years' course he was rewarded, however, in the consciousness of having done his



John G. Gray.

best, in having the confidence and esteem of the faculty, in being able to see that he had made some attainments, and in having the assurance that others, better capable of judging than himself, also recognized his attainments in their electing him a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Immediately after graduating, in 1853, Mr. Gray went to the State of Mississippi, where he engaged in teaching for a number of years. But, in connection with teaching, he commenced the study of law under the instruction of Prof. Hayward Foote, a cousin of Governor Henry S. Foote, of that State, and in March, 1855, was admitted to practice in all the courts of law and equity of Mississippi, but continued teaching for some time longer. He was professor of mathematics in the Southern Female College, near Cayuga, Miss., and resigned that position to commence the practice of law at Port Gibson, in 1858. He was getting a good start in the practice of law, when the secession troubles came on. He was heartily opposed to that movement, and did all in his power to counteract it. He wrote articles for a number of papers in that State, trying to show the folly of such an undertaking. He had married Miss

Lizzie Hutchins, a native of Mississippi, who had numerous and influential family connections; otherwise his course would not have been prudent or safe. As the movement advanced, opposition became vain and dangerous, and, as he was determined not to take part against the Union, he abandoned the practice of law and resumed the business of teaching. By this means he was shielded from conscription, and thus gained immunity from military service in the Confederacy. During the siege of Vicksburg he lived about fifteen miles distant in the interior, and after the fall of that place was exposed to raids from foraging parties on both sides. His situation thus becoming dangerous as well as annoying, he resolved to leave Mississippi, and in the fall of 1863 went to St. Louis, Mo. He taught school in that place until the following spring, and then, owing to bad health and the unsettled condition of the country, returned to his native town.

In May, 1865, he was admitted to practice law in all the courts of New York.

In 1869 he determined to try his fortune in Florida, and moved to that State, expecting to engage in the business of raising oranges and other tropical fruits; but, again his health failing, he was obliged to return to New York, after spending one year in Florida. Since his return, in 1871, he has resided in his native town and pursued the practice of law.

Mr. Gray has a retiring disposition, and derives his pleasure chiefly from his own resources, and not from mingling in society farther than his business demands. He has a library of well-selected works, from which he derives exquisite pleasure. He is in the habit of reading a portion of Latin and Greek daily, and is in that respect a scholar of the old stamp. He thoroughly despises the crooked ways of politicians, and will not identify himself with either political party as a worker, although he believes in the old time-honored doctrines of the Democratic party. He has filled the office of justice of the peace and supervisor of his town, and other offices of trust, but never obtained them by his own seeking, and is not an aspirant for any office whatever. He is a sincere believer in the principles of the Christian religion, but is not, and cannot be, a sectary, believing that all men should form their own religious creeds from an honest and diligent examination of all the evidence attainable; that any other creed is borrowed and not one's own, is unmanly and not worthy the name of Christian.

Mr. Gray is strictly temperate in his habits, using neither intoxicating liquors, tobacco, tea, or coffee. He has written quite extensively for newspapers and other periodicals, is engaged in writing a history of his native town, and has other works in contemplation.

The present members of the Ulster County bar, as taken from the court calendar, are:

Marins Schoonmaker, Kingston.
Howard Chipp, Kingston.
William S. Kenyon, Kingston.
Reuben Bernard, Kingston.
Augustus Schoonmaker, Kingston.
Frederick L. Westbrook, Kingston.
Peter Cantine, Saugerties.
James M. Cooper, Kingston.
William Loansbery, Kingston.

John Lyon, Ellenville.
William Lawton, Rondout.
Seymour L. Stebbins, Rondout.
Robert F. Macaulay, Kingston.
Alton B. Parker, Kingston.
George H. Sharpe, Kingston.
C. R. N. Chauplin, Rondout.
Jacob Westbrook, Kingston.
Derick W. Sparling, Kingston.
John Van Vechten Kenyon, Rosendale.
John T. Dewitt, Ellenville.
Benjamin Turner, Jr., Shokan.
George C. Woolsey, Rondout.
Solomou G. Young, Highland.
Herman Winans, Saugerties.
John E. Van Etten, Kingston.
Charles A. Fowler, Kingston.
Archibald N. Childs, Kingston.
T. Beckman Westbrook, Kingston.
Alfonso T. Clearwater, Kingston.
George G. Keeler, Ellenville.
James B. Keeler, Ellenville.
Charles M. Preston, Rondout.
Howard Chipp, Jr., Rondout.
I. Newton Fiero, Kingston.
John J. Linson, Kingston.
John N. Vanderlyn, New Paltz.
Edmund S. Wood, Rondout.
Marius Turek, Rondout.
George R. Adams, Rondout.
Oliver P. Carpenter, Kingston.
Daniel E. Keyser, Kingston.
W. H. Hasbrouck, Ellenville.
John Hardenbergh, Kingston.
James McPherson, Kingston.
Benjamin M. Coon, Saugerties.
Joseph Smith, Saugerties.
Henry Griffith, Shandaken.
John G. Childs, Napanoch.
Charles Davis, Saugerties.
William T. Holt, Kingston.
Ashley Cooper, Kingston.
Walter S. Fredenburgh, Kingston.
Theodore D. B. Frear, Kingston.
Samuel T. Hull, Kingston.
Melford Verucay, Kingston.
John A. Muldoon, Kingston.
W. S. Kenyon, Jr., Kingston.
McDonald Van Vazoren, Kingston.
John P. Cullen, Rondout.
Stephen S. Hubert, Kingston.
Dewitt Poore, Rondout.
John G. Gray, Napanoch.
John Rusk, Marlborough.
Cornelius Van Wageningen, Ellenville.
John W. Searing, Saugerties.
E. D. Brandow, Rondout.
Lode Hornbeck, Rondout.
James T. Otwell, Rondout.
John W. Weber, Rondout.
C. Meech Woolsey, Milton.
Frank Brodhead, Ellenville.
S. G. Carpenter, Kingston.
John F. Cloonan, Kingston.
Louis B. Van Gasbeck, Kingston.
Raswell Lockwood, Kingston.
Joseph A. Fetter, Kingston.
George Van Etten, Kingston.
D. M. Dickerson, Modena.
Frank K. Hasbrouck, Shawangunk.
Lewis Hasbrouck, Tuthill.
A. D. Lent, Highland.
Hector S. Sars, Gardiner.
Henry E. McKenzie, Port Ewen.
Stephen D. Soule, Shandaken.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

I.—ULSTER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

IN pursuance of the general act for the incorporation of medical societies, passed April 4, 1806, thirteen physicians and surgeons—to wit, James Oliver, Luke Kiersted, Benjamin R. Bevier,* James Houghtaling, Peter Vanderlyn, Andrew Snyder, James I. Hasbrouck, John Beckman, Conrad Newkirk, Abraham Fiero, Jr., Ezekiel Webb, Geo. W. Bancker, and Abraham T. E. Dewitt—convened at the house of Cornelius C. Elmendorph, in the village of Kingston, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1806, and made choice of the following officers, viz.: James Oliver, President; Luke Kiersted, Vice-President; Benjamin R. Bevier, Secretary; James Houghtaling, Treasurer. Three censors were chosen, viz.: Abraham T. E. Dewitt, Benjamin R. Bevier, and Peter Vanderlyn. James G. Graham was elected the representative to the State Medical Society. James Oliver, Luke Kiersted, and Benjamin R. Bevier were appointed a committee to report a suitable code or form of rules and regulations for the conduct of the society. The next meeting was appointed for Sept. 2, 1806, when Jacob Delemater, James Brodhead, William Connelly, Isaac Vosburgh, Cornelius D. B. Hasbrouck, Alexander Hardenbergh, and Jacob Heermance were admitted as members.

The following letter, received at this meeting, shows that the new medical society was appealed to for help in a dangerous state of public health:

"KINGSTON, Sept. 2, 1806.

"GENTLEMEN,—The village of Kingston is at present afflicted very generally with a bilious fever. Many persons have an opinion that the cause exists in the stagnant waters of Mr. Benjamin Bogardus' mill pond; others entertain a different opinion, but do not attempt to assign any cause for it. The ideas of so large and respectable a body of physicians as are now assembled in the village would be entitled to great weight; and we do therefore take the liberty of earnestly entreating you to communicate to us your opinion upon this very serious and important subject.

"With much respect, gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"In behalf of the directors of the village,

"JOSEPH CHIFF, President.

"TO THE GENTLEMEN COMPOSING THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ULSTER."

A committee of correspondence was at this time appointed, consisting of Drs. Jacob Delemater, James Houghtaling, and Benjamin R. Bevier. In reply to the foregoing letter the following answer was returned:

"TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE VILLAGE OF KINGSTON:

"GENTLEMEN,—The Medical Society of the County of Ulster have, agreeable to your request, deliberately taken into consideration the communication which you were pleased to present to us this day, as far as time and opportunity would permit. They are of opinion that the various exhalations arising from the mill-pond and adjacent sources of filth annexed to your village in a great measure contribute to the prevalence of that species of fever which at present is so severely experienced therein. Time will not permit at present for us to give you that general satisfaction on the subject which its importance demands, and which you are perhaps inclined to desire.

"By order of the Society," etc.

This correspondence exhibits something of the stately courtesy characteristic of the gentlemen of the olden time.

* B. R. Bevier, latest survivor of the charter members, died June 17, 1866, aged eighty-three years.

It was voted that the next meeting be held on the first Tuesday of December, precisely at nine o'clock in the morning, at the house of Sarah Tack, in Marbletown. At that meeting Doctors Samuel H. Phillips, Jacob Wertz, John Bogardus, and Thomas Van Gaasbeck, Jr., were admitted as members. Dr. Ezekiel Webb, who had united at the first meeting, not having a regular diploma, was declared not to be a lawful member, but, he having received in the mean time a diploma from under the hand and seal of the president of this society, he was now regularly admitted as a member. The following resolution was also adopted:

"Whereas, The law authorizing the incorporation of this Society has for its object the regular improvement and promotion of the healing art, as well as the security of man against the direful manifestations and practices of quackery and empiricism, and whereas this society has the strongest reasons to believe that many persons are now practicing physic and surgery within this county without having legal authority so to do, thereupon

"Resolved, That a committee of inquiry, consisting of Doctors J. Brodhead, A. Hardenbergh, E. Webb, and J. Houghtaling, be, and they are hereby appointed, who shall, as far as may be possible, diligently inquire and ascertain what number of persons are now practicing physic and surgery within this county; and who shall also, as far as may be possible, diligently enquire and ascertain, if any, who and what number of persons are now practicing without having proper authority so to do, and report the same to the society at the next meeting."

They also provided a seal, as follows:

"Resolved, That the seal which is now suspended by the chain of the president's watch be the proper seal of this society until another shall be procured and admitted of."

They further tendered the following offer:

"Resolved, That any and all persons afflicted with lingering, obstinate, or other diseases, who may be desirous of medical aid, shall, by applying on the day of the next annual meeting of this society, receive the opinions and advice thereof gratis."

Sept. 1, 1807, the following officers were chosen: James Oliver, President; Luke Kiersted, Vice-President; Benjamin R. Bevier, Secretary; James Houghtaling, Treasurer; Abraham T. E. Dewitt, Benj. R. Bevier, Peter Vanderlyn, Samuel H. Phillips, John Bogardus, Censors; Jacob Delemater, Benj. R. Bevier, Samuel H. Phillips, Ezekiel Webb, James Houghtaling, Committee of Correspondence.

The new members admitted were Doctors William Jansen, John Rockefeller, and Roswell Bradley. The committee of inquiry had evidently found a task of some magnitude, as they were excused from reporting until the next meeting. The society selected "Fever" to be a subject of debate at the next meeting, Dr. Samuel H. Phillips to open the discussion.

At the meeting of Dec. 1, 1807, the committee of inquiry were still further excused. The members of this society were directed not to consult or advise with any physicians within the county who were not members of this society. It was voted that the next meeting be held at the house of Roeloff Hasbrouck, in New Paltz.

At a meeting May 6, 1808, through information secured from two of the committee of inquiry, supplemented by reports of members present, the following catalogue of the physicians of Ulster County was prepared. It is valuable as giving not simply the members of the medical society, but all the practicing physicians of the county, nearly three-quarters of a century ago:

Conrad Newkirk, Abram Fiero, Jr., Ezekiel Webb, Luke Kiersted, James Houghtaling, Samuel H. Phillips, John Beekman, Isaac Vosburgh, Peter Vanderlyn, Roswell Bradley, Samuel S. Masters, Cornelius D. B. Hasbrouck, William Clark, Richard Ten Eyck, Benjamin R. Bevier, Andrew Snyder, William Connelly, Thomas Quinlan, James Oliver, James I. Hasbrouck, Isaac I. Hasbrouck, Lewis Hasbrouck, — Williams, Jacob Delemater, Mathew De Witt, Abraham T. E. Dewitt, Alexander Hardenbergh, William W. Wood, Jacob Heernance, William Doll, Benjamin Hardenbergh, Blake Whorles, Samuel Dimmick, James G. Graham, William Jansen, Green Miller, Thomas Van Gaasbeek, Jr., James Brodhead, Adna Heston, Jonathan Bailey, Benjamin Ely, William Gedney, Jacob Werts, Mauritius Werts, John Bogardus, Barnabas Benton, — Plough.

The society also resolved to procure from the county clerk a correct estimate of the number of certificates or licenses granted to physicians or surgeons which have been filed in his office. It appears that the society determined to establish at once a standard of professional regularity, and desired to bring into connection with themselves all licensed, reputable physicians. In this they did not *fully* succeed, as quite a number of physicians of good standing and fair practice and adhering to allopathic formulas have done successful work in the profession, though not connecting themselves with the county society. This is true of the present time, and probably true of the past.

We have thus shown the organization of the Ulster County Medical Society, and something of its earlier history. The details of its regular work as recorded for many years are of much interest, showing a determination to elevate the standard of professional excellence, advance the healing art, and develop new ideas in the treatment of disease by discussion upon fixed topics, by reports of difficult cases, and by comparison of views. To enter upon this field at length is beyond the province of this volume.

The following catalogue of members may not be complete, as it is evident physicians were sometimes admitted without a notice of the fact in the minutes. There is no record at all for occasional earlier years, and, besides, the interruption of twenty years at one time in the history forms a chasm not easily filled. The list, however, embodies in concise form much valuable information:

Charter Members. April 4, 1806: James Oliver, Luke Kiersted, Benjamin R. Bevier, James Houghtaling, Peter Vanderlyn, Andrew Snyder, James J. Hasbrouck, John Beekman, Conrad Newkirk, Abraham Fiero, Jr., Ezekiel Webb, George W. Rancker, Abraham T. E. Dewitt.

Admitted Sept. 2, 1806: Jacob Delemater, James Brodhead, William Connelly, Isaac Vosburgh, Cornelius D. B. Hasbrouck, Alexander Hardenbergh, Jacob Heernance.

First Tuesday in December, 1806: Samuel H. Phillips, Jacob Wertz, John Bogardus, Thomas Van Gaasbeek, Jr.

Sept. 1, 1807: William Jansen, John Rockefeller, Roswell Bradley.

Sept. 6, 1808: John Nottingham.

Sept. 5, 1809: Mauritius Wertz.

September, 1810: Henry I. Hoornbeck, John T. Jansen, Jr., Charles Winfield.

Sept. 7, 1813: L. Gilbert Hall.

Sept. 6, 1814: John Hunt, Plattekill.

Sept. 3, 1816: David M. Wharry.

Sept. 2, 1817: Joshua Garretson.

Sept. 1, 1818: Stephen Hasbrouck, Frederick W. Rowe, Marlbtown, Peter Sharpe, David Hasbrouck, Louis Bevier.

Jan. 19, 1819: John Young.

Sept. 17, 1819: Christopher C. Kiersted, John T. Young.

Sept. 5, 1820: William W. Coffin, Matthew Dewitt, William Gedney.†

Sept. 4, 1821: James Mairs, Jr., Daniel N. Deyoe.

Jan. 29, 1822: Samuel Carman, Richard Elting.

Sept. 13, 1822: Jacob Hasbrouck.

Jan. 28, 1823: Thomas M. Holt.

Sept. 7, 1824: Garret D. B. Crispell, James McMellen.

June 6, 1826: Marinus V. Wheeler; Edward Arnold.

June 5, 1827: Joseph Vanderlyn, Meeker Gorham, Hervey Smith, Charles Drake.

June 1, 1830: Alexander H. Smith, Dewitt Hasbrouck, Newman Abbey, Barnet McClellan.

June 7, 1831: W. C. Dewitt, E. Dewitt, S. Fiero, of Olive, E. Dumond.

June 5, 1832: William B. Davis.

July 16, 1834: Thomas J. Nelson.

June 1, 1835: Marcus Dougherty.

June 6, 1837: Samuel M. Olden.

The society had only a nominal existence from 1837 to 1858, or if the meetings were continued the records were not preserved. Dr. Peter Crispell was the last president in 1837, and the first in 1858. It may be inferred that the franchise of the society was kept in legal existence by occasional meetings, or that it survived in the person of Dr. Crispell. Continuing the list from 1858, we have:

June 1, 1858: Peter Crispell, Jr., Barnet McClelland, Thomas J. Nelson, James O. Van Hoesenbergh, Levi Lounsbery, Abram Crispell, Wm. B. Davis, Edmund Brink, Philip Hoornbeck.

Reported admitted by the president: Edgar Eltinge, John Wales.

Admitted by vote the same day: Charles D. Dewitt, Jacob Vreeland, J. Hasbrouck, E. M. Seer.

Jan. 25, 1859: Daniel D. T. Hoornbeck, Benjamin R. Bevier, Jr., Gordon C. McClelland.

Dec. 6, 1859: Dr. Hulne.

Jan. 10, 1860: Abram C. Hull, John R. Fraher.

Jan. 5, 1860: Dr. John C. Bogardus.‡

Dec. 4, 1860: Peter E. Mahlen, J. C. Dart, Shokan.

June 4, 1861: Wm. C. Lyman.

June 7, 1864: Erastus D. Chipman, Fort Van Kenren.

Dec. 6, 1864: Edward McKenzie.

March 11, 1865: Stephen L. Heath, Woodstock.

June 6, 1865: John Vedder, Philip Du Bois Hoornbeck, Charles W. Deyoe.

April 3, 1866: Dr. George C. Smith, Kingston; Dr. Herman Craft, Stone Ridge.

Sept. 4, 1866: Dr. Theodore Mills-paugh, Shawangunk.

June 4, 1867: Dr. Philip C. Neher, Accord; Dr. Wm. H. Gedney, Marlborough; Dr. George Chambers, Marlbtown; Solomon E. Hasbrouck, Marlborough.

Sept. 10, 1867: Dr. Harrison E. Winter, Shandaken.

Dec. 10, 1867: Dr. Jacob D. Vurtz.

June 2, 1868: Dr. A. P. Heston, Marlborough.

Sept. 8, 1868: Dr. Knapp, Marlborough; Dr. Miller, Higbland.

Sept. 4, 1869: Dr. Jacob S. Freer.

June 7, 1870: Dr. C. G. Willard.

Dec. 6, 1870: Dr. J. J. Ward.

Jan. 19, 1871: Dr. James M. Griffin.

June 6, 1871: Dr. Kennedy, Rondout.

June 6, 1871: Dr. Montgomery, Woodstock.

Dec. 5, 1871: Dr. Isaac Melzger.

April 3, 1872: Dr. Henry Van Hoesenbergh, Higbland; Dr. Wm. C. Wile, Higbland.

May 7, 1872: Dr. D. B. Ostrander, Olive Bridge.

Dec. 10, 1872: Mrs. E. M. Vedder, Rondout.

May 13, 1873: Dr. F. S. Putroy, Dr. E. H. Loughran, Dr. J. C. Bogardus.

Sept. 19, 1873: Dr. Harry J. Travis.

Oct. 14, 1873: Dr. Travis Woodstock.

† Dr. Green Miller is mentioned in proceedings about this date, but the time of his admission does not appear.

‡ Simon Schoonmaker's name appears in the proceedings at this time, but not the date of admission.

* Dr. Peter Crispell, Jr., is mentioned about this date, but his admission does not appear.

Jan. 17, 1874: Dr. Robert Newman, Dr. Phinney Finch.
 April 13, 1875: Dr. Robert Walsh, West Hurley; Dr. F. D. Clum, Saugerities.
 June 1, 1875: Dr. George H. Lathrop, Kerhonkson; Dr. Charles T. Montgomery, Glaseo.
 Oct. 12, 1875: Dr. H. M. Kirk.
 June 6, 1876: Dr. Lyman B. Smith, Woodstock.
 July 10, 1877: Dr. George S. La Moree.
 June 4, 1878: Dr. Albert Hend Palmer, Marlborough.

In the following list of presidents and secretaries in a few instances the officers for a particular year have been inferred, though the records were silent. It is believed to be complete, except for the period 1837 to 1858:

PRESIDENTS.

1806-9, Dr. James Oliver; 1810, Abram T. E. Dewitt;* 1811, Dr. Barnabas Benton; 1812, no record; 1813-18, Dr. Barnabas Benton; 1819-22, Dr. Benjamin R. Bevier; 1823, Dr. John Bogardus; 1824-25,† Dr. Benjamin R. Bevier; 1826-27, Dr. Peter Crispell, Jr.; no records from 18-7 to 18-8; 1852-54, Dr. Peter Crispell, Jr.; 1855-56, Thomas S. Dawes; 1857, Dr. Abraham C. Hull; 1858, Dr. John Vedder; 1859, Dr. Levi Lounsbery; 1870, Dr. J. O. Van Hovenbergh; 1871, Dr. W. H. Gedney; 1872, Dr. Archibald T. Douglass; 1873, Dr. Robert Loughran; 1874, Dr. James S. Knapp; 1875, Dr. Josiah Hasbrouck; 1876, Dr. William B. Davis; 1877, Dr. Edward McKenzie; 1878, Dr. Simon Schoonmaker; 1879, Dr. C. C. Covel.

SECRETARIES.

1806-8, Dr. Benjamin R. Bevier; 18-9, Dr. James J. Hasbrouck; 1810, Dr. John Nottingham; 1811, Dr. Alexander Hardenbergh; 1812, no record; 1813-15, Dr. Alexander Hardenbergh; 1816-18, Dr. John Bogardus; 1819-25,† Dr. Peter Crispell, Jr.; 1826, Dr. Edward Arnold; 1827-33, Dr. Daniel N. Deyo; 1834-35, Dr. Barnett McClelland; no records from 1837 to 1858; 1858-59, Dr. Edgar Elting; 1860-63, Dr. James O. Van Hovenbergh; 1864, Dr. Edgar Elting; 1865-67, Dr. Archibald T. Douglass; 1868-70, Dr. Charles W. Deyo; 1871, Dr. Joseph D. Keyser; 1872, Dr. N. Ingram; 1873, Dr. C. F. Willard; 1874-75, Dr. Archibald T. Douglass; 1876, Elbert H. Loughran; 1877-78, Dr. Archibald T. Douglass; 1879, Dr. Robert Loughran.

The following is a catalogue of the present acting members of the society (May, 1880):

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Drs. G. A. Hawley, Guatemala, Central America; George I. Shady, Robert Newman, New York.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Kingston.—Drs. R. Loughran, C. C. Covel, S. L. Heath, E. H. Loughran.
Rondout.—Drs. E. K. Perkins, A. Crispell, A. Huhne, A. T. Douglass.
Wilbur.—Dr. S. N. Shaffer.
Saugerties.—Drs. T. S. Dawes, E. D. Chipman.
Smith's Landing, Green Co.—Dr. Rufus Crawford.
Glaseo.—Dr. Charles T. Montgomery.
Woodstock.—Dr. L. B. Smith.
West Hurley.—Dr. J. M. Griffin.
Stone Ridge.—Dr. H. Craft.
Oliver.—Dr. A. C. Hull.
Winarsburg.—Dr. Philip Du Bois Hoornbeck.
Ellenville.—Drs. W. F. Scoresby, A. Otis, P. Finch.
Napanoch.—Dr. B. R. Bevier.
Kerhonkson.—Dr. S. E. D. Hoornbeck.
Rondout.—Dr. S. Schoonmaker, Dr. C. H. Hasbrouck.
Esopus.—Dr. M. Wheeler.

Ulster Park.—Dr. John A. Decker.

Port Ewen.—Drs. J. Hasbrouck, E. McKenzie.

New Paltz.—Dr. C. W. Deyo.

Highland.—Drs. I. C. Dart, George S. La Moree.

Marlborough.—Drs. J. N. Miller, A. H. Palmer.

Milton.—Dr. W. H. Gedney.

The present officers (May, 1880) are Dr. C. C. Covel, President; Dr. G. C. Smith, Vice-President; Dr. R. Loughran, Recording Secretary; Dr. L. B. Smith, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. J. Hasbrouck, Treasurer; Drs. A. Crispell, T. S. Dawes, E. McKenzie, P. Finch, S. Schoonmaker, Censors.

PETER CRISPELL, JR., M.D.,

was born in August, 1794, in the town of Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y. His great-grandfather, Anthony Crispell, was a Huguenot from Artois, emigrated to this country in 1660, and was one of the original patentees of New Paltz, Ulster Co. His great-grandmother was Maria Blanshan, sister of Catharine, wife of Louis Du Bois, the leader of the New Paltz immigrants. His father was John Crispell, a farmer and surveyor, highly respected by all who knew him, and a justice of the peace continuously for thirty years. His mother was Jane Hasbrouck, of Shawangunk, of one of the most respected families in the county. He was the eldest of six children, and brother of G. Du Bois Crispell, M.D., of Kingston, N. Y.

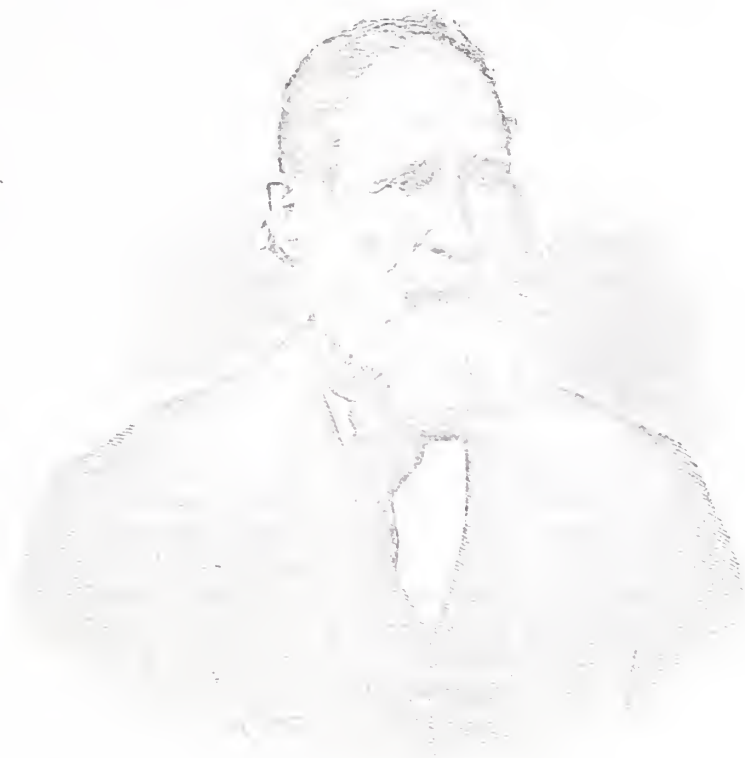
In his boyhood he was noted for unusual vigor of both body and mind. He attended the common school in his native town, and graduated at the Kingston Academy, in which, for a time, he was a tutor, and afterwards a trustee. He studied medicine with John Nottingham, M.D., of Marlbletown, attended medical lectures in New York City, and was licensed by the Ulster County Medical Society in 1816. He diligently followed his profession for a short time at Esopus, then at Marlbletown, where he remained until 1837, when he removed to his farm on the Hurley lowlands, and continued the practice of medicine until his death, in December, 1878.

He ranked among the most skillful physicians in the county, was rapid and remarkably accurate in his diagnosis, direct and energetic in his treatment, and attentive and indeed devoted to his patients, some of whom were oftentimes twenty-five and thirty miles from his residence. For twenty-five years he was president of the Medical Society of the county. His influence as a physician as well as a citizen was from the first, and always, with the conservative temperance movements of his day. He frequently originated meetings, presided at them, addressed them, and counseled the younger practitioners to the disuse of alcoholic stimulants, and was unsparing in his denunciations of their use in *mania-a-potu*.

His activities and honors were not limited to his professional life. His strong mental powers, his admirable memory, his clearness and independence as a thinker, his moral courage and steadiness in following his convictions, and his acknowledged honesty and integrity gave him prominence outside of the physician's sphere, and weight in the church when, in his sixty-fourth year, he confessed Christ before men. Quite an enthusiast in agriculture, his farm, at one time, took the prize as the best, at another as the second

* Elected for some years in September instead of June.

† Returned to June for annual elections.



Rich^d C. Stinger

best, in the State. He also, by invitation, delivered addresses before the County Agricultural Society. In 1831 he was elected one of the board-of directors of the Ulster County Bank, and in 1851 was made vice-president, and filled the position for twenty-six years. He was a laborious and faithful public servant as commissioner of schools, of loans, and as supervisor of his town. In 1849 he represented his district in the State Assembly with honor, and was afterwards nominated for Congress, but was not elected. He was a Presidential elector in 1828, and in 1860 a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln.

He was also honored as a ruling elder in the Second Reformed Church of Kingston, of which he was a member, and as such at times took active and responsible parts in the Classis and Synods of the Reformed Church in America.

Dr. Crispell was twice married. His first wife was Catharine, daughter of Cornelius Eltinge, of Hurley, and the youngest sister of Wilhelmus Eltinge, D.D., of New Jersey.

Six children were the issue of this marriage,—one daughter, Jane Hasbrouck, who became the wife of Richard Lounsbery, brother of Hon. William Lounsbery, of Kingston, and five sons, three of whom are farmers and two professional men,—Abraham Crispell, M.D., a skillful and energetic physician at Rondout, and Cornelius Eltinge Crispell, D.D., at one time Professor of History in Rutgers College, New Jersey, afterwards Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy in Hope College, Michigan, and for ten years Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology of the Reformed Church in America at said college.

His second wife, who survives him, was Mary C. Oakley, of Marletown. Four sons were the issue of this marriage, the first of whom died in infancy, and the three surviving ones have not yet chosen their occupations for life.

RICHARD ELTING, M.D.,

was a lineal descendant from Roeliff Elting, who came from Holland with the Dutch, and settled in the town of Kingston, then called Wiltwyck. His son Roeliff married Sarah, the daughter of Abraham Du Bois, June 18, 1703. Abraham Du Bois settled on the site of New Paltz, and was the son of Louis Du Bois, who, with his wife, Catherine Le Fevre, and others, fled from France about 1650, on account of religious persecutions. They went to Germany, stopped a short time at a place called the Paltz, situated on the Rhine, from whence, about the year 1660, they came to Wiltwyck, now Kingston.

Richard Elting, son of Josiah Elting and Hester Brodhead, was born at New Paltz, Ulster Co., May 8, 1795. He spent most of his minority in his native town, where he received a good English education. While a young man he came to Kingston, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. Van Hoevenburg, a prominent physician of that place. He subsequently attended medical lectures in New York City, and settled in the practice of his profession at what is now Ulster Park, in the town of Esopus, where, however, he only remained about one year, and settled on a beautiful upland place on the bank of the Hudson, near Port Ewen, in the same town, now owned

and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. A. L. Anderson. Here he resided until about 1859, having an extensive and lucrative practice, reaching to the remotest parts of the county, when he located in Rondout, where he remained in constant practice until nearly the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 28, 1878. His practice extended through a period of about threescore years, and he was familiarly known as "Dr. Dick Elting." He was well known as one of the best-skilled physicians of his day. His large experience and varied practice made his counsel of great value in cases of complicated disease, and his quick perception and ready diagnosis of a difficult case commanded the confidence of not only the people, but of the medical fraternity.

His knowledge of medicine and surgery was due more largely to his experience and observation than to his early preliminary medical education, and such was the retention of his memory that at the age of eighty-two he would relate in detail the causes, effects, and complications of cases of disease that he attended forty years before. This special characteristic enabled him to utilize such knowledge in all subsequent practice, and gave him high rank in his profession. He was known as the best bedside physician in the county, where, in serious cases, he often gave his whole attention to the patient until a change was wrought.

He was a man of indomitable perseverance, and possessed of that resolution which overcomes every difficulty. His likes and dislikes were strong, his action was independent, yet always guided by good judgment, and his genial and unassuming ways won him many friends, and led him to be universally esteemed by all who knew him.

He married, March, 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Abraham Hasbrouck, of Kingston Landing. His children are Helen, wife of Charles Anderson; Hester, wife of Abraham Sleight; Catherine A. L., wife of Capt. A. L. Anderson; and Frances Eliza, wife of William M. Silkman.

The mother of these children died Nov. 6, 1865, aged sixty-five years.

DAVID WURTS, M.D.,

was born in the town of New Paltz, July 27, 1813. His father was Dr. Jacob Wurts, and his mother Catharine Du Bois. Dr. Jacob Wurts was the son of Dr. George Wurts, whose wife was Esther Hasbrouck, sister of the late Jacob J. Hasbrouck. Dr. George Wurts was the son of the Rev. Coeurand Wurts, whose wife was Anna Goetschius, sister of Rev. Johannes Mauritius Goetschius.

Dr. David Wurts was educated at New Paltz Academy, studied medicine with his father, and graduated at Fairfield Medical College, in Fairfield, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1836. He followed his profession in his native town until his decease, July 25, 1862. His practice extended through all the Northern Ulster towns. He married, July 21, 1811, Albina Hasbrouck, daughter of Jacob J. Hasbrouck, of New Paltz. He represented his town several times on the Board of Supervisors, was a man well read in his profession, and a safe counselor in complicated cases of disease.

His children were Marianna C., Anna and Cornelia (twins), the latter the wife of Dr. Deyo, cashier of the Huguenot Bank at New Paltz, Anna W., Elizabeth, Maurice, and Charles. Jacob D. Wurts, M.D., was born May

11, 1846, is a practicing physician at New Paltz; married Arabella Bloomer, by whom he has five children living,—Cornelia, Louise, Irene, Arabella, and Albina. He has



DAVID WURTS.

been twice elected to the State Legislature, and has been several times supervisor of the town of New Paltz.

DR. S. SCHOONMAKER

is of Holland descent, and was born in Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., June 16, 1827. His forefathers emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution. They were chiefly agriculturists, and patentees of the soil on which was reared their numerous descendants. His father was Jacob L., born in Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1789, and, like his ancestors in patriotism, served his country in the capacity of a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother was Sarah Snyder, of Marbletown, Ulster Co., born Jan. 26, 1794. They were married June 16, 1813.

The issue of this marriage was four sons and three daughters, of whom the doctor was the fifth in the line. The mother died when he was only eight years old, thus leaving his early education solely to the supervision of his father. His education at this early age was carefully guarded by the father till his death, on Jan. 23, 1842, leaving the boy an orphan at the early age of fourteen years. He was then placed in a classical school by his guardian, in which he made rapid advances in mathematics and the Latin and Greek languages. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of seventeen, and graduated from the University of the City of New York before he was twenty-one years of age, with the highest honors of that institution of learning, spending his last patrimonial dollar for his medical education, and when supplied with the necessary outfit to commence his professional career, found himself five hundred dollars in debt. He commenced the practice of medicine in Rosendale, Ulster Co., April 1, 1848, in partnership with Dr. James H. Bogardus. One month from that date the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, by reason

of Dr. Bogardus removing to Kingston, in said county, when he took sole control of a large and arduous but lucrative practice. Thoroughly posted in the theories of medicine and surgery, and the minute details of his profession, as then taught in the best institutions of the country, he was able to cope with the best minds in the profession with whom he came in contact, and thus maintain the dignity of the "Alma Mater." At this time the Medical Society of Ulster County had become defunct; had been without organization or meetings for more than a score of years; he was active in helping reorganize the same. Has since then been its president, and twice its vice-president, and from its reorganization to the present time, from year to year, served on its most important committees.

He married, Sept. 19, 1853, Deborah Wood, daughter of Andrew S. Wood and Ann Eliza (Snyder) Wood, both of said town. Has no children.

He is a Republican by choice and association. Organized the Republican party, in 1856, in the town of Rosendale, and was the first president of the organization. Never aspired to office or craved its emoluments. When the war of the Rebellion commenced, in 1860, he made great professional sacrifices in time and labor to fill up the ranks of the Union army with new recruits and raise bounties for the soldiers' families, and by word and pen labored unceasingly to maintain the old flag, the Union unbroken, and the faith of our Pilgrim Fathers over the mistaken advocates of negro slavery, having full faith in the final triumph of the Union cause, claiming that the result would be a test of the "truths of God against the frauds of man."

In 1867, Ulster County was without a railroad, and the proposition was made to build the Wallkill Valley Railroad, starting from Montgomery, in Orange County, and to terminate at Kingston, in Ulster County, and thus open up the beautiful valley of the Wallkill to easy trade and commerce with the traffic of the Hudson River and the city of New York. Dr. Schoonmaker was made a director of said road, one of its executive committee, and clerk of the same, and remained in those positions till the road was completed to Kingston.

His choice of church is the Dutch Reformed, in which he was reared, and of which his parents were communicants. Believes in the trinity of the Godhead, salvation by faith, and the atonement. Has no love for Calvinistic theology or the Heidelberg Catechism. Has no denominational prejudices; believes the Jew and the Gentile alike will be gathered into that universal church whose throne is in the heavens, and whose wisdom, power, and mercy is over all, and sufficient for all.

He has a passion for the pleasures of forest and stream. His fishing-rod and gun are his chief delights for seasons of recreation and amusement. Spends his winters in Florida, partly engaged in the practice of his profession among Northern visitors who seek that land of flowers to recuperate their wasted powers, and partly to enjoy that complete relaxation from toil and study to be found in the orange-groves and in her pine and palmetto forests.

Has practiced the profession of his choice uninterruptedly for twenty-two years, and for all that time has enjoyed the confidence of the large community of his patients, and



S. Schumaker M.D.

the good-will of his professional brethren with whom he has had occasion to associate in consultations. Has always been a close student of medicine, and is well informed on all the new theories in the practice of medicine and surgery, and reads extensively on other subjects. Has ideas of his own in regard to all abnormal actions of the human system, their causes and consequences, and the treatment necessary to overcome the same. Is an uncompromising enemy of quackery in every form, and treats it with that contempt that true science waves over the pretender. Is positive in all his orders and directions about the sick-room, and will not tolerate the least interference from strangers or neglect on the part of the nurse. Is a man of independent will, quick perceptive powers, and great determination of character; and from the commencement of his professional career to the present time, in every vicissitude of life, amid the dark waves of frowning fate or the luring sunshine of smiling fortune, amid the riot and din of despairing storms or the peace of serene and happier skies, has "paddled his own canoe." Has taste and love for literature, and had his life been less active and busy he might have distinguished himself in the fields of poetical warfare. His writings on poetry, fiction, and scientific subjects are sufficient to make a volume. He has now partially retired from active practice, and takes great delight in contemplation and study, and in writing on various subjects.

DR. DE WITT HASBROUCK,

son of Roelof Hasbrouck, was born in the town of New Paltz, Oct. 7, 1804. Following his collegiate course he studied medicine with Dr. Barnes, of Poughkeepsie, and



Dr. De Witt Hasbrouck

was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He commenced the practice of medicine in the town of New Paltz (now Lloyd), where he continued to prosecute the duties of his profession with zeal and energy during the remainder of his life. As a physician, Dr.

Hasbrouck was skillful, and his counsels were respected and adhered to by his professional brethren. In him were combined the characteristics of the conscientious physician and a gentleman. His integrity in his chosen profession and all business relations led others to repose confidence in him, and he enjoyed through life a large and lucrative practice. He died April 1, 1874.

He married, Oct. 1, 1831, Miss P. A. Elting, of his native town. Their children are Abram E., De Witt Clinton, Mary E., Luther H., Mary Elizabeth (wife of Isaac G. Jackson, of Michigan), and Albert J.

G. S. LA MOREE, M.D.,

was born in the town of Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1849, the second child of Hiram V. and Catharine (Terwilliger) La Moree. His father and mother were natives of Ulster County. Their children were Maurice (died in infancy), George S., and Ella. The latter is wife of Augustus T. Williams, of New Hamburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y. She died February, 1879, leaving one child,—Leonard. His father and mother are still living and residents of Wawarsing.

When the doctor was six years of age the family moved from Wawarsing to Grahamsville, Sullivan Co., where his father engaged in milling. His primary education was received in the common schools of these places. At the age of seventeen, his father meeting with financial reverses, he was thrown on his own resources. He was first employed as clerk in N. C. Clark & Co.'s store in Grahamsville; then at Ellenville, with Rose & Lepold; on a farm one summer; and, finally, as clerk in the store of his uncle, H. H. Terwilliger, at Ellenville.

By savings from his earnings in these positions he paid his expenses at Monticello Academy for three terms. For the purpose of raising funds for the prosecution of his studies in medicine he kept books for a firm in Waterboro', and during the progress of his study served as an officer in the General Assembly of 1872. He attended three courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, from which he took a diploma in the fall of 1872. First located for the practice of his profession at Claryville, Sullivan Co., where he remained nine months. He next opened an office in Grahamsville, where he remained about three years and six months, being for two years in company with his uncle, Dr. James L. La Moree. In June, 1875, moved to Highland, and has followed his profession there with a successful and increasing practice every year.

In politics the doctor is a Democrat. Was elected supervisor of the town of Lloyd in 1878. In the election of 1879 he was tied with C. W. Elting. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Highland. He was married, Oct. 6, 1874, to Mary E. Corwin, daughter of David and Charlotte (Mulleunix) Corwin. They have two children,—Charlotte and Lena.

JOHN N. MILLER

was born in Albany Co., N. Y., of an old Knickerbocker family, whose descendants have filled many honorable positions in the city and county of Albany, as well as in many of the Western States.

The father of the subject of this sketch was a peculiar man, and manifested an absorbing interest in the subject of education. He sent his eldest son (John N.), the subject of our sketch, to boarding-school at the early age of twelve years, after his mastering all that the private schools in the vicinity could afford. After a long course in the natural sciences and the languages, he was entered in the State Normal School at Albany, and completed the course before



John N. Miller M.D.

he was of a lawful age for graduation. In the interval he taught in an academy in Maryland and at other places until of proper age, and then returned and graduated from the institution.

From this school he entered the Troy, N. Y., Polytechnic School, then one of the most celebrated schools in this country. After completing the course there he imbibed such a love for chemistry and the kindred sciences that he fitted up a private laboratory at home, and pursued his researches alone, with only the best authors for his companions, for still another year.

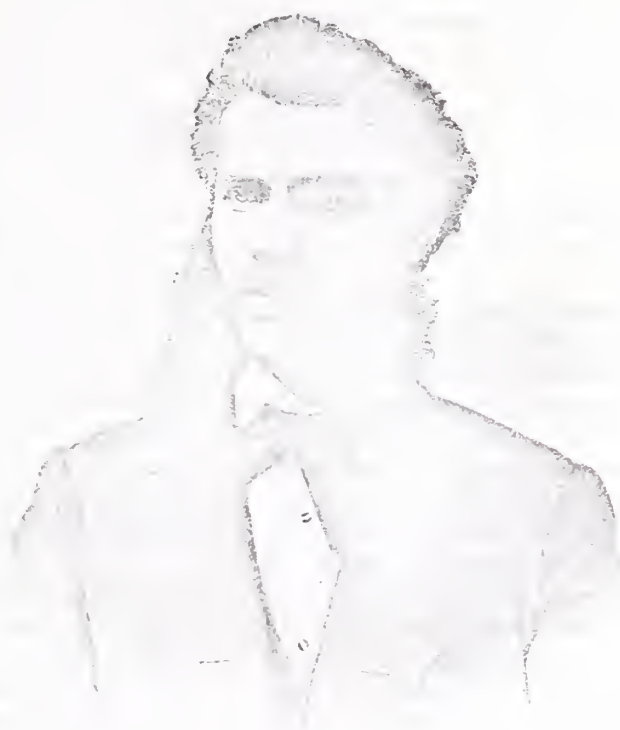
It now became time for him to choose that pursuit in life which he was to follow, and the science of medicine coming nearer to subjects in which he had been so deeply interested, was consequently chosen. Accordingly, he registered in that department of the Union University, of Albany, N. Y., and entered the office of the late Prof. James H. Armsby, filling then the chair of anatomy and surgery in that university. After remaining in the professor's office for three years, and attending three courses of lectures at the medical college, he graduated. After spending some time as house-surgeon of the Albany Almshouse Hospital, he finally settled in Highland, N. Y. Although a comparatively young man, and against the well-meaning advice of old citizens of that place, and in the face of the failure of several predecessors, he commenced

business there. The circumstances and surroundings were all discouraging, but with that keenness of judgment which marked his every undertaking through life he foresaw a progressive future, and, as events turned out, it was fully realized. The straggling, sleepy village soon grew into a populous, busy town, and the doctor's business soon grew accordingly, and included nearly all the best, most wealthy, and intelligent people in that locality.

About this time Fort Sumter was fired upon, and a thrill went through the length and breadth of this country, shaking it to its foundations. War-meetings were held, and Dr. Miller's patriotism induced him to address many of these assemblages. A company was raised in the town, which joined the 120th Regiment, and partly through his love of the Union cause, and partly through the solicitation of the parents of these volunteers, Dr. Miller was induced to leave his lucrative practice, being earnestly promised on his return to be sustained and reinstated in his practice, which was afterwards more than fully done.

He accepted the position of assistant surgeon in the 120th Regiment, and on short notice proceeded to the scene of strife. This was soon after the battle of Chantilly, and Washington City was filled with wounded soldiers, and surgical help deficient. On reporting to the surgeon-general he was immediately detached from his regiment, and put in charge of two hundred wounded men in the rotunda of the Capitol of Washington. After doing duty in several other hospitals about Washington, he was finally detailed as surgeon on the steamship "Daniel Webster," carrying wounded to various Northern ports. An application was made about this time to the surgeon-general by the commanding officer of the 120th Regiment for the return of its assistant surgeon (the other medical officers of the regiment being sick). This was refused, and application was then made directly to Gen. Burnside, in command of the Union army, who issued a peremptory order granting the request.

From this time forward Dr. Miller did duty in the front, being an eye-witness to the most severe battles of the Army of the Potomac. It was while in this service he was captured by the rebels, while on picket with about two hundred of his regiment, near James City, Va., being out four miles from the main army. The detachment had ample notice of a charge by Stuart's rebel cavalry, but they had no orders to fall back. Dr. Miller anticipated the result of the charge, and sent his horses and equipments to the rear, preferring to share the fate of the detachment. After enduring the horrors, suffering, and privations of Libby Prison for three months he was exchanged. He subsequently narrowly escaped a second capture, below Petersburg, Va., where, in the thick pines, the brigade became detached and surrounded by a large rebel force. Shell and rifle-balls were pouring in from every quarter, front, rear, and both flanks. The regiment, by charging in various directions, held about three acres of ground in the centre until nightfall, when they successfully broke through. Dr. Miller was the only surgeon of the brigade who ventured inside this ring, and attended the wounded under fire, many of them being wounded the second time as they lay upon the field. Gen. Mott, commander of the brigade, person-



W. F. Scoresby

ally, afterwards, highly complimented Dr. Miller for this intrepid service, and subsequently strongly recommended him for promotion, which occurred during the last year of the war, when he was commissioned by Governor Morgan as first surgeon of the 51st New York Volunteers, with the rank of major, and transferred to the Army of the James. On the morning of the surrender of Richmond his regiment was the first to enter that city, and the bursting bombs in the Tredegar Iron-Works, the blowing up of rebel gunboats, the explosion of various magazines, and the roar and smoke of the conflagration of the doomed city, as the troops exultingly marched through the darkened streets, was a scene never to be forgotten. The doctor has often remarked that two of the happiest periods of his life were one on *leaving* Richmond a paroled prisoner, the other on *entering* that city with the victorious Union army.

Soon after entering the city Dr. Miller was detailed to visit all the rebel hospitals, and collect all surgical instruments, flags, etc., and take an account of stores in the same. Libby Prison was soon filled up, not with Union prisoners this time, but with rebel soldiers and officers, among them Turner and others, formerly rebel officers of this same prison, who occupied the very cells where many a poor Union soldier had been consigned by them. Dr. Miller was put in medical charge of this prison, and reminded these former prison officials of many of their brutal and inhuman deeds while he himself was a prisoner there. The only answer coming through the grates was a supplication for mercy, and such was their fear and anxiety that in some cases their hair became gray in a surprisingly short time.

After the close of the war, Dr. Miller resumed his practice in Highland, Ulster Co., and for years, night and day, was subjected to such labors as to be almost beyond human endurance; but seeing he was prematurely sacrificing himself in his profession, he received and accepted an advantageous offer for his practice, and temporarily retired. But one year of inactivity was more than he could bear, being the first and only year of his life which was not fully and absorbingly devoted to hard work. This idleness proving irksome, he established a drug-store in Marlborough, Ulster Co., which many of his friends pronounced futile, but with his usual good judgment he persevered, and built up a trade and an establishment there so successfully as to surprise the "oldest inhabitants." His health began failing him at this time. He sold out to a New York gentleman, and soon after moved to the city of New York, where he purchased a property; and also at the scene of his earlier trials and triumphs, Highland, he is the owner and proprietor of the Music Hall buildings; between which places he summers and winters, having finally retired from active life, and secured by honest industry and integrity a sufficient competency to soothe and smooth his pathway through declining life.

His history has been a busy and an eventful one, and is remarkable for absence of ostentatiousness and vanity,—certain marks of a cultivated mind. He has always with great reserve avoided notoriety, and invariably refused political preferment with that modesty which is commendable yet so seldom met with in men of his attainments.

He has also been outspoken against fanaticism and all isms, fearlessly and publicly censuring wrong-doing. A man of firm convictions, which from an innate feeling of right he fearlessly and freely expresses, and as a man of mind, fine intellect, excellent judgment, and a superior education, he will be remembered by many of the people of Ulster County long after he has passed away from scenes of earth.

DR. WILLIAM FREDERICK SCORESBY.

The Scoresby family is one of note in England. The name of Scoresby, under various orthographic modifications, but in direct line from the subject of this sketch, has been traced back as far as the fourteenth century.

Walter de Scoreby enjoyed the distinction of "Bayliffe of York" in the year 1312; again, Nicholas de Scoreby represented that ancient city in the Parliament of Edward III.; while Thomas Scoreby occupied the civic chair in the same city in 1463.

The immediate progenitors of the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, however, moved in the humbler walks of life, none rising higher than the profession of clergymen.

Capt. William Scoresby, the grandfather of Dr. William F. Scoresby, was born in Cropton, England, in 1760. At the age of nineteen he apprenticed himself as a seaman, and ten years later was in command of a Greenland whale-ship, in which capacity he made thirty voyages to the Arctic seas. He gained great celebrity, not only in his legitimate calling, but more especially through the importance of his explorations and discoveries in those regions. He became an authority on all matters connected with Arctic navigation, and his observations and conclusions on this subject were of great service to the cause of science. He had also a genius for invention, and made and suggested many improvements in connection with his professional occupation. He retired from the seas with a handsome fortune in 1823, spending the remainder of his days in Whitby, where he took an active part in the improvement of the town and harbor. He also wrote and published several essays on sanitary reform, and the improvement of harbors for the safety of vessels while in port. He died in 1828, leaving his family in comparative affluence.

Capt. William Scoresby's son, Rev. William Scoresby, D.D., took up his father's profession, and for many years was engaged in the whaling business. During this period he was carrying on a series of investigations regarding the laws of magnetism, and communicating the results to the scientific world in papers of great value. Retiring from the sea, he entered the church, and rose to eminence as a divine. Meantime, he pursued his inquiries into scientific subjects, and became one of the leading *savans* of his day. He visited Australia as a member of the scientific commission ordered by the English government. He was a member of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London, of the Institute of France, and of the American Institute, Philadelphia. He visited this country twice, once in 1844, and again in 1847-48. His death occurred in 1857.

Capt. William Scoresby's daughter Mary married Mr. John Clark, of Whitby, England, who was largely engaged in the iron trade. Upon his death, in 1834, Mrs. Clark

succeeded to the management of his business, and until the period of her death, March, 1876, her mining operations were among the heaviest in England, and were conducted under her sole direction.

Another daughter of Capt. William Scoresby, Arabella, married Capt. Thomas Jackson, a shipping merchant of Whitby. Mrs. Jackson is the mother of the late Prof. R. E. Scoresby Jackson, of the University of Edinburgh, whose brilliant talents gave promise of great distinction. After writing and publishing several scientific works, he died at Edinburgh, in January, 1866, his death being regarded as a great public loss. He married the only daughter of Sir William Johnson, ex-Lord Mayor of Edinburgh.

Capt. William Scoresby's son Thomas, the father of Dr. William F. Scoresby, was born in York, England, in 1801. He made several voyages with his father and his brother William to the Arctic seas, as second officer. During these voyages he made surveys of the east coast of Greenland, from the notes of which the "Scoresby History of the Arctic Region" was compiled. In the intervals between these voyages he studied medicine, and took his degree at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1825. The same year he married Louisa, only daughter of Capt. George Richardson, of London, a lady of superior culture and rare graces of mind and character. Mrs. Scoresby was born in London in 1804, and died at Ellenville, Feb. 19, 1875. Dr. Thomas Scoresby practiced medicine at Whitby and Doncaster until 1834, when his associations and extravagant manner of living led him to seek a home in America, where he hoped to save what remained of his inherited fortune. He wisely settled a portion of his money in England, affording him a small income for life, before his departure for America,—a provision that proved a great blessing to himself and family in after-years, for, after arriving in this country and settling at Port Jervis, he formed the acquaintance of a certain Mr. Bragg, an Englishman, engaged as a tanner in Sullivan County. Bragg induced him to remove to Fallsburg, near his place of business, and ultimately persuaded him to interest himself in the tanning business, of which he had no knowledge. This enterprise resulted disastrously, and, in 1840, Dr. Scoresby removed to Ellenville and began the practice of medicine. He died at Ellenville, in March, 1866. Dr. Scoresby was a man of liberal culture, and excelled in some of the branches of medicine. Among the profession his counsel was sought, and the poor ever found in him a friend.

Dr. Thomas Scoresby had five children,—three sons and two daughters,—three of whom were born in England and two in America. William Frederick, next to the youngest, with two widowed sisters, occupy the old family residence at Ellenville. Thomas, the oldest, is a Kansas farmer. Horatio, the youngest, lives at Ellenville, on the farm adjoining the Scoresby homestead.

Dr. William Frederick Scoresby was born at Fallsburg, Sullivan Co., Jan. 2, 1840. He received an academic education, chiefly at Ellenville, under the tuition of the late Prof. S. A. Law Post. He then studied medicine and surgery under his father's direction and that of Dr. George Edwards, of New York City, and graduated at the medical department of Columbia College, New York City, in 1861.

In 1865 he began the practice of his profession in connection with his father at Ellenville. Previous to this he received an offer from Dr. Edwards to locate in partnership with him in New York City, but a sense of duty constrained him to decline, his father's failing health and the influence of family ties proving more powerful than the impulses of ambition. Dr. Scoresby early manifested an enthusiasm, aptitude, and skill in his profession that, in a larger sphere, could scarcely have failed to carry him to a high rank. Even in the restricted field of a country practice his success was large and flattering.

Jan. 29, 1867, he was married to Lillie, daughter of Capt. John Ernhout, of Sandburg, Sullivan Co., a young lady of much beauty and grace of person, whose education had been conducted under supervision of her uncle, Prof. John F. Stoddard, and completed at the Willard Seminary, Troy, N. Y. She died Sept. 17, 1867, a few months after her marriage, an event that proved a severe blow to her husband.

Dr. Scoresby continued to advance rapidly in reputation, and soon was recognized as the leading physician of his section. His counsel was sought throughout a wide neighborhood, and his energy and devoted sacrifice of himself to the interests of his profession enabled him to fill the extraordinary demands made upon his skill and advice. Especially as a surgeon he achieved a high local reputation, and his services were widely sought throughout the surrounding country in all delicate and severe operations.

He possessed other popular qualities. Public-spirited and liberal, he was not of a nature to be an idle spectator of public affairs. Spite of considerable natural independence of character and a personal pride and impetuosity tending at times to brusqueness, his usefulness and honesty were fully recognized, and he became one of the most popular young men of his section.

His first public office was that of health physician of Ellenville in the spring of 1866. In the spring of 1869 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Ellenville, which office he held most of the time up to 1879, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was president of the village one year. As a trustee he was an advocate of village improvements, and was identified with the construction of water-works, the flagging of the village sidewalks, etc. Early in his professional career he became a member of the Ulster County Medical Society. He has also served as medical examiner for a number of life-insurance companies.

Up to 1872, Dr. Scoresby's political sympathies had identified him with the Republican party. Joining in the Liberal bolt of that year, however, he was chosen a delegate to the Liberal State Convention at Syracuse, and his name appeared among the list of vice-presidents of that body. He was subsequently nominated as a candidate for State senator by the Liberal Senatorial Convention for the Fourteenth District, comprising the counties of Ulster and Greene. The nomination was promptly indorsed and adopted by the Democratic Senatorial Convention. The call was unexpected by Dr. Scoresby, and he decided to decline the nomination, and so declared in consultation with his intimate friends. This decision was changed in a man-



Josiah Hasbrouck

ner and through a motive characteristic of the man. On the heels of his decision to decline came the overwhelming Grant victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio. To his friends it was an added argument why he should not run; to himself it formed a conclusive reason why he should accept, which he did promptly, feeling that to retire in the face of gloom and disaster would be misconstrued as cowardice. Although advised by leading party supporters that his defeat was inevitable by two thousand majority at least, and that it was idle for him to attempt a canvass, he entered into the fight with indomitable spirit and resolution. His faith was not in vain, for, spite of the disastrous termination of the campaign, both locally and in the State and nation, his own election was secured. As a member of the Senate of 1872-73 he made an honorable record, and his vote on more than one occasion decided adversely the political schemes of the majority. In 1877 he was unanimously tendered the Democratic nomination for supervisor of his town, and was elected by a large majority. He was again unanimously nominated the following spring, and chosen by an increased majority. As a member of the boards of 1877-78, Dr. Scoresby was a leading spirit of the majority, and his influence was fully recognized. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Albany in the fall of 1878, and acted as one of the secretaries of the convention.

His health in the mean time had begun to decline, owing to the effects of blood-poisoning of his system through professional services of a peculiarly dangerous and self-sacrificing character, aggravated by arduous labors and a severe accident which kept him confined many weeks with a crushed leg. Spite of his condition, however, he was again called upon to receive his party nomination for supervisor, urged upon him notwithstanding his expressed objection. Accepting it in view of local party reasons, although confined to his home and unable to conduct the canvass, he was defeated only by a close poll.

May 24, 1877, Dr. Scoresby was married a second time, to Grace A., daughter of Warren G. Rayner, a retired New York merchant and stock operator, of Bloomfield, N. J., a young lady of most graceful and pleasing person and character, and well calculated to adorn the social and domestic sphere in which she is called to move.

Both in professional and public life Dr. Scoresby's career has been successful and honorable. He has never practiced the arts of flattery or conciliation to gain advancement. His faults have been the faults of an aggressive, ardent, and vigorous temperament. His field has been that of action, and his popularity and reputation are based upon services and sacrifices of a practical kind that speak louder than words or outward professions of his real qualities of heart and mind. He has traveled quite extensively, having made four trips across the Atlantic. He has visited all the principal towns and cities of England and Scotland, where his family connections afforded him superior opportunities of enjoying and observing the best society. On his last trip he visited the Continent, in company with his sister, Mrs. Sherman, an accomplished lady then residing in England, but at present making her home in Ellenville.

Personally, Dr. Scoresby is noted for a liberal style of

living, easy and frank manners, ardent and generous nature, and thorough activity. He is an admirer of fine horses, and his stable and equipages have been second to none in Ulster County.

The fine old homestead that constitutes the Scoresby residence at Ellenville is one of the landmarks of the village. It is a family home; his sisters, Mrs. Eastgate and Mrs. Sherman, sharing in the duties of dispensing its refined hospitalities.

Still a young man, Dr. Scoresby's career may be said to have just opened when it was cut short by the failure of his health. No more useful man of his years has arisen in his section, and, should his health permit, the future is not without opportunities that will add to his record.

JOSIAH HAS BROUCK, M.D.,

whose portrait appears in connection with this sketch, was born in Marbletown, Jan. 1, 1830. His father, Jacob D. Has Brouck, was also a native of Marbletown, born Jan. 1, 1808, and died Aug. 25, 1865. His mother, Ann (Oliver) Has Brouck (sister of Dr. James Oliver), was born Jan. 17, 1809, and resides at the present time (March, 1880) with her daughter Jane, in Westfield, N. J.

Josiah Has Brouck passed his earlier years upon his father's farm in Marbletown, acquiring those habits of industry and that energy of character which have marked his subsequent life. He obtained the rudiments of his education in the common schools of the district.

At the age of fifteen his father placed him at the excellent academy in Napanoch, then an institution of superior grade, Prof. Charles F. Maurice, principal. There he attended several terms. He afterwards became a student at Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing-Sing, and completed his studies there, remaining a year and a half. The next year, 1849, he commenced teaching, and was thus engaged for three years in Marbletown and Rochester, a part of the time as principal of a select school at Stone Ridge. He then returned home and worked for a time upon the farm, commencing, however, the study of medicine with Dr. D. G. Perry, then a practicing physician of Marbletown. In 1854 he entered the office of Dr. Moses C. Has Brouck, of Nyack, as a student, and remained one year. He afterwards attended a course of medical lectures at Buffalo, and completed his professional course at the Albany Medical College, where he graduated in June, 1855. He immediately commenced practice in Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., where he continued in business one year. He married, Jan. 1, 1856, Ellen Jane Blauvelt, born Jan. 17, 1839, daughter of Gilbert D. and Maria (Maybe) Blauvelt, of Rockland County. In the spring of that year he removed to Stone Ridge, and practiced there for a few months.

After mature consideration he decided to locate permanently in the town of Esopus, and removed to Port Ewen in 1857. He immediately entered upon an extensive practice, taking high rank in his profession. There he has remained in active business to the present time, a period of twenty-three years.

The names of Dr. Has Brouck's children are Gilbert B., born Sept. 30, 1856 (died in infancy); Walter D., born June 5, 1858; Gilbert D. B., born Feb. 19, 1860; John

M., born Oct. 22, 1862; and Josiah, born April 27, 1864. Two of his sons—Walter D. and Gilbert D. B.—are now in Rutgers College, members of the Senior class, graduating in June, 1880.

Dr. Has Brouck, in addition to his professional labors, has also taken an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the community. He has filled many important public trusts. He was president of the Ulster County Medical Society in 1876, and has been a member of the State Medical Society since 1877.

In politics he has been a leading member of the Republican party, and was chosen supervisor in 1860, 1864, and 1865. He was appointed one of the loan commissioners of the county by the Governor, and held that office for several years.

He has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and assisted liberally in carrying forward its works and in strengthening all of its interests.

He is now in the prime of active life, enjoying the confidence of the community; a prudent counselor and a trusted friend.

DR. CHARLES H. ROBERTS.

"Dr. Charles H. Roberts was born Jan. 14, 1821, in the town of Moreau, Saratoga Co., N. Y. From necessity he grew to manhood in habits of strict economy and industry, and, like the sons of most farmers of those times, he was required to go in the field early and work hard and late in the day.

"At the age of sixteen the bonds of his attachment for home were greatly lessened by the loss of his mother, and he soon began to resolve upon efforts for a livelihood beyond the limited sphere of farm surroundings and associations. Denied the advantages of good schools near his home, and yearning for better opportunities, he quitted the parental roof at the age of eighteen, since which time he has been the architect of his own character and fortune.

"Circumstances were by no means propitious at this time for the youth who had thus taken his fate in his own hands: his wardrobe was scanty, and the lack of means and influence threw many and painful difficulties in his way. Yet, sustained by honesty of purpose, a consciousness of strict integrity, and a laudable ambition to strive and to win, he commenced a manly battle of life by attending school during the winter seasons and laboring on farms through the busy months of summer.

"Some years of perseverance in this manner enabled him to change his season of labor by attending school during summer and teaching through the winter months; and, after spending a few summers at the Glens Falls Academy, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. N. Edson Sheldon, of that village, in 1842. Then followed several years of diligent application, alternating in the meantime teaching with studying, until, with some kindly assistance from his preceptor, he was prepared to enter the Albany Medical College.

"When it became necessary to enter the college above named, young Roberts, not being able to pay the tuition of less than one hundred dollars for the first course, ascertained that the charter of that institution required it to admit two *worthy* and *promising students*, one term each, gratuitously at each session, to be appointed by the regents of universities.

"On learning the course necessary to pursue to obtain such appointment, he wrote to William Wilcox, member of the Legislature from his native county, who knew his circumstances, and through his influence secured the appointment.

"After the close of the term which he, with but ten dollars in his pocket, went to attend, followed another season of teaching and studying, and then the final struggle, the second and last course, and taking the diploma conferring the title of 'Doctor of Medicine,' if found competent, after the closing rigid examination.

"To defray the expenses of this second course without waiting still another year seemed quite impossible, but arrangements were eventually made with the attorney of the college to take a joint note of N.

Edson Sheldon and C. H. Roberts for the tuition, payable one year after date. This note was given, the term attended, and the diploma received.

"The year soon passed and the note matured, but money enough had not been accumulated, after meeting necessary engagements, to pay in full.

"The amount on hand, however, was promptly applied on the note the day it matured, and satisfactory arrangements were made for paying the balance, principal and interest, in installments, which were subsequently promptly met.

"In his days of poverty and embarrassed circumstances Dr. Roberts' credit was always good, owing to his promptness in fulfilling his agreements. In latter years it has been a subject of boastful pride that his name was never protested as payer of an obligation.

"To achieve what the doctor has accomplished may appear as an easy task to those living in these days of liberal compensation for services and far greater educational facilities, but young Roberts labored and struggled in different times. He was an extra man who commanded thirteen dollars per month for the eight farming months of the season, and an extra teacher that received fifteen dollars per month in a country district school, with board alternated among his patrons.

"Dr. Roberts returned to Glens Falls after the close of the term at medical college, in the spring of 1846, with diploma in hand and his profession as his only present or prospective means of support. In his usual thoughtful habit he calmly comprehended the situation and surveyed his chances of success.

"The medical profession at that time appeared to him to be preyed upon by pretenders and charlatans of every kind, and the man of pretensions stood fully as good a chance for temporary success as the man of worth. To begin the struggle backed only by a diploma seemed too unpromising to Dr. Roberts, inasmuch as he was wholly dependent upon his exertions for a livelihood, and already in debt for tuition at the medical college. He could not, therefore, afford to enter the contest in the practice of medicine, and await the uncertain result. So he carefully looked about for some vocation to which his previous studies would best qualify him, and one that would give more immediate compensation. He finally decided on dentistry as the profession of his choice. After qualifying himself for practice, he visited professionally several villages in Saratoga, Washington, and Dutchess Counties.

"He devoted the winter of 1848 to the study of chemistry and surgery in the city of Philadelphia, and in May, 1849, first located permanently in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where his success was far better than could have been anticipated. In 1848 he commenced using the painless process for destroying the exposed nerves of teeth with a minute portion of pure crystalline white oxide of arsenic mixed with morphia and tannic acid.

"This process was so effective in the purposes for which it was intended, that it materially aided him in the commencement of his practice.

"He was among the first to introduce in the practice the use of continuous-gum work on platinum plates, and claims to be the first who covered the entire plate over the roof of the mouth with gum and body, thus giving the roof of the mouth the appearance of nature. He commenced this practice in 1853.

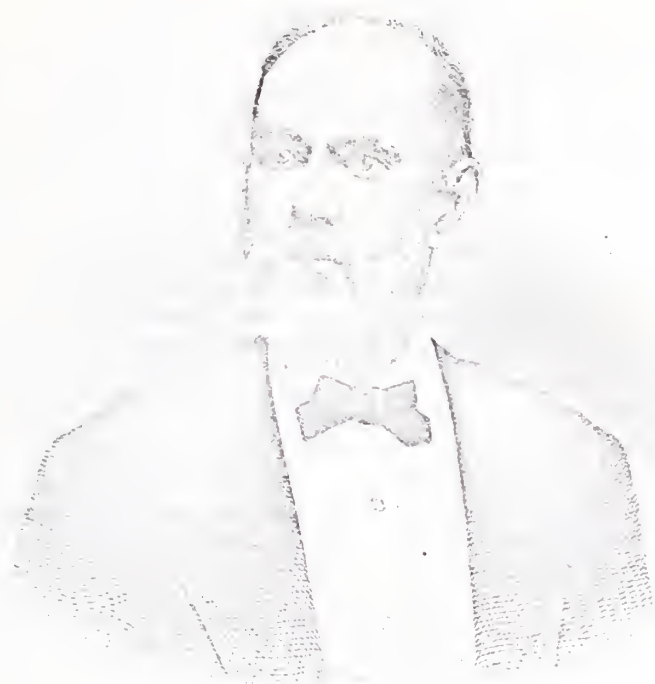
"In 1856, as his health was impaired by close and unremitting attention to business, he sought rest and recreation in a visit to Europe, where he had flattering offers by dentists to resume the practice of his profession both in Paris and Vienna. But he had determined when he took leave of his office in Poughkeepsie to take also leave of the practice of the profession.

"In 1859 he commenced the manufacture of Roberts' 'Os-Artificial,' a preparation of the silicate of the oxychloride of zinc, which, in time, was used wherever dentistry was practiced.

"He prosecuted the practice of his profession in the same rooms for nineteen years, and numbered among his patrons many of the most prominent families of the State.

"During this period he became interested in numerous operations outside of his profession, which were directed with good judgment and prudence that led to success. Among the more prominent of these may be mentioned the entering of public lands in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri, which he commenced in 1855, entering all such only after personal examination of the lands.

"During the crisis of 1857, and until 1861, he went into large



W. M. Roberts

operations in Western railroad securities, which proved abundantly successful. Securities purchased by him during these years to the full extent of his ability, and against the advice of his friends (as they were considered worthless and sold for nominal prices), enhanced in value as the war progressed.

"Western lands became valueless and a dead weight to carry over these years of depression, owing to increased taxation. Dr. Roberts not only carried his, but added many more by purchasing from those who desired to sell.

"The ancestors of this branch of the Roberts family were distinguished both in diplomacy and in the sterner realities of war. The great-grandfather on the maternal side, Van Braam, was the second ambassador of the Dutch East India Company to the Court of Peking, China, and in this capacity perfected the treaty with the Chinese government that enabled the Hollanders to hold and control the trade of that peculiar people so many years, to the exclusion of all other nations.

"He was also the author of one of the first books in the English and French languages detailing the habits, customs, and peculiarities of that wonderful people.

"The great-grandfather on the paternal side was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war. He was a native of Wales, Great Britain, and at one period an officer in the British army.

"When the mother-country resolved to subdue her rebellious colonies in America, Col. Owen Roberts was a citizen of Charleston, S. C., and patriotically espoused the cause of his adopted country.

"He was, however, tendered his commission in His Majesty's service, which he promptly and indignantly declined, defiantly returning as his answer his assurances of devotion to the land of his adoption, and an avowal of his determination to 'stand by her fortunes, come weal or come woe.' When hostilities began he was commissioned colonel of the 4th South Carolina Artillery, and was subsequently killed at the battle of Stono, while gallantly leading his command in an effort to prevent the landing of British troops at that point. Mortally wounded by a cannon ball through one of his lower limbs, he was carried from the field and placed under the shade of a tree, and out of range of the battle still raging.

"His son, Richard Brooks Roberts, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, learning of the terrible disaster to his father, hastened to his side. (See Alexander Garden's 'Anecdotes of the Revolution.') His father, observing the emotions of his son, said: 'Take this sword, which has never been tarnished by dishonor, and never sheath it while the liberties of your country are in danger. Accept my last blessing and return to your duty.' A short time after he breathed his last upon the spot where his comrades had placed him. His son, Richard Brooks Roberts, was a youth scarcely eighteen years of age, holding a captain's commission in his father's regiment.

"He faithfully and patriotically lived up to his father's dying injunctions, remained in the service of his country until the close of the Revolutionary struggle, and was afterwards commissioned a major in the regular army by Gen. Washington. He died at the early age of thirty-seven, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom was Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Roberts, father of the subject of this sketch. This name was given him in honor of the Cincinnati Society, of which, as the oldest son, according to the rules of the society, he became a member upon the death of his father.

"Dr. Roberts was married, Dec. 20, 1866, to Miss Catharine Freeman, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Freeman, of Poughkeepsie, and passed the remainder of that winter in Havana, Cuba. In May, 1868, he surrendered his practice in Poughkeepsie to his nephew, Dr. C. L. Houghton, and retired from the profession to his farm on the Hudson River opposite and near that city, in Ulster County, where he now resides, devoting his time chiefly to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, although he is also largely interested in the manufacture of paper. At this writing (1871) he is spending the greater part of his time in Wilmington, N. C., as president of the Carolina Central Railway Company.

"This brief record of a successful business career offers an instructive and encouraging lesson to the young who are struggling, as Dr. Roberts struggled, under manifold difficulties to push onward and upward in life. It is a success achieved despite obstacles that would have discouraged any but the most resolute, a triumph due not to any special brilliancy of genius, but to strict attention to business, rigid economy, good, strong common sense, a persistency amounting almost to pertinacity, never yielding when in the right, but at the same

time respecting the rights of others; and, above all, an unquestioned integrity that never fails to inspire confidence and consideration."

The above is extracted from the third edition of "Representative Men North and South," published in 1874, to which it would be proper to add a brief sketch to cover the time to the present.

In 1855 the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company was organized to build a railroad from Wilmington, in North Carolina, to the Tennessee State line.

In order to appease the jealousies of the people of Wilmington and Charlotte, construction was commenced at both of those towns, and from each the work was pushed westerly.

In 1871 the eastern division was constructed from Wilmington to Lilesville, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, and the western division from Charlotte to Cherryville, a distance of forty-one miles. When the company failed to meet its engagements and foreclosure proceedings were commenced, and Dr. Roberts was appointed one of the receivers.

Under the receivers the eastern division was extended to within three miles of Wadesboro', and the western division to Buffalo Station.

During the session of 1872-73 of the Legislature of North Carolina, a charter was procured for the organization of The Carolina Central Railway Company, authorizing it to purchase the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and requiring it to complete the entire line from Wilmington to Shelby, a distance of two hundred and forty-two miles, which required the construction of sixty miles within two years.

The road was completed through a rolling and expensive country to grade, in compliance with the terms of the charter, at a cost of about \$1,400,000, including the necessary additional rolling stock.

The Carolina Central Railway Company was organized in April, 1873, and Dr. Roberts was elected president of the company May 6, 1873, and, in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors, the president put the entire uncompleted portion of the eastern division under contract in July following, a distance of fifty-six miles, which was completed December 15, 1874.

In September, 1873, when the contractors were at work in full force on the whole line of the uncompleted eastern division, the unprecedented financial crisis set in. The contractors were to be paid for each month on the fifteenth day of the succeeding month.

On the 16th of October the contractors called in a body on the president for their September pay; but, so severe was the first few weeks of the crisis, to raise any amount of money under any circumstances was an impossibility.

The contractors understood the financial condition of the whole country, and their mistrusts led them to unnecessary fears, and some became threatening and turbulent.

The president quietly invited them all into his private room, and explained the difficulty fully, and told them they had only a choice of two plans to pursue,—either to go on with their work and take their chances of payment, or stop at once and look to the company for damages; that if the

company was not good for the amounts due them, it would not be good for the damages; that he would not advise which course to take, but believed if they kept on with their work payments would be resumed as usual in a few weeks.

Some demurred, and were inclined to discuss the matter, when Mr. W. Ames, of Massachusetts, the principal contractor, said, "Boys, you may do just what you please; I have made up my mind what I shall do." (Many of his associates were sub-contractors under him.)

Several eagerly asked what he had decided to do. He coolly replied, "I am going back to work, and take my chances." This decided the matter, and every man went "back to work;" and although they went back without a dollar of their pay, they worked with a will, and on the 15th of November they received their September estimates, and on the 15th of December they received the October dues, and on the 15th of January they were paid for November and December, and regularly thereafter.

The 23d of September, 1873, will long be remembered by business men, and never be forgotten by railroad men. The Carolina Central Railway was about the only road under construction in the United States that did not stop work within thirty days after the crisis set in, but unremittently pressed on to an early completion through the unprecedented stringency of money, particularly for railroad purposes. It was, to some extent, a railroad crisis, and no borrowers were more closely scrutinized than railroad companies or railroad men, or those having connection with either. Had Ames decided on that critical day not to go back to work, and sought redress in litigation, the result would have been different.

Owing to the debts contracted in building and equipping the Carolina Central Railway, and the continued depression, shrinkage of business, and a strong competition for freight, the company found the receipts inadequate to keep the property in good condition and pay the interest on the large mortgage debt; therefore, in April, 1876, it was placed in the hands of receivers, who appointed the president their general manager, and he, at the first meeting of the bondholders held after the appointment of receivers, recommended the payment of every honest obligation of the company before paying any interest to the bondholders.

Although this was an extraordinary course, quite unparalleled in such affairs, it was approved, and an order of court procured for the purpose; the recommendation was strictly carried out, and the entire floating debt of the company was paid in full from the receipts of the road, after which the net receipts were judiciously spent in building stone culverts, and filling in trestles and other betterments. In August, 1876, a new general superintendent was appointed in place of the one resigned. As Dr. Roberts originally accepted the position to remain only while the road was being constructed, he gave the directors and receivers notice in January, 1880, that he considered a change of climate a necessity, and besides his personal affairs required him at home; consequently, he could not consent to spend another summer in Wilmington, and should again retire to his farm in Ulster County on or before the 1st of June, 1880.

His children, in the order of their ages, are Frances Parcels, Grace Van Braam, Charles Henry Van Braam, Owen Freeman, Irving Bruce, and Thornton Delano.

Many minor instances might be mentioned to illustrate the practical common sense of the subject of this sketch, such as large importations of evergreen trees in Iowa from France and Scotland, to afford the much needed screens for man and beast on the bleak, windy prairies of that State, which he did as early as 1858, and proved a perfect success. His personal courage is attested by his adventures in southwestern Missouri, in the counties adjacent to the Arkansas line, among the timber thieves of that section, from whom he protected the pine timber on lands entered by him in 1857.

The destiny of every individual is often controlled by insignificant circumstances, considered trivial at the time, which, if utilized with tact and common sense, can be moulded to their advantage. The safest road to success is persistent industry, honesty of purpose, and unyielding integrity; being, at all times, no less willing to concede the rights of others than to claim those of their own.



DR. P. M. GEDNEY.

DR. BENJAMIN R. BEVIER.

who died in 1866, at Napanoeh, was the fifth in descent from the Huguenot Louis Bevier, who emigrated to this country from France about the year 1660, and was afterwards one of the twelve purchasers of the "Paltz Patent," on which he settled about the year 1663. Abram Bevier and John Bevier, brothers, and grandsons of Louis, removed from "the Paltz" to the "Warsink Valley" some time previous to the year 1745, and settled, Abram on the Bevier homestead, and John on what is now known as the "Mill Property" at Napanoeh. Johannes Bevier, son of Abram, and grandfather of Dr. B. R., occupied the site of the old Doll House, now Cadney's Hotel. He was a man of note in his day, was largely occupied in public matters, and was a distinguished officer in the Dutch Church of Wa-

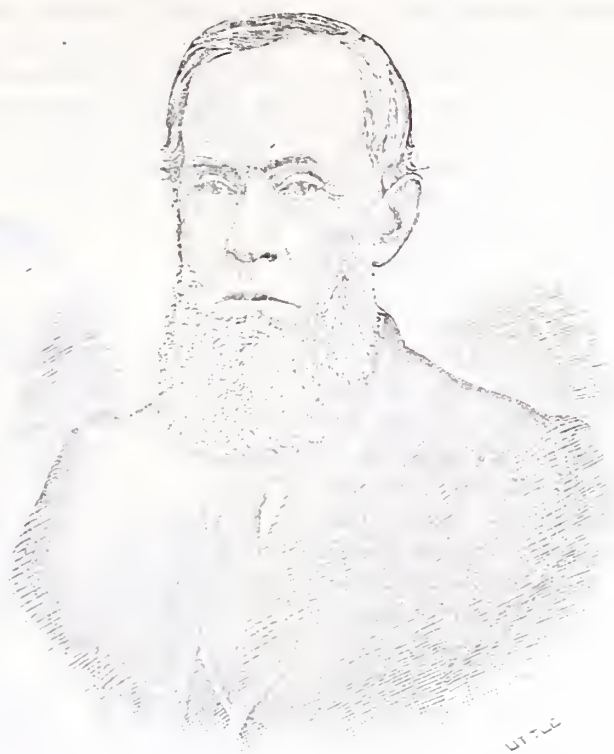


Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

L. B. Phinney M.D.

L. B. PHINNEY, M.D., was born in New Milford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., April 16, 1820, being the eldest son and second child of William and Lydia (Belknap) Phinney. He spent his early life on his father's farm and in the district school of his native town. At the age of sixteen he entered a boarding-school at Newburg, N. Y., under the principalship of his uncle, Rev. Samuel Phinney, where he remained six years, four as a student and two as an assistant teacher. In 1842 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. George Brown, of Newburg, with whom he remained a year, after which he attended a course of lectures of three terms at the Philadelphia University and graduated at that institution in 1844. In May, 1844, he commenced

the practice of medicine in Flint, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he continued in successful practice for twenty-two years, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to relinquish the same. In 1866 he removed to Shawangunk, and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and on which he has been engaged to the present time in agricultural pursuits. He married, March 27, 1861, Catharine, daughter of Thomas and Matilda (Bruyn) Bruyn. She was born in Shawangunk, Aug. 13, 1838. They have five children, viz.: Jonah, Lydia Louisa, Mary, Janet, and Ella.

In politics he was originally an old-line Whig and is now a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for political honors.

warsing. Conrad Bevier, son of Johannes, and father of "Dr. Ben," was also a prominent man both in military and civil life. He was in active service through the whole of the Revolution, and was for some time in charge of the defenses in the Wawarsing and Minisink Valleys, then an exposed frontier. He also distinguished himself at the battle of White Plains. At the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, he, with his command, was put in charge of the captured baggage and war material, which he conveyed to Albany. He was remarkable for his great personal courage



DR. BENJAMIN R. BEVIER.

and fleetness of foot. In civil life he served the town and county in various capacities. He was for many years a member of the State Legislature when that position was accounted an honor.

"Dr. Ben" was born on the 10th of September, 1782, in the house now owned by Alfred Burlans, at the top of the "Slager Bergh" (Snake's Hill), now known as Budd's Hill. The house, still standing, was then occupied by Benjamin Roesa, the maternal grandfather of the doctor, and for whom he was named. At that time there was but one family living between the western boundary of the Wawarsing Valley and the Susquehanna River. This family lived on the Neversink, a mile below the Falls, at Paleu's Tannery, and carried their grain to Napanoch by a circuitous foot-path of twenty miles. Dr. Bevier grew up a vigorous, athletic youth, with a strong passion for books and study, which was judiciously fostered by his parents. But facilities for intellectual cultivation did not abound in those days in these then outskirts of civilization, and the young aspirant for educational honors plodded on as best he could. On approaching his majority he chose the medical profession as his sphere of labor, and began his regular studies with the late Dr. James Oliver, of Marbletown, in this county. Here his great enthusiasm and patience of research gave promise of his future skill and eminence. He attended lectures both in New York and Philadelphia, and received his diploma from the Faculty of Columbia College in the

year 1804, in the same class with the late Drs. Mott, Seaman, and Buck, of that city. He commenced his career as a medical practitioner—a career which extended over sixty years—in the town of Woodstock, in this county, about the year 1805, removed thence to Kingston, and thence to the old homestead at Napanoch some ten years later, where the remainder of his life was spent.

As a practitioner Dr. Bevier was distinguished for the precision and quickness with which he made his diagnoses, for his great fidelity to his patients, and for his genial manner. His "ride" was extensive, reaching from Mombaccus to the Mamakating Valley, and from the Upper Neversink to Sam's Point. And yet, notwithstanding the extent of his practice, he managed to find time for a great deal of study. Down to his last days he kept himself informed of new discoveries in the science, discussed new theories with ability, and readily adopted improvements as they successively appeared. He did his riding mostly on horseback, and may be said to have lived nearly forty years in the saddle. This habit unquestionably served to strengthen his naturally vigorous constitution, and tended to the longevity to which he attained. So long a practice in the same field made him familiar to all, and "Dr. Ben" was a household word from one end of the valley to the other. Nor was he less favorably, if less generally, known abroad. The late Dr. Valentine Mott held him in high regard, and the intimate intercourse and warm friendship which existed between the two was interrupted only by death; and in all the upper river counties his professional brethren treated him with more than usual respect. His own intercourse with other members of the fraternity was always marked with kindness and courtesy. Tenacious of his own opinions, conservative both in view and feeling, he yet recognized and respected medical skill and talent wherever he found it. He grew into a position where he was, from the nature of the case, something of a terror to the inexperienced, yet no unfairness, no designed discourtesy could be laid to his charge. The "Pope of Doctors" wore his honors never flauntingly, and wielded his power never harshly. The younger members of the profession found him sympathetic and kindly disposed, a valuable counselor, with no jealousies and no sinister ends to serve. Ambitions to excel in his profession, he was still above resorting to any petty trickeries and cunning devices to enhance his reputation, but was content to stand or fall upon the real merits of his practice.

Socially, Dr. Bevier was an attractive man. Though dignified and even reserved when occasion demanded, he was naturally frank and hearty in his manners, a most entertaining and instructive companion. He had fine conversational powers, a great store of varied information, and when the mood was on him could make himself the centre of attraction in any company. Scores of his old patients have pleasant memories of his happy sayings and pleasant ways with which he broke up the dull monotony of the sick-room. Without losing sight of the somewhat magisterial gravity characteristic of the "Old School" practitioner, he could come down to humor the waywardness, engage the interest, and win the confidence of a sick child with uncommon success. In his own family, while never demon-

strative, he was kind, considerate, and loving. The real great-heartedness of the man came out in the dignity, patience, and composure with which he bore the increasing infirmities and pains of old age, retaining his self-control to the last hours of his life.

In a civil capacity Dr. Bevier's life was full of labors and full of honors. He had a remarkably sound judgment, abundant executive resources, an unflinching integrity, and correct and systematic business habits. These qualities introduced him early to public notice. When only thirty years of age, Governor D. D. Tompkins signalized his respect and esteem for him by making him one of the judges of the Ulster County Court, which office, however, Dr. Bevier soon resigned, as it interfered too far with his professional work. He subsequently served the county several terms in the State Legislature, and held various other important public trusts. He was twice a candidate for Congress in this district, at times when the old Whig party, with which he was connected, was about two thousand seven hundred in the minority, and was defeated in one instance by only one hundred and fifty, and in the other by only sixty votes.

His practice in this neighborhood as legal adviser, commissioner of deeds, and notary public was for many years scarcely less extensive than his medical practice. He probably drafted more wills during his life than any lawyer in Ulster County, and few if any lawyers have a wider experience than he had in drawing up deeds, contracts, etc. Very much of the real estate at this end of the county has thus passed through his hands. For years he held a land-agency for Robert Tillotson and other patent-holders in Western Ulster and Sullivan Counties, and transacted the business connected with these large estates to the satisfaction of all concerned. He had, indeed, unusual skill in this kind of business, and was resorted to for information and advice from great distances and from all quarters. His strict systematic management of all his accounts and documents gave him a wide renown. There was in truth something peculiar in this,—the last piece of public writing which he did was a copy of a subscription paper in aid of the R. P. D. Church of Napanoch, written the week before his death, and is a model of neatness and accuracy. We are convinced that the papers of which he died possessed, being the accumulation of a lifetime spent in transactions involving changes of the real estate of a large district, are of great value, and we urge their careful preservation.

Religiously, Dr. Bevier's character was undeveloped. In his later years, scrupulously correct in his habits, strict in his integrity, honorable in all his intercourse with his fellow-men, he contented himself with his morality, and made no pretense to any interior experience of divine truth. But at the same time he admitted the full force of the claims which religion had upon his attention. He usually managed to find time amid his professional duties to fill his seat in the sanctuary on the Sabbath, where he was ever an attentive and interested hearer. His hand and his purse were ever at the service of the church, and his counsel in temporal matters was as eagerly sought as it was cheerfully given. He held at his death the office of treasurer of the Dutch Church of Napanoch, a post which he had occupied

for many years. In his old age he became more serious and thoughtful; but if he underwent a saving change it never impressed him so satisfactorily that he could venture to make a public profession of it. And yet he liked to talk in his last days upon religious themes, and frequently gave his emphatic assent to the cardinal doctrines of grace.

Dr. Bevier left a wife, three sons, and one daughter. Prior to her father's death, another daughter, wife of R. C. Southwick, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, died. His youngest son and namesake succeeds him in the profession at Napanoch. Dr. Bevier has left to his children and friends a legacy of usefulness and therefore of honor. He has left to his fellow-townsmen an example of integrity and unselfishness that deserves imitation.

DR. WILLIAM H. GEDNEY

is a son of Dr. William Gedney, a native of Orange Co., N. Y. His father's name was Daniel. When a mere child he was left an orphan by the death of his parents, and at sixteen years of age apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a tanner. An attack of lung disease compelled him to abandon the business, and in 1804 he commenced the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. Eleazer Gedney, of Newburgh, N. Y. In 1807 he removed to Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y., and began the practice of his profession. From that time until his death, about the year 1849 (at the age of sixty-four), he enjoyed a large and extensive practice in that section of the county, and the reputation of a skillful and intelligent physician. He took an active interest in public affairs, and was supervisor of Marlborough in 1825. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of Capt. Anning Smith, one of the first settlers of Marlborough, and the children of the union were Almira, David, Charlotte, Catharine, Ruth S., Eleanor M., William H., Adelia, Augustus H., George W., and Eleazer. David and Augustus H. both became physicians, practiced in Marlborough for about four years each, and died in that town. But four of this large family of children are now living, viz.: Eleanor M., who is the widow of James W. Southard, late of Newark, N. J.; William H., the subject of this sketch; Charlotte, widow of Henry J. Perkins, of Highland, Ulster Co.; and George W., a resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and who is engaged in the transportation business between Albany and New York City.

Dr. William H. Gedney was the seventh child of Dr. William Gedney, and was born in the town of Marlborough. The earlier years of his life were passed at home and in attendance upon the schools of his native town. Upon reaching mature years he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and completed his professional training at the Albany Medical College. In 1846 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Milton, and has since continued the leading physician of his town and locality, and enjoys a wide and successful practice. He is a member of the Ulster County Medical Society, and has been its vice-president and president.

Aside from his professional life, Dr. Gedney has filled an important place in Marlborough, and enjoyed an influence second to none in the town. He has a leading and controlling mind, is positive in his convictions, frank in the ex-



W. H. Gedney

pression of his views, a fluent and effective speaker, and one of the most cultured and intelligent citizens of Marlborough.

In politics Dr. Gedney is a Republican, and he has held various offices of trust and responsibility. He was supervisor of the town of Marlborough in 1852, 1853, 1855, 1857, and 1874, and has served as a delegate to a large number of political conventions. In 1874 he was nominated by an unpartisan caucus of his fellow-citizens, pledged to make a thorough investigation of the alleged frauds against the county, and served actively and with peculiar zeal upon the committee of investigation.

In 1864, Dr. Gedney was united in marriage to Cordelia A., daughter of Jacob Handley, of Milton, Ulster Co., but was deprived of his wife by death a few months after the union.

EDWARD MCKENZIE, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 15, 1816, in the town of Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y., of Highland Scotch parentage, and the youngest of six children of Kenneth McKenzie and Margery Grant, both having long since passed away. Early in life he was inclined to the medical profession, and strove hard under great difficulties to consummate his desired object. His early advantages for education were limited, but later in life, by personal effort, unaided by friends or money, he succeeded in obtaining a good education, and immediately entered upon the study of medicine under the tuition of Robert S. Marshall, a celebrated physician and surgeon, of the village of Hobart, in his native town, which pupilage continued for four years; in the mean time, for pecuniary aid, he taught school. After the preliminary instruction received in Dr. Marshall's office he entered Geneva Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1844, leaving behind him obligations of several hundred dollars in consideration of the usual college fees. These obligations were all honored in the space of two years from moneys earned in practice. After graduating he settled in the town of Bovina, Delaware Co., in this State, and practiced for twelve years. His health becoming somewhat impaired, he concluded to migrate to a warmer climate, and went to the city of Alexandria, Va., as a prospective residence. Not finding matters to suit his ideas, from a Northern standpoint, he soon returned to his native town and county. By accident he became acquainted with the late Dr. Richard Elting, of Hesperus, this county, whose fame as a daring and successful practitioner had become widespread, and was invited by him to be his successor in his locality, as his age and infirmities compelled him to retire. The invitation was accepted, and he then settled at Port Ewen, on the Hudson, on the 12th day of December, 1856, and has continued from that time to the date of this sketch with an uninterrupted practice.

Politically, the doctor has been identified with the Democratic party, and has, by the preference of the people of his town and county, held many important positions of official trust, having been elected supervisor of his town in 1863 and 1866, justice of the peace for eight consecutive years, and also coroner of the county, with but an interruption of three years, for the period of twenty years, being one of the present incumbents. He was married on the

30th day of April, 1846, to Lydia Maria Seacord, of the town of Bovina, Delaware Co., his family consisting of two sons, both living, viz., Benjamin F. and Henry E., the latter being a graduate of the Albany Law School of the class of 1871-72, and is now practicing law at Port Ewen, in this county. The doctor's success is accredited to his own perseverance and industry, and his practice now, as well as in the past, covers a large territory.

II.—ULSTER COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"At a meeting of the Homœopathic Physicians of the County of Ulster, held at the Court-House in said County, Wednesday, May 10, 1865, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a County Medical Society, in accordance with an act of the Legislature passed April 12, 1857, the following Physicians were present: Drs. Levi Shaffer, F. W. Ingalls, of Kingston; Theodore Quick, of Milton; George B. Ketchum, of New Paltz; Daniel L. Everitt, Everitt Hasbrouck, of Modena.

"The meeting was called to order by Dr. F. W. Ingalls, and organized by the appointment of Dr. Daniel L. Everitt as chairman and Dr. Everitt Hasbrouck as secretary. After consideration, it was resolved to form such society. It was moved by Dr. Ingalls that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman to report a Constitution and By-Laws. Drs. Ingalls, Quick, and Ketchum were appointed, who, after consideration, presented their report, which was accepted, and the committee discharged. The Constitution and By-Laws, being read and considered, were adopted also.

"Dr. Garret D. Crispell, of Kingston, Dr. A. P. Heston, of Highland, Dr. Stephen W. Gerow, of New Paltz, and Dr. Matthew McCollum, of New Hurley, being absent and known to be in favor of the organization, were duly elected members.

"Those present having signed the Constitution and By-Laws, an election for permanent officers was next in order, and resulted as follows: Daniel L. Everitt, M.D., President; Garret D. Crispell, M.D., Vice-President; Everitt Hasbrouck, M.D., Secretary and Treasurer; Stephen W. Gerow, M.D., Theodore Quick, M.D., Fred. W. Ingalls, M.D., Censors.

"Drs. Crispell, Shaffer, and Quick were elected delegates to the State Medical Society, Drs. Gerow, Ingalls, and Heston their alternates, to hold their offices according to the regulations of the State society.

"Drs. Crispell, Shaffer, and Ingalls were appointed a committee to devise and procure a seal for the use of the society.

"On Motion—Resolved—That the Secretary be authorized to procure the publication of One hundred copies in pamphlet form, of the proceedings of this meeting, and distribute them to the members, and forward a copy to each of the various Homœopathic publications in the United States, and newspapers in the County.

"On Motion—Resolved—That the next annual meeting be held at the village of New Paltz, on the Second Tuesday in May, 1866, at 1 o'clock p.m.

"The Chairman appointed Drs. Gerow and Ketchum, in connection with the Secretary, an Executive Committee, as provided in the By-Laws.

"On Motion, Society adjourned.

"DANIEL L. EVERITT, M.D., *President*.

"EVERITT HASBROUCK, M.D., *Secretary*."

At the commencement of the second year, May 10, 1866, the following officers were chosen: Daniel L. Everitt, Modena, President; Frederick W. Ingalls, Kingston, Vice-President; Everitt Hasbrouck, Modena, Secretary and Treasurer; Censors, Stephen W. Gerow, New Paltz; Theodore Quick, Milton; Levi Shaffer, Kingston; Delegates to State Society, G. D. Cripple, Theodore Quick, Levi Shaffer; Alternates, Stephen W. Gerow, A. P. Heaton, Frederick W. Ingalls; Executive Committee, E. Hasbrouck, S. W. Gerow, G. B. Ketchum; Committee to Procure a Seal, G. D. Crispell, L. Shaffer, F. W. Ingalls.

By the following extracts from a paper of Dr. Theodore Quick, read before the society in 1866, it appears that the introduction of homœopathic methods of practice dates back to a period some thirty years earlier than the formation of this society:

"In the year 1836, Dr. Martin Freligh, of Saugerties, a practitioner of old-school medicine, had his attention attracted towards homœopathy. A friend of his living at Catskill, who had been suffering a long time from a chronic disease and had found no permanent relief from medications of the prevailing system, was induced to apply to Dr. Vanderburgh of New York, a homœopathic physician. After a careful examination the doctor gave him a few simple white powders, and through their use he was perfectly cured. Dr. Freligh, learning these facts, was anxious to learn more about Dr. Vanderburgh's mode of treatment, which had been so very successful after so many had failed, and for this purpose visited Dr. Vanderburgh in New York. He found the doctor engaged in professional business, and was directed to call upon Dr. Channing, another homœopath, for the information he was in quest of. He called upon Dr. Channing, and took his first lesson in the homœopathic school of medicine.

"Dr. Freligh did not fully adopt the new system before leaving the county, which about this time he did to settle in Rinebeck, in the county of Dutchess, where he might have the counsel of Dr. Vanderburgh, who had lately removed to the latter place from New York.

"Dr. Freligh was consequently the first convert to homœopathy in this county. In 1841, Dr. Garrett D. Crispell, of Kingston, commenced the investigation of homœopathy. He had then been a practitioner of old-school medicine about eighteen years, having read with his brother Dr. Peter Crispell and received a license to practice in 1823. He says 'circumstances made it necessary for him to examine the claims of the new system.'

"This examination resulted in his adoption of the law of *similia* as his rule of medical faith and therapeutical practice. He purchased Hahnemann's 'Organon' and a few other books, and without any other teacher or counselor he went out to do battle with disease, while his adversaries, the old-school physicians, kept up a strong and persistent fire in the rear.

"But the doctor had not become a homœopath hastily and for a short time, but was determined to fight it out on that line. He says that about that time there was a great deal of epidemic scarlatina, in the treatment of which he was very successful. When he first adopted the new system many of his former friends and patrons deserted him, but they returned when they saw the good results of his treatment of this direful disease. Dr. Crispell still resides in Kingston in the enjoyment of a large practice.

"Dr. Daniel L. Everitt, of Modena, was the next to introduce homœopathy into the county. He studied with Dr. Asahel Houghton, of St. Andrew's, Orange Co., and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in the spring of 1849. During the time he was a student he and Dr. Houghton investigated and quietly tested the claims of the new system. Proceeding carefully and with an earnest desire to prove before adopting, they

introduced the system into the region of country about St. Andrew's, and into a few families about Modena. In the fall of 1849, Dr. Everitt opened an office and commenced practice at his father's, where he remained until about the 1st of March, 1850, when he removed to Modena village. It was soon known that he had adopted the law of *similia* as the rule of his practice.

* * * * *

"The doctor pursued the even tenor of his way, combating ridicule with argument and argument with demonstration. He was soon able to point to several cases which had long baffled the skill and learning of the old school as having been cured by following the teaching of homœopathy and the administration of the little pills. Dr. Everitt and Dr. Houghton both adopted the law of *similia*, and for a year or two labored together, one at Modena, and the other at St. Andrew's, to introduce it into Orange and Ulster Counties. Dr. Houghton soon after removed to New York, where he still remains, in the enjoyment of a large circle of warm friends and a high position in the profession. Dr. Everitt for some years had to fight the battle alone, but he rapidly attained practice, and soon had a ride which extended through all the lower towns of Ulster and the upper towns of Orange Counties. Homœopathy became the ruling practice in that section.

"In the spring of 1855 the writer (Dr. Egbert Guerusey) settled at Milton, in the town of Marlborough. He had studied medicine with Dr. Everitt and attended a course of medical lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, another at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he graduated.

"One month afterwards he came to Milton. Milton had been, and was then, in the hands and under the control of old physie. It was a hard field to attempt to occupy, but where there is a determination to conquer, victory will surely follow. For eleven years the progress of homœopathy in the region about Milton and Marlborough has been steady, and the system seems now to be firmly established.

* * * * *

"In the year 1861, Dr. Charles Hait settled at New Paltz and commenced the practice of homœopathy in that town. He had studied under the instruction of Dr. Everitt. A few families scattered about the town had embraced the doctrines of homœopathy. Dr. Hait soon found patrons, and by his energy and faithful performance of his duty to the sick and suffering bid fair to become as popular as he was a successful physician. But his race was destined to be a short one.

"In the year 1862 he was attacked by diphtheria of a very malignant type, and in a few days was numbered with the dead. He was a young man of fine promise, and his prospects for a life of usefulness and honor were unusually good. He only practiced about twenty months, and died at the age of twenty-four.

"Dr. Stephen W. Gerow shortly after took his place at New Paltz. He had studied with Dr. Everitt and attended lectures in both the old and new schools, and graduated in the year 1857. He entered into copartnership with his preceptor, and practiced with him about four years, and



G. D. Criswell



S. W. Ingalls, M.D.

then for a short time took up his abode in Newburgh, but after the death of Dr. Hait settled at New Paltz, where he still resides (1866). He secured a large and increasing practice. In the year 1858, Dr. Jernigan, of Saugerties, commenced the practice of homœopathy at that place.

"In the year 1863, Dr. Frederick W. Ingalls, a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic College, Ohio, settled in Kingston. He opened an office, and came out an open advocate of the doctrines of homœopathy. In the spring of 1865 the ranks of our school were strengthened by the accession of Dr. Levi Shaffer, who ranged himself under the banner of *similia*. Dr. E. Hasbrouck, secretary of the society, studied with Dr. Everitt, and graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in the spring of 1865. He entered into partnership with Dr. Everitt, and succeeded to his extensive ride.

"Dr. Charles Ketchum studied with Dr. Everitt, and graduated at the same time with Dr. E. Hasbrouck. After a few months with Dr. Gerow at New Paltz, he settled at Tuthill.

"In the same year Dr. Matthew McCollom settled at New Hurley.

"In the winter of 1866, Dr. Cameron, a graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, settled at Rondout.

"Dr. Wilson, in the town of Lloyd, is a practitioner of homœopathy.

"This review shows that the pioneers of homœopathy in Ulster County were Dr. Frelich in the north, Dr. Crispell in the middle, and Dr. Everitt in the south, part of the county."

CATALOGUE OF MEMBERS, 1865 TO 1880.

Garrett D. Crispell, Frederick W. Ingalls, Levi Shaffer, Kingston; Daniel L. Everitt, Everitt Hasbrouck, Modena; Stephen W. Gerow, George B. Ketcham, New Paltz; Theodore Quick,* Milton; Matthew McCollom, New Hurley; C. C. Cameron,* Kingston; C. P. Jernigan,* Saugerties; H. H. Caton, W. D. L. Montanye, Kingston; Hilan Doty,* Delaware County; A. P. Chalker, Kingston.

The present officers (May, 1880) are Levi Shaffer, President; G. D. Crispell, Vice-President; F. W. Ingalls, Secretary and Treasurer; C. P. Chalker, G. D. Crispell, W. D. L. Montanye, Censors.

DR. GARRET DU BOIS CRISPELL.

One of our oldest residents and most esteemed citizens is Dr. Garret Du Bois Crispell, who has been engaged in the active practice of the medical profession in Kingston for nearly fifty-six years.

Dr. Crispell was born in the village of Hurley, on Sept. 8, 1801. His parents were John Crispell and Jane Hasbrouck. His paternal grandmother was Garrinje Du Bois, a descendant of one of the brothers, Louis and Jacques Du Bois, who formed a part of the original Huguenot settlers of the county of Ulster. His medical studies were prosecuted in the office of his older brother, Dr. Peter Crispell, of Marbletown, from the years 1819 to 1823. During the winter of 1822-23 he attended a course of medical lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, then located in Barclay Street, and was admitted to practice

medicine, after an examination by the Ulster County Medical Society, in the spring of 1823. After a brief stay in Hurley, he removed to Kingston in the following year, 1824, where he has ever since resided.

Until the year 1841, Dr. Crispell was a practitioner of the old school of medicine; but at that time, having had occasion to examine the system of homœopathy, and becoming convinced of the genuineness of its claims, he abandoned the old practice and declared himself a homœopathist. From that day until the present, a period of nearly forty years, he has been a leading practitioner of the homœopathic school.

Aside from the practice of Dr. Thomas J. Nelson, who was contemporaneous with him in this new practice, Dr. Crispell was the first practitioner of homœopathy in Kingston, and is numbered among the pioneers in this State who have introduced and successfully made a new departure from the regular practice.

The efforts and influence of the subject of our sketch have not been confined, however, to the medical profession. All public enterprises for advancing the interests of the community have received from him hearty and substantial support. As an instance of appreciation of his public spirit and of confidence in his practical wisdom, it may be mentioned that in 1868 he was chosen one of the directors of the Kingston National Bank, a position which he still holds.

Dr. Crispell is a member and vice-president of the Ulster County Homœopathic Medical Society, a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society of New York, and he is a member of the American Institute.

Early in life Dr. Crispell made a profession of the Christian faith, uniting with the First Reformed Church of Kingston, then under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Gosman, on Christmas-day, 1825. In 1862 he transferred his connection to the Second Reformed Church, of which he has been and remains one of the most valued members, and whose interests he has several times served in official positions.

After all the changes of more than half a century, Dr. Crispell, by the favor of Providence, still remains in the freshness of a green old age pursuing his chosen calling, and employing his resources of experience as well as skill in behalf of the community that has so long and so fully proved the value of his services. One of the valuable men of a former generation, yet toiling on amid the activities of the present hour, he commands not only the respect due to honorable age, but also that which is inspired by the spectacle of useful toil at the period of life when many would feel that they had earned the right to rest. He is one of those landmarks of the generation which all agree in hoping may not be soon removed.

He married, in 1830, Sarah, daughter of Isaac Post, of Saugerties. She died in 1858, aged fifty-eight. Their only surviving child is Jane Catherine, wife of Reuben Bernard, of Kingston.

FREDERICK W. INGALLS, M.D.,

eldest son of Rev. Wilson Ingalls, was born in Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840. He has three

* Deceased.

brothers,—Dr. J. E. V. Ingalls, dentist, Washington, D. C.; Rev. E. C. Ingalls; and R. K. Ingalls, a lawyer in New York City. He received his early education, intending to lead a professional life. For three years he studied medicine with D. O. K. Strong, M.D., of Owaseo, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and for two years was under the direction of Prof. John C. Sanders, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, excepting a period of three months, during which time he was acting assistant surgeon in general hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky. He attended lectures at Cleveland, and was graduated from the homeopathic college of that city in the spring of 1863.

Dr. Ingalls commenced practice in Kingston May 5th of the same year, and was the second physician to prescribe homeopathically in that place. There are in 1880 six resident practitioners of the new school, showing the cause has been gaining ground steadily, and that it has not been prejudiced by its early exponents. The ability in practice manifested by Dr. Ingalls, resulting in the successful treatment of disease in its various forms, has caused his practice to become large and valuable, and he ranks among the most skillful practitioners of medicine along the Hudson River. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1867, of the State society in 1869, and as censor of the same association for the southern district in 1872. He has been for many years a member of the Ulster County Homœopathic Medical Society. He became a member of the Medical Council of Margarettsville (now Middletown) Retreat for the Insane in 1869.

Aside from his profession, Dr. Ingalls is interested in many local enterprises; is a trustee of the Kingston Building Company, a director and vice-president of the Kingston National Bank, and a trustee and first vice-president of Kingston Savings-Bank.

He is a member of Kingston Lodge, No. 10, and Past Master of the same, a member of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 75, of Hudson River Council, No. 21, of Rondout Commandery, No. 52, and Consistory of New York City. He married, May 18, 1870, Miss Henrietta, only daughter of Peter J. Du Bois, of Kingston, by whom he has two sons,—Frederic Du Bois and Orlando Du Bois.

CHAPTER XXII.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

THE county organizations of Ulster, other than the medical societies,—treated in a preceding chapter,—are the County Historical Society, the County Agricultural Society, the County Temperance Society, the County Bible Society, and the County Sunday-School Association. Of these respectively we present the following sketches.

I.—ULSTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a call published in the papers of the county, a meeting was held on the 10th of May, 1859, in the Reformed Dutch church at New Paltz, for the purpose of organizing an historical society. A constitution was adopted, and the following, the first, officers of the society elected:

President, Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL.D., Kingston.

Vice-Presidents, Rev. Charles Scott, Bruynswick; Ebenezer Lounsbery, Stone Ridge; Edmund Eltinge, New Paltz; and George H. Sharp, Kingston.

Secretary, George W. Pratt, Kingston.

Treasurer, Reuben Bernard, Kingston.

The object of this society, as expressed in its constitution, is "the collection of a library; cabinet of natural history; papers relative to the original and present county of Ulster, of the Hudson River Valley, and of the State generally; genealogical and statistical information, and for the diffusion of a sound historical taste." Meetings were to be held annually on October 16th, the anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British, and on June 7th, the anniversary of the massacre of the Dutch settlers at Wiltwyck by the Indians in 1663.

The first annual meeting was held at the court-house in Kingston, Oct. 17, 1859. At the annual meeting held Oct. 16, 1862, at the Second Reformed Dutch church, Kingston, tributes of respect were paid to the memory of its late secretary, Col. Pratt, in eloquent addresses and complimentary resolutions. Since 1862 the meetings have not been regularly held, and the society has become somewhat dormant. During the few years of its existence, however, quite a valuable collection of historic material—books, maps, charts, papers, manuscripts, old documents, letters, etc.—bearing upon the settlement and early history of the county has been gathered. The annual proceedings, published addresses, and historical papers, printed by the society, make a volume of two hundred and sixty pages, and contain the following valuable essays, besides a full list of donations to the society, etc.:

1. Address of the Hon. A. B. Hasbrouck, LL.D., delivered before the society, Oct. 17, 1859.
2. An Account of the Settlement of New Paltz by the Huguenots, by Edmund Eltinge.
3. Notes and Documents pertaining to the Early History of Kingston, Hurley, and Marbletown, by John R. Brodhead.
4. Letter of Joseph Brant to Col. Jacob Klock, 1778.
5. Letter of John Jay to Sheriff Dumond, 1771.
6. Petition of the inhabitants of Rochester for protection against the Indians, 1778.
7. Treaty between Col. Richard Nicolls, Governor of New York, and the Esopus Indians, 1665.
8. Proclamation of George Clinton's election as Governor in 1777.
9. Bill of sale of a negro boy in 1707.
10. Inscriptions in the First Dutch church-yard at Kingston.
11. Hurley, from MS. of Jon. W. Hasbrouck's History of Ulster County.
12. Notes upon the Esopus Indians and their Language, by the Rev. N. W. Jones.
13. Esopus Treaty, 1665.
14. Ulster County Sheriffs, from 1661 to 1858.
15. List of Colonial Statutes referring to Ulster County.
16. List of Documents, relating to Ulster, in the Clinton Papers in State Library at Albany.

17. An Account of the British Expedition and of the Events connected with the Burning of Kingston in 1777, by George W. Pratt.

18. Certificate of denization for Abraham Dubois, 1701.

19. Certificate of church membership for Jan Eltinge, Beyle, 1680.

20. History of the Huguenot Church and Settlement at New Paltz, by Rev. Charles H. Stitt.

21. The Ulster Regiment in the "Great Rebellion," by William Lounsbury, Esq.

22. Origin and Meaning of the word "Shawangunk," by Rev. C. Scott.

23. The Indian Forts of 1663, by Rev. C. Scott.

The legend on the official seal of this society is *Gedenkt-aen-de-dagen-van-ouds*, "to remember the days of old."

Of the original officers the president and secretary are deceased, and since their death the organization has had no regular meetings. William Lounsbury, of Kingston, has charge of the historical collections and records of the society, and it is hoped that it may be resuscitated, and then earnestly carry forward the work so well begun.

II.—ULSTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This organization is said to have been effected in 1840. The fair-grounds were located in the northeast part of the present city of Kingston, and comprised a tract of eleven and a half acres. The buildings usual to such grounds were erected, and the value of the property has been stated at ten thousand dollars. The present secretary is not in possession of the early records, and it is difficult to state the names of the founders and the first officers.

A volume of minutes commencing in 1859 is preserved. The annual meeting for that year was held January 29th. Peter Crispell, Jr., the president, occupied the chair. Benjamin B. Hoornbeck was appointed secretary *pro tem*. A balance in the treasury was reported, amounting to one hundred and ninety dollars and fifty-four cents. The list of members enrolled that day shows who were active in support of the society twenty years ago: P. Henry Brink, Jacobus Rose, George Wynkoop, J. Sagendorf, Beniah Snyder, Bragg & Jansen, John Vignes, Henry Van Buren, Louis Bevier, Matthew T. Trumpbour, Benjamin B. Hoornbeck, Andrew Bostwick, Dunant Elmendorf, Samuel Frame, Charles Brodhead, C. S. Stillwell, Maurice Wurts, Jacob U. Brink, William C. More, John T. Merritt, John Chipp, Jr., George Keys, Jacob H. Davis, William H. Trumpbour, Jacob Osterhoudt, John Crispell, Hiram Patterson, Simon S. Westbrook, J. Salisbury Burhans, Benjamin Hardenbergh, C. L. Kiersted. The officers elected at that meeting were C. L. Kiersted, President; P. Henry Brink, Vice-President; Samuel Frame, Recording Secretary; Benjamin B. Hoornbeck, Corresponding Secretary; John Chipp, Jr., Treasurer.

C. P. Myer and James Kiersted were chosen directors in place of Cornelius M. Van Leuven and Peter H. Brink, whose term of office had expired. The board of managers for the year were William Cockburn, Kingston; Louis Bevier, Marbletown; Benjamin D. Souser, Kingston; Elliot Thompson, Fly Mountain; C. P. Myer, Kingston; James Kiersted, Kingston.

OFFICERS 1859-80.

PRESIDENTS.

1859-60, C. L. Kiersted; 1861, P. Henry Brink; 1862, Josiah P. Leffer; 1863, Cornelius P. Myer; 1864, William Cockburn; 1865, Silas Snyder; 1866, C. L. Kiersted; 1867,* William Masten; 1868-69, James Kiersted; 1870-71, Lewis N. Heermance; 1872-73, C. L. Kiersted; 1874, F. L. Westbrook; 1875-76, C. L. Kiersted.

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

1859-60, Samuel Frame; 1861, Cornelius Burhans; 1862-63, Samuel Frame; 1864, Cornelius Burhans; 1865-66, C. S. Stillwell; 1867-71, William Lounsbury; 1872, P. Harlow; 1873-76, Robert Loughran.

The society has not formally dissolved, but it has ceased to hold annual fairs, and new elections of directors have not taken place for three years.

III.—ULSTER COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This organization dates from the early years of the temperance reformation in this State. It was auxiliary to the New York State Temperance Society, and in turn had its own auxiliaries in nearly all the towns in the county, and required stated reports from them. Of course its first organization was under the "old pledge," which prohibited the use of *ardent spirits* only, and met with much apparent success under this arrangement. Hon. Lucas Elmendorf, of Kingston, was one of the early presidents, and Dr. Peter Crispell, Jr., Gen. Joseph S. Smith, Edmund Eltinge, Richard Hardenbergh, and many other prominent men were among the active workers of the time. But the "old pledge" came to be regarded as inadequate and inconsistent, and the "total abstinence" system was demanded. The innovation met with much opposition from temperance men, and some abandoned the cause never to return. Yet the very conflict of opinion brought the question into more intimate connection with the people, and gave an added impulse to the cause. Teetotalism triumphed, and the society was reorganized upon that basis. Gen. Joseph S. Smith, Edmund Eltinge, Richard Hardenbergh, A. B. Preston, George A. Dudley, Gabriel W. Ludlam, E. W. Buddington were among the new workers, and all save Mr. Hardenbergh were in turn secretaries and presidents of the society. Quarterly and annual meetings were held in different parts of the county, with great success. Business sessions would convene in the afternoon, with addresses in the evening, always with full houses. Gen. Smith was president for many years, and to him more than to any other individual was the society indebted for its usefulness in keeping the temperance question before the people so long. Many of the clergy of the county lent valuable aid, until, at length, other methods of work having been introduced, the society was dissolved.

IV.—ULSTER COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This venerable organization comprises in its history almost the entire period of modern religious activity. In the early part of this century, when foreign and domestic mission agencies were being founded, none were more important than that which proposed to multiply copies of the

* Reorganized into a stock company, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature.

Holy Scriptures for the widest possible diffusion and at the lowest possible price. These movements received an earnest support in this county, and the county Bible Society antedates the founding of the national organization one or more years, being formed as early as 1815. It has been continued with unbroken regularity, holding its annual meetings, opening up depositories of Bibles, and securing systematic visitation of every family for the purpose of selling or giving away Bibles.

The present employed agent of the society is W. Smith, of Rifton, who is giving his whole time to this society and to the work of the Ulster County Sunday-School Association.

V.—ULSTER COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Previous to 1861 the Sunday-school work in the county had been local and quite unsatisfactory to the prominent Christian workers in the churches. The outlying districts, remote from church privileges, were little cared for or entirely neglected, and the efforts put forth to bring the young under Bible influence and teaching were local and fragmentary. A feeling pervaded the minds of those who loved the Sabbath-school that individual effort should be aggregated and associated, and the scattered energies of Christian workers should be organized and a definite plan of action adopted. Repeated calls came from the State association, then six years old, for the statistics of the county, but there was no organization to respond.

An organization was first attempted at a meeting called in the Second Reformed church, Kingston, on the 26th of February, 1861. Subsequent meetings were held at Stone Ridge, Saugerties, New Paltz, Kingston, and Ellenville. The meeting at Ellenville, May 27, 1863, seems to have been the last effort for permanent organization. Prominent among those present and who participated in the exercises of these meetings we find the names of Rev. Thomas Lape and John D. L. Montanye, as chairmen; Rev. J. L. McNair and Joseph Hasbrouck as secretaries, and among the speakers Rev. Joseph Collier, R. G. Pardee, B. W. Buddington, Nial T. Childs, Walter B. Crane, J. U. Emerick, John Lyons, and Albert Nichols.

Aug. 1, 1864, a meeting of one delegate from each of the seven Sabbath-schools in the village of Kingston was held in the lecture-room of the First Reformed church "for the purpose of adopting means to secure the Sunday-school statistics of the county." The following persons appeared as said delegates: Mr. T. C. Brodhead, G. B. Merritt, Rev. J. G. L. McKowen, Frank Nestell, J. O. Merritt, H. H. Reynolds, and F. W. Reynolds. Rev. J. G. L. McKowen was called to the chair, and George B. Merritt appointed secretary. A committee representing the different religious denominations of the county was appointed to procure the Sunday-school statistics, which were presented at an adjourned meeting of the delegates with the officers and teachers of the village schools, held August 24th, and are the first records of the Sunday-school statistics of the county, viz.: Number of schools, one hundred and forty-one; officers and teachers, two thousand and sixty-three; scholars registered, nine thousand six hundred and twenty-two.

On Sept. 14, 1864, in accordance with a previous call, a "county convention of pastors, officers, and teachers, and all interested in the Sunday-school work," was held in the Second Reformed church, Kingston, "for the purpose of organizing a county Sunday-school association." Rev. Thomas Lape was called to the chair, and George B. Merritt chosen secretary. The committee on permanent organization reported for President, Reuben Bernard, of Kingston; Vice-President, Nial T. Childs, Ellenville; Vice-President, J. B. Sheffield, Saugerties; Secretary, George B. Merritt, Kingston; Treasurer, E. W. Buddington, Kingston. A constitution was presented and adopted which set forth the objects of the association to be "to obtain statistical information relative to the Sunday-schools of the county, to visit and co-operate with every town and neighborhood in building up and enlarging the schools now existing, the establishing of new schools where needed, and the organizing of town associations auxiliary to the county association, to the end that all the children and youth may be gathered into the Sunday-schools." The constitution provided for an annual and semi-annual meeting, to be held in June and October; secretaries were appointed in each town "to aid in procuring the statistics, and to enlist in active union and sympathy every Sabbath-school with the objects and purpose of the county organization." Out of this meeting there grew results which the most sanguine and ardent participator in the exercises could hardly have anticipated. Mr. H. H. Reynolds in addressing the meeting uttered these prophetic words: "This Sunday-school association, among other noble ends, will unite in unity of effort the Christians of all denominations." The prediction has been fully verified in the union and harmony which has pervaded the work of the association.

The first annual convention was held at Kingston, June 21, 1865, and the first semi-annual meeting at Stone Ridge, in October following. The second anniversary was held at Ellenville, June 20, 1866, and the semi-annual meeting of the same year at New Paltz, October 24th. The annual convention for 1867 was held at Saugerties, June 19th. It was the largest and most animated meeting of the association yet held. Five hundred children from the Sabbath-schools of the village and vicinity were addressed in the afternoon by Rev. Charles H. Stitt. The felt presence of the Spirit was most manifest through all the exercises. The semi-annual gathering was at Highland, October 16th. Oct. 24 and 25, 1867, the third convention of the Hudson River Sunday-School Association was held in the First Reformed church, Kingston. The county association held its fourth annual convention at Shokan, June 4, 1868, and the semi-annual session at New Hurley, October 16th.

The State secretary having changed the time for receiving the county reports, the annual meeting for 1869 was held at Rondout, October 20th; the sixth anniversary at Ellenville, Oct. 19, 1870, Nathan Curtis, of Kingston, presiding. The report shows: Number of schools, one hundred and fifty-six; registered membership, thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty-two; conversions, two hundred and thirty-four; volumes in libraries, thirty thousand; contributed by Sabbath-schools, eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars. The seventh annual convention

met at Marlborough, Oct. 18, 1871, Nathan Curtis again presiding.

At the annual meeting held at Accord, in October, 1872, Rev. Angelo Ostrander presiding, Mr. George B. Merritt declined to longer fill the office of county secretary. For eight years he had been devoted to the arduous duties of the office. The gathering of the statistics and the increased labors of this growing and successful association called for more time than he could give. Earnest and enthusiastic in Sunday-school work, Mr. Merritt had been constantly in the advance, and by voice and pen enlisted the clergy and churches of the county in a union of Christian effort in organizing and making more efficient the Sabbath-schools. William Smith, of Rifton, was chosen his successor, and the treasury placed in the hands of J. L. Snyder, of High Falls.

The annual meeting for 1873 was held in the Second Methodist Episcopal church, Kingston, October 22d, and the semi-annual session at Pine Hill, June 17th, following. On Oct. 20, 1874, the association assembled in annual gathering at Rosendale. The meeting was favored with the presence of the State secretary, Edward Danforth, who addressed the convention on county and town organization. The semi-annual convention and first institute of the association were held at Ellenville, June 23 and 24, 1875; Prof. William F. Sherwin, of New Jersey, officiating as conductor of institute. The new departure of a two days' session, and the introduction of institute exercises and practical Sunday-school work into the meetings of the association, are due to the live and energetic Sunday-school workers of Ellenville, who assumed the responsibility. The annual meeting of the same year occurred at Saugerties, October 14th and 15th, and was largely attended, Prof. William F. Sherwin conductor. The report showed one hundred and seventy-six schools; registered membership, sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty; number of commissioners, four hundred and fifty-nine; volumes in library, thirty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-nine; contributed in Sabbath-schools, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty cents.

May 25 and 26, 1876, the semi-annual meeting was held at Rondout, with Prof. William F. Sherwin again conductor of institute, and Mrs. S. W. Clark, of New Jersey, in charge of the primary section. Seventeen towns were represented by delegates. The spirit of the meeting rose to a height not before reached. Five hundred dollars was speedily pledged for active aggressive work, and the secretary of the association commissioned to thoroughly explore the county, organize town associations, and to institute Sabbath-schools in destitute localities. The twelfth anniversary was held Oct. 25 and 26, 1876, at New Paltz. The meeting was one of much interest, and the report showed two hundred and three schools. At the semi-annual meeting, held at Kingston, May 24 and 25, 1877, thirteen new schools and fourteen town associations were reported as the result of the mission work during the year. The fourteenth annual convention met at Ellenville, Nov. 14 and 15, 1877. At this meeting, Mr. Reuben Bernard declined to accept a re-election as president of the association. He had held the office for eleven years, and presided

at nineteen annual and semi-annual conventions. Mr. Bernard was well known as a warm and zealous friend and liberal supporter of the Sunday-school interest through the county, and through all the early years of the association he never failed to be present at the meetings, though often at a personal sacrifice. Affable and courteous, he was a favorite with the people as a presiding officer. The following appears upon the minutes of the meeting:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due and are hereby tendered to our retiring president, Reuben Bernard, Esq., for his long and faithful service in behalf of this society and the cause of Sabbath-schools in Ulster County, and also to Mr. William Smith, the devoted secretary and missionary of the association, to whose untiring labors so much of the usefulness and efficiency of this organization is due. May the blessing of the great Head of the Church be their abundant reward!"

The semi-annual session for 1878 was held at Rondout, May 29th and 30th, Mr. S. M. Taylor, of Ellenville, presiding. The annual meeting of the same year was held at Saugerties, October 29th and 30th, Rev. Philip Peltz presiding. The exercises were largely institute and normal, conducted by Ralph Wells, of New York City, and very profitable to the large number of Sunday-school workers present from every part of the county.

June 3, 4, and 5, 1879, the State Sunday-school convention was held in the First Reformed church, Kingston, H. B. Silliman, of Albany County, presiding. It was a gathering of the most prominent and enthusiastic Sunday-school men and women of the State, and attended by delegates from nearly all the Sabbath-schools of the county.

The following is the summary of the report given at the fifteenth annual convention, held at Ellenville, Oct. 28 and 29, 1879:

Number of schools.....	239
Officers and teachers.....	3,275
Scholars registered.....	17,840
Total membership.....	21,115
Average attendance.....	12,740
Number of conversions.....	542
Amount contributed for benevolent and other purposes.....	\$8283.62
Volumes in library.....	42,690
Number of town associations.....	17
Town conventions.....	42
Number of public meetings of City Sunday-school Union.....	10
Number of delegates attending State Sunday-school convention at Albany.....	67

The officers for 1880 are President, Wm. R. Sheffield, Saugerties; Vice-Presidents, George B. Hibbard, Rondout; John Lyon, Ellenville; Wm. L. Degroff, Shandaken; Secretary, William Smith, Rifton; Treasurer, George B. Merritt, Kingston.

In review we note with satisfaction the progress made. Every year has been a step in advance. Christian fellowship and love have characterized all the proceedings of conventional gatherings. The good work has been promoted by frequent and friendly counsel and interchange of opinion, and Ulster County to-day, in "thorough and efficient organization in Sunday-school work," stands recorded on the published records of the State association as the "banner county in the State of New York." This proud position has been attained only by a union of Christian effort and the blessing of God upon earnest, persevering labor.

The following statistics show in a concise form the results of these years of toil:

CONVERSIONS REPORTED, SIXTEEN YEARS.

1864, 185; 1865, 311; 1866, 182; 1867, 188; 1868, 613; 1869, 341; 1870, 234; 1871, 251; 1872, 313; 1873, 302; 1874, 886; 1875, 459; 1876, 1017; 1877, 918; 1878, 734; 1879, 512,—total, 7576.

MONEYS CONTRIBUTED BY THE SABBATH-SCHOOLS OF ULSTER COUNTY FROM 1869 TO 1879 FOR BENEVOLENT AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL PURPOSES.

1869 \$7,330.46; 1870, \$8788.00; 1871 (estimated), \$8788.00; 1872, \$9948.51; 1873, \$10,971.19; 1874, \$9974.52; 1875, \$11,251.60; 1876, \$11,196.77; 1877, \$8604.70; 1878, \$9508.63; 1879, \$8283.62,—total, \$104,649.00.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE PRESS OF ULSTER COUNTY.

THE newspapers of the county at the present time are twelve in number, distributed as follows: two dailies and four weeklies in Kingston, and one daily in Saugerties, the remaining issues being weekly publications and located in Saugerties, Ellenville, and New Paltz.

The past and present status of the press of Ulster may be seen in the following account, compiled in part from a series of articles published in the *Kingston Democratic Journal* in 1845, supplemented by contributions of members of the press, and from material gathered from other sources.

THE FIRST PAPER.

"During the sittings in this village [Kingston] of the convention which framed the first constitution of the State, in 1777, a paper was printed here which recorded its proceedings; but whether it was only established temporarily, or continued to exist after that body had adjourned, we cannot state. But, inasmuch as the village was burned in October of that year, it is not likely that it was published after that event, and are inclined to believe it to have been only a temporary press from the city of New York, established for the use of the convention."*

The next paper in existence was the *Farmers' Register*, printed and published by Nicholas Power and William Copp, probably commenced in 1792. Its name was changed to *The Rising Sun*, Sept. 21, 1793, and Mr. Copp associated with him Samuel Freer. "The office was in the back part of the frame building on the corner of St. James and Wall Streets which is still standing. It was printed every Saturday, on a sheet ten by seventeen inches."

The next paper in the order of its establishment was the *Ulster Gazette*, published by Samuel S. Freer for a period of twenty-four years, from April, 1798, to 1822, "and the only Federal organ of the county. His boldness

in speaking of his opponents, who then held the power in the State, once led him into trouble. Freer had published something in his paper derogatory to the Legislature, and, when that body assembled, he was brought before it on the charge of libel. He went to Albany, saw Hamilton, with whom he was acquainted, and, after stating his object, was thus answered by the latter: 'Well, my good fellow [that being Hamilton's usual salutation], we don't know what can be done for you. If the Legislature should imprison you, that will have to be borne by you alone; we cannot suffer in your stead; but should they fine you, the money will be forthcoming. As regards counsel, I am with you heart and hand, and will plead your case.' The trial came on, and Hamilton argued the case in a most powerful speech. He reviewed the whole history of the common law in regard to the right of speech and liberty of the press, and so earnest did he become that, forgetting all else but his subject, his wig became loose and fell from his head, his cravat untied and neck open and bare, and his dress otherwise disordered; but, unmindful of them all, he proceeded in an argument so lucid and convincing that, when he had finished and the trial concluded, the decree of the Legislature was that Freer be fined ten dollars, which was, in reality, a virtual triumph."

POST-RIDERS.

The manner in which papers were distributed to their patrons in those days may be seen from the following advertisement:

"WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Post-Rider, to carry the *Plebeian and Gazette*, on a very thickly-populated route, embracing almost the whole of Ulster and part of Sullivan. A man who can come well recommended will meet with liberal encouragement.

"JOHN TAPPEN,
"S. S. FREER.

"KINGSTON, Aug. 30, 1814."

"After the *Gazette* was discontinued, Mr. Freer published a paper called the *Peoples' Advocate*, noticed elsewhere in this chapter. Mr. Freer died suddenly in Kingston, July 5, 1849, aged sixty-three years."

Contemporaneous with the *Gazette*, and for a still longer period, was published *The Plebeian*. It was established in June, 1803, by Buell & Mitchell, and by them conducted until 1807, when Jesse Buell published it on his own account, and so continued until 1813, when he removed to Albany, there establishing the *Argus* and becoming State printer. Daniel McDuffee published the *Plebeian* for one year, and in July, 1814, sold to John Tappen, Esq. In 1815 the name was changed to the *Ulster Plebeian*, and in 1826 it became the *Plebeian and Ulster County Advertiser*; but from 1827 until it ceased to exist it bore the name of the *Ulster Plebeian*. Mr. Tappen conducted the paper until his death, April 20, 1831. The office of the *Plebeian* was in John Street, but was removed by Mr. Tappen to Green Street, opposite the residence of the late Lucas Elmendorf. In 1831 the paper passed into the hands of John J. Tappen, and in January, 1833, to Henry Tappen and John Van Buren. But in May, of the same year, Alonzo L. Stewart purchased the paper, and changed its name to the *Ulster Republican*.

* Hamilton Child, in his *Gazetteer of Ulster County*, 1871, says, "The first newspaper published in the county was the *New York Journal and Advertiser*, published by John Holt. It was removed from New York to Poughkeepsie in 1776, in consequence of the occupation of that city by the British. It was published at Kingston from July to October, 1777."

THE KINGSTON ARGUS AND ITS PREDECESSORS.

The *Ulster Plebrian* was succeeded in 1832 by the *Ulster Republican*, of which A. L. Stewart was the editor and publisher until January, 1838, when Rodney L. Chipp succeeded Mr. Stewart. Mr. Chipp continued the editor and publisher until July, 1850. On the 7th of August, Solomon S. Hommell became the editor and proprietor, continuing to September, 1855, when he associated with him Joseph P. Ostrander. The firm of Hommell & Ostrander existed until April 1, 1857, when Mr. Ostrander retired, and April 22, 1857, William Lounsbury succeeded him, and the firm became Hommell & Lounsbury, and continued until April 18, 1860, when Gen. Hommell withdrew, leaving Mr. Lounsbury the sole editor and proprietor. On May 16, 1861, Gen. Hommell repurchased the paper and

publican," and the "Argus" is identified with every prominent local and political event of its time, and from time to time in its columns have been found vigorous and able contributions editorially, and from many of the leading minds in the county.

HENRY G. CROUCH.

Henry G. Crouch, editor of the *Kingston Argus*, was born in Churchville, Monroe Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1830; removed to Cortland County in 1839; was educated in the Cortlandville Academy; learned the printing trade in the office of the *Cortland Democrat*, and in June, 1850, became the editor and proprietor of that paper. In 1855, Mr. Crouch removed to Galena, Ill., where he became the editor and one of the publishers of the *Daily and Weekly Courier*. In 1859 he returned to the State of New York,



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

H. G. Crouch

changed the name to the *Kingston Argus*, and continued in charge until his death, in November, 1863. He was a vigorous writer and an able party-leader. After his death the *Argus* was published by the estate of Gen. Hommell, with James R. Poland as editor, until March, 1864, when William Hawley effected its purchase. Mr. Hawley, however, retained possession only until May 4, 1864, when Henry G. Crouch became the editor and proprietor, who is the publisher of the *Argus* at the present time.

The *Argus* remains now, as it has been for a period of over three-quarters of a century, the principal exponent of its party in Ulster County. Very many of its present subscribers are the direct successors in the line of descent of the families of its earliest patrons. The history of the paper under its several titles of the "Plebican," the "Re-

and in June of that year became the publisher of the *Herkimer Democrat*, the organ of the Democratic party in Herkimer County. On the 4th of May, 1864, he became proprietor of the *Kingston Argus*, and continues as such at the present time.

The *Craftsman* was issued in Kingston, March 29, 1820. The late John Sudam was its founder, and the interests of the "Bucktail" party, to which he belonged, were advocated in its columns. It was, however, published in the name of Benjamin Jansen until August, 1822, when Elijah J. Roberts became its editor. He subsequently drew a prize in a lottery, realizing ten thousand dollars, went to New York City, was connected with the *National Advocate*; later he moved West, publishing papers in Illinois

and at Detroit, and was elected adjutant-general of Michigan. "The *Craftsman* was published for about the period of five and a half years. Its office was on North Front Street. At one time Samuel Curtis (who afterwards published the *Republican*) was its editor and publisher. It bore at the head of its columns the announcement that it would be 'conducted by an association of gentlemen;' and such in fact was the case. Among the editors and contributors to its columns were the Hon. John Sudam, John Champlin, Abraham Myer, and John T. Romeyn, while Roberts himself was a writer of no mean capacity."

Having discontinued the *Gazette* in 1822, Samuel Freer, a veteran in the printing business, started the *Ulster Herald*, a paper of small dimensions and short existence. In April, 1823, he sold the office to Levi Darbe, who removed it to an adjoining county. His connection with the press for the last time was in 1824, when he issued the *People's Advocate* to aid Mr. Pell's election as State senator. Peter K. Allen was his partner until 1827, when Mr. Freer was succeeded in the firm by one Burns. Several months later the paper was discontinued. Mr. Allen issued the prospectus of a weekly paper to be started about Oct. 16, 1827, and to be called the *Ulster True American*, but the enterprise failed,—at least in Ulster.

The next publication in order was the *Ulster Sentinel*, whose first number was issued June 14, 1826. Charles G. De Witt, Esq., was its editor and publisher, and William Sands its printer. Its office was on Wall Street, near the Episcopal church, and afterwards "in a building near Rutter's hotel, on Main Street,—that is, opposite the Eagle Tavern." The *Sentinel* supported Gen. Jackson, and Mr. De Witt was nominated and elected by that party to Congress, after which Mr. William Culley was associated in its conduct. At the close of Congress he resumed his editorial duties, but in March, 1831, he retired from the establishment, Mr. Culley becoming its editor and proprietor.

Mr. De Witt was a prolific writer, and published many popular tales and essays in his own and other publications of his time.

The *National Pioneer* was started in 1830, at Milton, by Daniel S. Tutthill. It was the pioneer paper in that section, but was short-lived, being soon discontinued.

In 1832 there was published at the office of the *Ulster Sentinel* a literary paper called the *Comet*, issued monthly, and edited by Robert Gosman, Jr., James B. Gould, and Marias Schoonmaker. It was continued about a year, and was then discontinued.

In January, 1833, the *Ulster Star* first began to beam upon the people at Saugerties. Calvin Frary* was its proprietor.

Some time in the year 1834 or 1835 the publication of a paper entitled the *Ulster County Whig* was commenced in Rondout. This paper was edited by John G. Wallace. After the Presidential election of 1836 its publication ceased, and Mr. Wallace left the county. The press and material were purchased by Mr. William H. Romeyn and moved to Kingston in 1837, where, on May 31st of that year, he began the publication of a paper styled the *Pol-*

itical Reformer, which became the organ of the Whig party.

In the political changes that occurred between the elections of 1836 and 1840, the *Ulster Sentinel*, a paper published by William Culley, had changed its politics, and there were two local papers published in the interest of the Whig party. The public patronage was not so large then as now, and in consequence these two papers were competitors, and to some extent in each other's way.

After the election of 1840, Mr. Romeyn purchased the press and material of the *Ulster Sentinel*, and the two papers were merged into one in November, 1840, the name of his own paper being changed to *Democratic Journal*. This title he modified, at a later date, to

THE KINGSTON JOURNAL.

Mr. Romeyn's forty-one years' connection with the press of Ulster embraces a period brimful of political contests, characterized by broad discussion always, and not unfrequently by marked personal bitterness, the details of which would, in themselves, make an interesting volume of history. It includes the era of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and covers the period of the agitation of the question of Texas annexation and the correlative issues of the designs of the slave power, which were fought vigorously, but unsuccessfully, under the leadership of Henry Clay in 1844. It also takes in the memorable epoch of events connected with the admission of Kansas, the rule of squatter sovereignty, and the triumphant election of General Taylor to the Presidency.

After his long and evenful service as a public journalist, Mr. Romeyn retired to private life on the first day of September, 1878, in a leavetaking from which we extract:

"Adieu, readers, friends, patrons of the *Kingston Journal*! More than forty-one years of continuous editorial service constitutes a valid claim to exemption from active duties. While experience has its uses, age brings its drawbacks; and, aside from personal considerations, we have but acquiesced in the natural logic of events in reaching the conclusion that the interests of the Republican party would be subserved by the infusion of younger blood and quickened energies in the management of its time-honored organ.

"And now, the hour and the man have come! We pass over the *Journal*, its prestige and its destiny, into the charge and keeping of Mr. Charles Marselles, without a misgiving as to his loyalty or a doubt as to his capacity to meet, creditably and fully, all the demands of the position which he has assumed. For more than twelve years Mr. Marselles has conducted the *Exeter* (N. H.) *News-Letter* with a tact and discretion, a vigor and ability, from which we have derived encouragement and drawn inspiration in many a canvass. An accomplished journalist, familiar with newspaper management in its every detail, he comes amongst us, not as an adventurer simply seeking aggrandizement, but animated by worthy aspirations and inspired with a genuine love for the profession. He comes to take part and lot with us as a permanent resident. He comes to identify himself with the interests, the growth and well-being of the county. He comes to contribute of his efforts, cheerfully, zealously, hopefully, to the restoration of the general prosperity, through the agency of sound policies, wholesome laws, and beneficent government.

"Therefore we bespeak for our successor the same measure of goodwill and patronage which has been so generously extended to the *Journal* in the past. . . .

"In severing a connection which has continued so long, and embraced a period so full of material incidents and of historic data, a multitude of reminiscences press to the front. What changes have been effected, what progress made, what resources developed, within forty years! What mutations of parties have taken place, what shiftings of leadership occurred? 'Our fathers, where are they? and the

* He had previously published the *Palladium*, established in 1828.

prophets, do they live forever? Of those who started out with us in 1837, how few remain of the distinguished statesmen whom we trusted and honored, of the sturdy rank and file who gathered around our standard! We should like to travel over the field which this train of reflection opens up. But not now! With the surroundings of the moment, we can trust neither our feelings nor our judgment for the task. Under more favorable auspices, and when leisure serves, we may recur to the subject. . . .

"To our contemporaries of the press we make our profound acknowledgments in recognition of the courtesy and consideration which have been uniformly extended to us, personally and professionally. Henceforth we shall be dropped from the charmed circle; but our kindest feelings will follow you, and we shall rejoice in all your triumphs. It is the mission of true journalism to do manly battle for truth, for justice, for honesty, for law and order, —the basis of all good government, as well as of every ennobling venture. Policies may fail, leaders may weaken or betray, organizations may disintegrate, but principles are eternal. And remember, that as parties rise and fall and demagogues strike out for power and place and plunder, in every trial and in every emergency the hearts of the people will instinctively turn to you as their protectors and deliverers. It is as true now as always that an earnest, unshackled, independent press is the great mainstay of popular rights, the only efficient bulwark of free institutions.

"Farewell!

"WM. H. ROMEYN."

W. H. Romeyn was born in Harlem, N. Y., April 30, 1811, being the youngest son of the Rev. Jeremiah Romeyn. The "Journal," as previously shown, is one of the oldest existing papers in the county. Mr. Charles Marcellis, who assumed its management in 1878, still continues as its proprietor. He is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., was a graduate of the Exeter (N. H.) Academy, and published at that place the *News-Letter*. The office of the *Journal* is located at 43 Wall Street, next to the court-house.

The *People's Press* was established in Kingston in 1853, Daniel Bradbury editor and proprietor. In 1861 its name was changed to the *Kingston Press*, under which title it was issued successively by its original founder, and by D. C. McMillen and A. G. Childs, until 1876, when its publication was suspended. Under the management of Mr. Bradbury the paper was Republican in politics; after Mr. McMillen assumed control of it, in 1874, he took at first an "independent" position politically, but soon drifted into the advocacy of Democratic principles and the support of the candidates of that party.

Next to W. H. Romeyn, Mr. Bradbury is the oldest living representative of the press in Ulster County. He started the *Rondout Freeman* in 1845. He was born in Marlborough, this county, in 1815, and is the son of Amirehanna Bradbury, who was born in Massachusetts in 1762, and was an early settler in Marlborough,—about 1790. Daniel Bradbury came to Kingston in 1831, and was connected with the press about thirty years. He has been a member of the board of education for nine years, was a member of the village board of directors, and has been postmaster of Kingston since 1873.

The *Ulster Huguenot* first appeared in 1843. Its office was located in Kingston, and John Culley and T. F. Baldwin were its proprietors. It did not live long.

A campaign paper was published for a short time in 1844, called the *Hickory Democrat*.

In 1828, Paul J. Fish and Calvin Frary commenced the publication of a paper at Saugerties, entitled the *Ulster Palladium and Anti-Masonic Journal*. In 1829 its office was removed to Kingston and its name changed, the last

half of it being dropped. Its publication was discontinued in 1833.

D. Bradbury, with E. S. Wells, commenced the *Rondout Freeman*, in 1845, published it one year, then sold to Robert Gosman (Gosman & Wells); in 1847 it was suspended and the office sold to J. P. Hageman, who changed the name to the *Rondout Courier*.

The *Ulster Democrat* gave its initial number to the public in 1846, and A. A. Bensell was its sponsor. It subsequently passed into the hands of S. R. Harlow, who was succeeded by his brother, Parr Harlow; Dec. 12, 1870, it was combined with the "Ulster Gazette."

The *Ulster Daily Gazette* was established in 1869, by John G. Baker and Charles S. Contant, the latter soon retiring. It was published by Baker & Harlow until Feb. 4, 1871, when Mr. Baker retired. The weekly edition, after the union of the "Democrat" and "Gazette" in 1870, was known as the *Ulster Weekly Gazette and Democrat*. It is not now in existence.

The *Kingston Daily Chronicle*, published in 1859, lived but a short time. S. R. Harlow was its editor and publisher.

The *Ulster Telegraph* was issued at Saugerties, in 1846, by Solomon S. Houmell. Its name was afterwards changed to the *Saugerties Telegraph*, under which title R. B. Taylor published it for some time. The present publisher is G. W. Elting. This paper represents the interests of the north-eastern portion of Ulster County and adjacent territory.

On July 9, 1855, the 7th Regiment of New York City encamped in open field on the brow of Jacob's Valley, on what is known now as Green Kill Avenue, Kingston. The encampment was called "Camp Worth." A daily paper, called the *Camp Worth Journal*, and issued from the *Journal* office, was published during the continuance of the encampment. This was the first daily issued in the county.

A division encampment known as "Camp Ward," in honor of Gen. Aaron Ward, was held on the premises of Mr. James Kiersted, about two miles from the then village of Kingston, on the Saugerties road, commencing on Aug. 27, 1855. A daily paper, called the *Camp Ward Journal*, gave publicity to its orders and chronicled its doings. It issued from the *Journal* office.

In 1857 were published in John Street, one door west of Wall, the *American Thunderbolt* and the *Monthly Rainbow*, the former by H. Roosa and D. Schoonmaker, and the latter by James R. Poland and William Van Keuren. Both were devoted to "polite literature, wit and humor," etc., although the advocacy of the interests of the American party in one case, and of the temperance cause in the other, seem to have been paramount. Neither of these publications was long continued.

The *Examiner* was published by Bradbury & Wells in 1845. Robert Gorman was editor. It suspended after a brief career.

THE RONDOUT COURIER

was started in December, 1847, by John P. Hageman. It was published by him till the year 1868, or a period of twenty years and three months. In that year it was purchased by W. H. and J. C. Romeyn, who published it till 1877. In March of that year it was purchased by Horatio Fowks, who continued it as a weekly paper until October,

1877, when a daily edition was commenced under the title of the *Morning Courier*.

HORATIO FOWKS.

editor of the *Rondout Daily and Weekly Courier*, was born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 26, 1836. His editorial career commenced on the *Rhinebeck Gazette*, which paper he edited for about a year, Mr. Thomas Edgerley being the publisher. After spending four years in New York, Mr. Fowks bought of Mr. Guildersleeve the *Rondout Freeman*, in 1865. It was then a weekly newspaper, and was continued as such until 1871, when Mr. Fowks started the

a daily edition was added. Mr. Fowks continued the publication till 1876, retiring in November of that year. It was published for some time by the Freeman Printing and Publishing Association, and was then purchased by Samuel D. Coykendall, who continued in possession of the same until 1878, when Charles Marseilles, formerly of Exeter, N. H., purchased the establishment, and has published the paper until the date of this history. During Mr. Marseilles' proprietorship it has been edited by E. H. Clark, formerly of the *Troy Times*.

An unsuccessful newspaper venture was the starting of a small daily paper in Rondout, in 1877, called the *Morning Call*. It was published by an association, and Mr. D.



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Horatio Fowks

Daily Freeman. In November of 1876 he sold out his interest in the *Freeman* and purchased the *Weekly Courier*, which paper he converted into a daily, and has published the same until the date of this history.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY FREEMAN.

The *Rondout Weekly Freeman* was started by Van Keuren & Guildersleeve, in the year 1858, and continued by that firm for some years, when the publication was assumed by Jacob H. Guildersleeve alone. He continued as publisher until March, 1865, when he was stricken by the disease which resulted in his death, and he sold the establishment to Horatio Fowks. Mr. Guildersleeve died the next month after the sale was perfected. Mr. Fowks continued the publication until 1871, when, in the month of October,

C. McMillen was the editor. It was issued for a month or two only.

In the fall of 1877 there was issued at Kingston, as a campaign journal in the interest of the Democratic party, a small paper called the *Daily Star*, Frank W. Beardstey, publisher. It expired with the termination of the canvass.

The *Daily News* (neutral) was started June 1, 1878, by an association, consisting of John H. Van Keuren, Charles M. Thomas, Robert Cole, and Henry Giere, all printers. It suspended publication in May, 1879.

A German paper, the *Vollsblatt*, was started by August Goeller, about 1859 or 1860. It was published at the office of the *Courier*, but is not now in existence.

In the fall of 1871 a campaign daily was issued from the office of the *Argus*, called the *Daily Argus*. Its object

was for the temporary purpose of the election canvass, and the paper was continued one month.

The *Ellenville Journal* was commenced June 29, 1849, by Robert Denton. In 1850, R. B. Taylor became a partner, but retired in 1851. Mr. Denton continued as its proprietor until the spring of 1857, when he sold to S. M. Taylor, one of the present proprietors. In 1859, O. A. Campbell became the publisher, and so continued until January, 1861, when the establishment was repurchased by S. M. Taylor, and, with some few subsequent changes in ownership, has continued its publication to the present time.

The *South Ulster Press*, at Ellenville, first appeared Sept. 2, 1870. It was established by T. E. Benedict & Brother, the present proprietors. It is now called the *Ellenville Press*.

The *New Paltz Independent* was started in September, 1868, by the New Paltz Independent Association. Easton Van Wagonen was the first editor, and Ralph Le Fever is the present editor and proprietor, having purchased the paper of the association in 1871. Republican in politics.

The *New Paltz Times* was established by Charles J. Ackert, the present proprietor, July 6, 1860. In 1862-63, while Mr. Ackert was in the army, the paper bore the name of his wife as publisher and his own as editor. It is Democratic in politics.

The *Pearl* was a monthly publication of a unique character, established by L. Barritt and Edward Jernegan in 1875. Its literary execution and typography was superior, and it was illustrated by photographs of scenery, buildings of the town. The bound volume is a handsome book.

The *Evening Post* was started in 1877 by Jernegan & Rosepaugh, but is now managed by the former. Started as a doubtful experiment, it has proven successful.

CHAPTER XXIV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE early sloop navigation on the Hudson was followed by that of schooners and like craft, and these in turn were superseded by the large and magnificent steamers, many of which are owned here, and ply regularly between Troy, Rondout, and New York, and intermediate points. A large number of barges and other sailing vessels are also engaged in the transportation of stone, cement, coal, ice, berries, etc.

The construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal opened up a new avenue of commerce and gave impetus to the stone and cement trade, of which valuable material the county possessed an inexhaustible supply.

The building of railroads, supplementing the water lines of communication, has opened up a large portion of the county to trade and commerce, and has been of incalculable benefit.

Stages and sailing craft are almost things of the past, and steam transit, both by land and water, is the new order of things. The Ellenville stage-line, running from Kingston to Ellenville, in the southwestern part of the county, is al-

most the only remaining relic left to Ulster County of the palmy stage times of the past.

I.—WATER NAVIGATION.

Many interesting reminiscences will be found by the reader in various parts of this volume* relating to the early craft of this county, which, to avoid repetition, will not be reproduced here. As early as the year 1800 there was considerable desultory traffic carried on in sloops by all the settlements on the Hudson. One of the vessels of that period was the "Quaker Packet," built by John Wood, and owned by a company of Friends; it ran for a time between Milton and New York, and was followed by the "Stranger," which (about 1812) began to make regular trips, and the "Eclipse," which made the then unheard-of feat of a trip a week.

Asa Bigelow built the first sloop that was ever constructed in Saugerties. She was called the "Phoenix," and plied between Malden and New York.

The boats of the early days on the canal were very different from those of the present time. They were smaller and made more trips, generally averaging from sixteen to eighteen trips from the middle of May to the middle of November.

Prominently connected with early navigation was Captain Nathan Anderson, who ran a sloop from Rondout about 1822 to 1823. Washington Swart and Abram Hasbrouck were also early sloop captains.

II.—STEAM NAVIGATION.

From the recollections of Capt. Jacob H. Tremper,† the oldest steamboat captain now on the Hudson, we gather the following:

The first steamboat at Wilbur was the "Congress," in 1828-29. She was run in 1830 by Capt. Jacob Nelson, in 1831 by Capt. Skeel, and ran to Wilbur until 1834, when Capt. Ketchum purchased her, soon after which she ran from Rondout. Previous to 1831 Theron Skeel ran two sloops (the "Michigan" and "Grand Council") regularly from Wilbur. They were commanded respectively by Captains Wm. Tremper and Joshua Abeel. The steamer "Congress" was owned in part by Capt. Skeel. Other early boats were the "General Jackson" and "Victory," owned by Mapes; the "Delaware," engaged in towing the coal-boats of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; and the "Hudson."

In 1836-37 the steamer "Fanny," Capt. Tremper, ran from Marlborough to New York.

* See the various town histories in this volume.

† Capt. Jacob H. Tremper is a native of Ulster County, born within a mile of his present residence, inside the present limits of the city of Kingston, in 1812. After 1832, when he commanded the "Congress," he was captain of the Switzsure line of barges and the steamer "Fanny." From 1838 to 1841 he resided in Rhinebeck; in the latter year removed to Kingston and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1847, when he took command of the barge "Ulster County," running from Rondout to New York. In 1852 went to New York, where he was engaged for a year in mercantile trade, and again returned to Kingston, embarking in the general freight and forwarding business, in connection with Messrs. Romer & Gillett, and, in 1856, Romer & Tremper, with which firms he has been connected to the present time, thirty-nine of the past forty-eight years of his life having been spent as captain in the river service.

Kingston Point, locally known as "Columbus Point," was the landing-place for many years of the regular night-boats between New York and Albany.

The "Hudson" and the "Emerald" were early boats, and engaged in towing market-barges to New York City, then quite a traffic, but now nearly or quite unknown.

Besides Capts. Tremper and Mapes, elsewhere mentioned, other Ulster County navigators may be named:

Capt. Absalom L. Anderson, for many years on the river, and now captain of the "Mary Powell," resides in Esopus. Capt. David Abbey, captain of "Santa Claus," "Thomas Cornell," etc., now in New York. Capt. Isaac Cox, now deceased. Capt. John Ketcham, one of the most prominent river men, did not reside in Ulster, and is dead. Capt. Chas. Anderson was in sloop and steamboat navigation, now deceased. Capt. John Samuels, captain for several years, dead. Capt. Wm. Dodge, of the "Mohican" and "Norwich."

In 1852, Nicholas Elmendorf, William Masten, and Marius Schoonmaker started an "opposition" line from Wilbur to New York with the steamer "Alida."

Among the many boats operating on the Hudson, and owned or run by residents of this county, may be named:

The North America.	The Highlander.
The Norwich.	The Mohican.
The Santa Claus.	The Rip Van Winkle.
The Manhattan.	The James W. Baldwin.
The Mazeppa.	The Metamora.
The Eagle.	The M. Martin.
The Mary Powell.	

The "North America" was purchased by Romer, Tremper & Gillett in 1854, and ran from Rondout to New York until 1860. The "Norwich" and "Mohican" were owned and commanded by Capt. William Dodge; purchased afterwards by T. & T. W. Cornell. The "Santa Claus" was put on in 1854, and was succeeded by the "Manhattan." The "Rip Van Winkle" was run (in 1853) in connection with the "Commodore," owned by the late Daniel Drew, of New York City. The "James W. Baldwin" was built in 1860 by Romer & Tremper, took the place of the "North America," and is still running. The "Eagle" in 1857 replaced the "Mazeppa," both making three trips a week from Poughkeepsie to Albany. The "Metamora" in 1865 extended its trips to Newburgh, and, with the "Eagle," made daily trips each way. In 1867, Romer & Tremper exchanged her for a larger boat, the "M. Martin," which, with the "Eagle," constitutes the present line of "morning boats" operated by Romer & Tremper, of Rondout. The "Mary Powell," one of the finest boats on the Hudson, is owned and commanded by Capt. A. L. Anderson, of Esopus.

The immense freight and forwarding business of Rondout, which exceeds that of any point on the river between Albany and New York City, is carried on, at the present time, by the firms of T. & T. W. Cornell and Romer & Tremper.

III.—REMINISCENCES.

About 1838, Capt. David P. Mapes embarked in the freighting and passenger business on the Hudson; bought the steamboat "General Jackson," which had been built by Vanderbilt to run between New York and Peekskill.

This boat Mapes put on as an opposition one, to run between Kingston and New York City. The other boat on that line was called the "Hudson," and was commanded by Capt. Woolsey. A young man named Rexford was the first captain of the "General Jackson," but he was drowned on its first trip to the city, and Mapes assumed command. This boat ran regularly for about eight years, and towed the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's coal from Rondout to New York City, but was finally sunk at the Palisades. In a work published by Capt. Mapes in 1873,* being an autobiographic account of himself and of the towns he aided in building, he says,—

"After getting my boat into a successful operation, and paying for her the first season, I proposed to turn my early acquaintances in Delaware County to my advantage, and have them go to New York by way of Kingston. They had heretofore traded by way of Catskill, where they had steamboats, and had a line of coaches from their place to Delhi. I proposed to my Kingston friends to establish a mail-route and line of stages to Delhi; but no, the place had been a large town for over a hundred years, and nothing of the kind ever came in from the west, except, once a week, a boy on horseback with saddle-bags; so I left the boat for a week, and went to Washington and had a mail route established. After establishing the route, I supposed I could get some one to put on a line of stages, but here again I was disappointed, and finally bought three Troy coaches and thirty horses, and established the first line of stages west from Kingston. . . . The inauguration of a line of Troy stages through a country the people of which had never before seen a four-horse team was a great event. The inhabitants along the line, and at the little villages and corners, came out and fired off their anvils, swung their hats, and shouted 'Great is the Captain!' I went over the road on the first trip; now a railroad passes over the greater portion of the route."

A few items about this old pioneer in the history of Ulster's internal improvements may not be inappropriate in this connection. He was born Jan. 10, 1798, in Cox-sackie, N. Y. The years from 1818 to 1828 he spent mostly in Delaware Co., N. Y., "engaged in selling goods, making potash and whisky, and running a grist-mill and farm." He was elected supervisor and a member of the Assembly of New York, 1830, and was a major in the militia and an aid to Maj.-Gen. Preston. During the subsequent years of his life he resided in Carbondale, Pa. (where he was postmaster), New York City, and Rondout, and, after losing a fortune, went West and founded the now city of Ripon, Wis.

IV.—THE TURNPIKE OF 1831-32.

This was an enterprise of considerable importance, not only to the trade and growth of Kingston, but to the convenience of the inhabitants living in the central and western towns of the county and extending through into Delaware. It was over this road, a few years later, that Mr. Mapes established his stage line, mentioned elsewhere. This turnpike was the first good road up the Shandaken valley. It was marked by milestones, some of which are still standing, after nearly fifty years. It immediately became a great thoroughfare. So important was this line of communication that even then, in 1831, while as yet the first railroads of the country were scarcely opened, the idea of a railroad along this valley is said to have been actually

* History of the City of Ripon, Wis., and of its Founder, David P. Mapes, with his Opinion of Men and Manners of the Day, Milwaukee, Wis., 1873.

broached. It was an idea far in advance of the age, but forty years later the fanciful vision became a fact, the mountain-sides echoed to the thunder of the cars, and doubtless many of the same men and women who had rushed to the doors to see Mr. Mapes' four-horse stage-coaches lived to see the railway trains dashing by their dwellings.

About 1851 the turnpike was succeeded for a part of the distance by a plank-road, built by the Union Plank-Road Company. Under the heavy loads drawn in hauling stone the plank experiment was a short-lived affair, even more so than in other parts of the country, and then was laid the present "stone-road," extending from the Beaver-kill quarries to the bridge over the Esopus.

From there to Wilbur a plank-road was laid about 1850, and, like the other portion, was changed to stone about 1860. This last is a species of very durable road. The travel over it is immense, and the franchise is said to be very valuable.

V.—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

This was the first great public work in the county of Ulster, and its completion was an era from which dates a rapid advance in industrial enterprises. To the difficult and laborious method of transportation by wagons the canal was the first successor. The project of connecting the waters of the Delaware and Hudson had been entertained for many years, and the discussions over its feasibility were coeval with those relating to the construction of the Erie Canal, which connected the lakes of the West with the Hudson, forming a great chain of internal navigation.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was incorporated April 23, 1823, with a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to use fifty thousand dollars in banking until 1844. The credit of the State was loaned to the company to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars in stock, bearing interest at four and a half or five per cent. The ground was broken July, 1825, and the work pushed through rapidly, the canal being opened for business in October, 1828. The canal was originally constructed to afford a depth of four feet and navigable for boats of thirty tons. In 1842 it was enlarged to accommodate boats of forty tons, and in 1851 it was further enlarged to accommodate boats of one hundred and twenty tons. The original cost of the canal was two million thirty-seven thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars, of which amount one million four hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars was for the New York section.

The impulse of this canal enterprise may be said to have created Rondout, as that place, now teeming with so many varied industries, and the seat of such extensive commercial enterprises, was a mere hamlet of a few buildings prior to the opening of this system of internal navigation.

The amount of coal carried over this route is simply enormous. The manufacture of cement, originating soon after the opening of the canal (the value of the rock being discovered during its construction), immensely enlarged the business to be done by the canal, and still further developed a rapid growth at Rondout.

In later years the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has become an important railroad corporation, extending its lines of transportation far beyond the limits of this county, and far beyond the views of the original projectors.*

VI.—ULSTER AND DELAWARE RAILROAD.

This road extends from Rondout to Stamford, in Delaware County,—a distance of seventy-four miles. Its route lies for a considerable portion of the way along the Esopus Creek, traversing the Shandaken valley. During the months of summer travel a large number of tourists seek the mountains by this route. The scenery is romantic and sublime, for descriptions of which reference is made to the chapters upon the western towns. This railroad has had three several organizations, with a new name at each change. It was originally known as the "Rondout and Oswego;" subsequently it became the "New York, Kingston and Syracuse."

The present ownership commenced and the present name was adopted June 15, 1875.

The earliest time-card, preserved in the general office of the company, bears date May 23, 1870. The road was then finished to "Longyear's," now Mount Pleasant. It had been opened to West Hurley a few months earlier.

These ten years of railroad facilities have been of great value to the Shandaken valley, not only by way of affording ready means of travel and freighting to the people of those towns, but also by opening up a channel through which the stream of summer travel is steadily pouring into their very midst,—a stream increasing year by year.

The stations on this road are as follows: Rondout, Wallkill Valley Railroad Junction, Kingston, Stony Hollow, West Hurley, Olive Branch, Brown's Station, Brodhead's Bridge, Shokan, Boiceville, Mount Pleasant, Phoenicia, Fox Hollow, Shandaken, Big Indian, Pine Hill, Summit, Griffin's Corners,† Arkville (Dean's Corners), Kelly's Corners, Halcottville, Stratton's Falls, Roxbury, Grand Gorge, Stamford.

The present board of directors (May, 1880) is composed of the following persons: Thomas Cornell, President; S. D. Coykendall, Vice-President; Anthony Benson, Treasurer; William F. Romer, A. A. Crosby, A. S. Staples, D. Kennedy, Ripley Ropes, C. A. Miller, John Baird, J. D. Fish, George Opdyke, J. L. Van Deusen; Superintendent, George Coykendall.

The general office is located in Rondout, Sampson Building.

VII.—WALLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

The articles of association were dated April 14, 1866, and the directors therein named were Abner Hasbrouck, Bruynswick; Abram D. Deyoe, Tuthill; Abm. V. N. Elting, New Paltz; F. S. McKinstry, Bruynswick; William H. De Garino, New Paltz; A. K. Chandler, Shawangunk; Abm. D. Bevier, Tuthill; Alfred Deyoe, New Paltz; Hector Webb, Shawangunk; Joseph L. Hasbrouck, Libertyville; Edmund Bruyn, Bruynswick; S. M. Capron,

* In May, 1880, the officers of the previous year were re-elected.

† From Griffin's Corners to Stamford (both inclusive). The stations are in Delaware County.

Walden; L. L. Gowdy, Walden. Among the early subscribers to the stock other than the above-named directors are B. J. Freer and Daniel Bevier, of Gardiner. Floyd S. McKinstry is said to have been the most active original promoter of the enterprise, and the success of the road is largely attributed to his unyielding perseverance in the face of many opposing obstacles.

It was built from the south, first terminating for a time at New Paltz, then at Rosendale, and finally being extended to Kingston. It opens up a separate route from Kingston to New York, connecting with the Erie at Goshen, as well as furnishes ready communication with each other to several of the towns of this county.

It passes through some fine scenery, as well as along an excellent farming region. The high bridge at Rosendale is a work of magnitude and *altitude*, with few or no parallels in this country.

This road passed into the management of the present company in June, 1877. The directors (May, 1880) are the following: Thomas Cornell, President; S. D. Coykendall, Vice-President; Ambrose S. Murray, George Coykendall, David Kennedy, R. G. Townsend, Alva S. Staples, Charles Bray, Floyd S. McKinstry, Jacob Lefevre, Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., Anthony Benson, Isaac M. North.

Officers: Matthew Winchell, Treasurer; John Romeyn, Secretary; J. H. Jones, Superintendent.

At the time of writing, the extension of the Wallkill road from Kingston to Sangerties is supposed to be assured. As the route is located, the right of way largely secured, and other steps looking to immediate construction are being taken, the projectors of this extension anticipate that they will be able to make this finally the long-talked-of "west shore railroad" from New York to Albany.

The stations on this line within the bounds of Ulster County are Rondout Depot, Kingston, Whiteport, Binnewater, Rosendale, Spring Town, New Paltz, Forest Glen, Gardiner, New Hurley, and Shawangunk, the stations in Orange County being Walden, Montgomery, Beaver Dam, Neeley Town, Campbell Hall, Kipps, and Goshen, with which connection is made, *via* the "Erie," with New York City and other points east, south, and west.

CHAPTER XXV.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

On the 19th day of February, 1877, the following note was sent to citizens of the city of Kingston:

"CITY OF KINGSTON, Feb. 19, 1877.

"DEAR SIR,—You are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Supreme Court Chambers, in the City Hall, in this city, on the 22d day of February, 1877, at 11 A.M., to organize and make arrangements for a proper commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the burning of Kingston, on the 16th day of October, 1877.

"A. BRUYN HASBROUCK,

"President Ulster Historical Society."

"WILLIAM LOUNSBURY,
"M. M. FRISSELLE,
"A. T. CLEARWATER,
"JOHN MCSTEF,
"J. NEWTON FIERO,

"Committee of Kingston Literary Club."

In response to this invitation, the following gentlemen, among others, met at the City Hall on the 22d day of February following: Hon. T. R. Westbrook, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Rev. J. C. F. Hoes, D.D., C. H. Van Gaasbeek, Hon. William Lounsbury, Dr. M. M. Frisselle, Rev. C. W. Camp, A. T. Clearwater, Rev. George S. Strobbridge, Hon. Thomas Cornell, Hon. James G. Lindsley, A. T. Douglass, M.D., Rev. Isaac Clark, Rev. James Demarest, Jr., Thomas H. Tremper, Rev. H. S. Westgate, J. M. Cooper, Rev. A. K. Sanford, and H. D. Darrow.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. James Demarest, Jr., upon whose motion Mayor Lindsley was chosen chairman. On motion of Rev. C. W. Camp, A. T. Clearwater was chosen secretary.

At the request of Rev. Dr. Hoes, Mr. Clearwater stated the object of the meeting, which was then addressed by Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. T. R. Westbrook, Hon. Thomas Cornell, Dr. M. M. Frisselle, Thomas H. Tremper, Dr. A. T. Douglass, Rev. Dr. Hoes, Rev. Isaac Clark, and A. T. Clearwater.

On motion of Judge Westbrook it was

"Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of seven to prepare and report to a meeting, hereafter to be called, some suitable plan for a proper commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the burning of Kingston."

The chair appointed as such committee Hon. T. R. Westbrook, Hon. Thomas Cornell, Gen. George H. Sharpe, A. T. Clearwater, Dr. A. T. Douglass, William M. Hayes, Charles Bray.

On motion of A. T. Clearwater, the chairman was added to the committee.

Judge Westbrook stated that his official duties would prevent his giving as much time to the matter as he would like, and asked that he be relieved from the chairmanship of the committee, and that Mayor Lindsley be made chairman in his place.

Mayor Lindsley was accordingly made chairman of the committee.

At the suggestion of Judge Westbrook and Gen. Sharpe, Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Rev. J. C. F. Hoes, D.D., Mr. C. H. Van Gaasbeek, Hon. William Lounsbury, Dr. M. M. Frisselle, and Hon. S. L. Stebbins were added to the committee, and the meeting adjourned.

The committee on permanent organization subsequently met at Judge Westbrook's chambers and presented their report, by which they recommended that the permanent organization should be known and called "The Centenary Organization of the State of New York;" that its object should be the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the State government; that, while in its *personnel* it is at present confined to the county of Ulster, it was intended simply as a basis for one more broad and general, and the board of management was authorized to enlarge, change, or modify, as might be found expedient; that the officers should consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of eight, who, together with the president, secretary, and treasurer, should constitute a board of management. There should be eight standing committees, of each of which a member of the executive committee should be chairman.

The standing committees should consist of not less than five nor more than seven members, who should be appointed by the chairman of the committee.

At a subsequent meeting of the citizens of Kingston this report was adopted, and the following gentlemen were selected as officers of the permanent organization: President, Hon. James G. Lindsley; Vice-President, Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL.D.; Secretary, A. T. Clearwater; Treasurer, William H. Turner; and the following gentlemen were chosen as additional vice presidents: Augustus H. Bruyn, Hon. T. R. Westbrook, LL.D., Hon. Thomas Cornell, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., S. D. Coykendall, Elijah Du Bois, Jansen Hasbrouck, Hon. William S. Kenyon, James Kiersted, William B. Fitch, Jarvis McEntee, William H. Romeyn, Gen. D. T. Van Buren, Harrison Suydam, H. G. Crouch, Hon. S. L. Stebbins, James E. Ostrander, C. D. Bruyn, Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, Cornelius Burhans, William F. Romer, Howard Osterhoudt, L. L. Cronnse, Peter Masten, Hiram Radcliff, James S. McEntee, C. H. Van Gaasbeck, P. J. Du Bois, Capt. Jacob H. Tremper, Dr. Peter Crispell, Jr., Hon. E. M. Brigham, Hon. William Lawton, Charles Bray, Hon. Charles A. Fowler, Rev. J. C. F. Hoos, D.D., Gen. J. S. Smith, Hon. D. M. Dewitt, J. S. Burhans, Dr. A. T. Douglass, John H. Trumbull, R. R. Martin, Anthony Benson, Rev. C. Van Santford, D.D., James O. Merritt, Dr. F. W. Ingalls, Walter B. Crane, C. S. Clay, Horatio Fowks, E. B. Newkirk, Lieut.-Col. C. Coddington, John E. Van Eiten, Rev. James Demarest, Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, Rev. H. S. Westgate, M. T. Trumbour, Rev. C. W. Camp, Henry Abbey, Rev. M. S. Terry, Rev. A. Blauvelt, D.D., Rev. Isaac Clark, David S. Hasbrouck, Rev. G. S. Strobbridge, Rev. A. H. Sanford, Hiram Schoonmaker, Andrew Near, J. B. Van Deusen, Dr. Jesse Myer, Howard Chipp, A. A. Crosby, Dr. R. Loughran, Thomas H. Tremper, Cornelius Westbrook, Rev. A. S. Dealey, A. T. Newton, Elias T. Van Nostrand, Hon. H. C. Connelly.

The organization of the movement was thus completed. The original plan to celebrate the one hundredth return of the day when Kingston suffered destruction by the British was changed, as seen in the above record of proceedings, to an observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the State government, July 30, 1877.

The several committees immediately entered upon the duties assigned to them, and made all the necessary arrangements.

From the local press of that day the following extracts are chosen to show the method of the celebration:

"All day yesterday the weather tokens were eagerly watched, and prophecies and hopes for the display to-day were equally blended. Heavy rains fell during the night, and the day broke with weeping skies, but it was ushered in by the booming of a hundred guns from the common down-town, which was echoed by the guns up-town and the ringing of bells from the spires that point their taper fingers towards heaven, proclaimed us a God-loving as well as a God-fearing people. Before the morning fairly dawned the city was festooned with a forest of flags and garlanded with a *portree* of flowers. Public buildings, places of business, and private houses were gay with bunting and evergreens, and the brave old flag floated from masthead and staff and balcony all along the city limits. The steam and sail craft in the stream had

"All their ensigns dight
As if for a great sea-fight."

"THE DECORATIONS OF HISTORIC KINGSTON.

"The decorations in the upper part of the city were very fine. Hardly a building could be found that did not make some display. On Wall Street all the stores and other places were handsomely decorated, notably those of Bernstein, Merritt & Co., which store also displayed a pair of slippers that were made in 1763, also a Bible dated in 1741. On the front of Charles B. Safford's there was suspended a large shield, which was most tastefully gotten up by one of the young gentlemen. The court-house was decorated by bunting and flags, which hung in graceful festoons from the windows, while in the doorway was a large inscription, as follows:

"On this spot, July 30, 1777, George Clinton, of Ulster, seven times Governor and twice Vice-President of the United States, was inaugurated first Governor of New York."

"The trees in front were wrapped with bunting. On Clinton Avenue could be seen the old house of F. L. Westbrook, which had once been occupied by the Senate. On this building is a large inscription, 'Senate of the State of New York, 1775.' Hon. F. L. Westbrook's house was also decorated in a very handsome manner, and made a fine appearance, standing at the head of John Street. On Albany Avenue the display was perfectly magnificent.

"The residences of Gen. Sharpe, William B. Fitch, H. D. Darrow, Peter Dumont, Mrs. John Smith, Peter Masten, C. J. Townsend, Capt. Jacob H. Tremper, Col. Tremper, Alderman Hayes, and Gen. J. S. Smith were decorated from top to bottom, and the most of the trees in those fronts were also ornamented with flags that floated from the branches. All the ministers in that part of the city showed their patriotism by displaying from their houses and grounds flags and streamers. A fine flag waved from the house of Judge T. R. Westbrook.

"Among the old houses is that occupied by the Van Steenburgh family, at lower end of Wall Street, well known to be the only house not burned by the British in October, 1777.

"THE ARRIVALS.

"Large numbers of people came to the upper part of the city on Saturday night, and the streets presented a lively appearance until a late hour. On Sunday the churches were crowded, among the congregations being a sprinkling of regiments that gave these places of worship an unusually interesting appearance, so far as concerned temporal matters.

"During the church service at night the preachers made appropriate mention of the Centennial to be celebrated on the morrow, they generally treating it in a mixed religious and secular vein, and the manner in which they were listened to by the large congregation showed how interested they were in the coming event. Precisely at the hour of midnight, as the Centennial was ushered in, the bell of the First Reformed church began to ring, which was soon followed by the bells of the other churches, and those who were asleep sprang from their beds, at first supposing it to be a fire-alarm.

"These bells continued to peal for several minutes, and then all was quiet again until five o'clock, when the whole place, as if by magic, became all life and bustle. The bell rang out full and clear, peal on peal, while the cannon belched forth a thundering salute and the boys exploded crackers and torpedoes, all of which made such a tremendous noise the most slothful were glad to leave their beds and decorate their houses in a style becoming the grand occasion. Before many hours had passed the streets began to wear a bright picturesque look, with gay flags and red, white, and blue decorations that could be seen on nearly every house in the place.

"THE MILITARY PROCESSION.

"At 12 noon the military was formed on the Strand, right resting on Union Avenue, and the march was commenced in the following order:

- "1. Major General James W. Hustel, Grand Marshal, and staff as Aids.
- "2. Colonel John McEntee, Marshal of the Day, and Aids.
- "3. Fifth Division N. G. S. N. Y., comprising the Seventh Brigade, Brigadier-General Blauvelt commanding, consisting of the Sixteenth Battalion, Twenty-Seventh Regiment, and Troop of Cavalry, Eighth Brigade, Brigadier-General George Parker commanding, consisting of the Twentieth Battalion, Twenty-First Regiment, and Battery A.
- "4. Various military organizations.

"5. Washington Continentals, detachment of Tenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., of Albany, with Doring's Band.

"6. Ex-Governors of the State.

"7. National, State, and county officers, and other distinguished guests.

"8. Orators of the day.

"9. Board of supervisors of Ulster County.

"10. Mayor and Common Council of the city of Kingston.

"11. Civic societies.

"12. Fire department and visiting firemen.

"13. Jackson Corps of Albany, with Austin's (formerly Sullivan's) Band.

"14. Tibbet's Veteran Corps of Troy, Col. Egolf.

"15. Tibbet's Cadets of Troy, Captain J. H. Patteu.

"16. Battery B, N. G. S. N. Y., of Troy, Captain Green.

"17. Trojan Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, of Troy, Foreman Ingrau.

"18. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Albany, Foreman Frendall, Coxsackie Post, G. A. R., of Coxsackie, A. V. D. Colyer, Commandant. Centennial Mounted Minute-Men from the several towns.

"The procession moved amidst thousands of spectators to the grove called the Centennial Grounds, where, after a review of the Fifth Division of the National Guard by Major-General James W. Husted, an invocation was made by Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, and the oratorical ceremonies were begun by Judge T. R. Westbrook, who delivered the following address of welcome:

"HONORED GUESTS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

"To me has been assigned the pleasant duty of bidding you, one and all, welcome to this historic ground, which one hundred years ago to-day witnessed the inauguration of the first government of the Empire Commonwealth under a written constitution emanating from the will of its people, and which in its first section enunciates this grand principle, 'That no authority shall on any pretence whatever be exercised over the people or members of this State but such as shall be derived from and granted by them.'

"How well and wisely our fathers reared the structure of the future majestic State upon that great corner-stone of republican truth, you and we are here this day to declare and commemorate. As we review the history of the century which has just closed, and recall the marvelous growth and development of the colony, which, with its beginning, was made a State in population, wealth, material development, civil and religious liberty, our hearts exult with honest pride, and a common anthem of praise issues from all lips to Him who gave to our fathers the courage and wisdom to found, and to their children and successors the like wisdom and courage to preserve, the structure of the State which to-day we call ours.

"Throughout all its borders—from the imperial city which rests queenly by its ocean's gateway to its numerous bright and smaller sisters, and to all the villages and abodes of industry and peace—the laws which govern and the hands which execute them come from the people, and are only the creations of their wisdom and the representatives of their power. The unfettered genius of our people has by steam and wind made of river and lake arteries of travel and commerce, and across mountain and plain, upon highways of its own creation, is now transporting the wealth of a great nation, which, thank God! is yet 'one and inseparable.'

"To-day we rejoice together over the way by which a divine Hand has led us. We all—those of us who are allied by blood and birth to the men of the Revolution, and those who have come to us from other shores, both sharers in the blessings and privileges they won and bequeathed, children alike whether by birth or adoption—to-day call them fathers; as we recount and recall their heroism, their devotion, their wisdom.

"We forget neither the trials, the difficulties, nor the progress of the past. They are all ours.

"The legacy of bravery and honor bequeathed to us by New York's fallen sons in the recent great struggle for the nation's indivisibility, as well as the laurels won by those who have returned to us, are all ours.

"And as to-day we see order and peace from the ocean's waves to the waters of the great lakes, as to-day we witness the triumph of law over riot,—the prompt suppression of mob and lawlessness,—the

pride is also ours to know that the self-reliance derived from our fathers taught us to look to the arm of the State, and not to that of the nation, for deliverance and safety; and that we so recently witnessed, in the conduct of our volunteer soldiers, the wisdom of that organic enactment which one hundred years ago declared 'that the militia of the State, at all times hereafter, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed and disciplined and in readiness for service.'

"Once more in the name and behalf of our historic city I bid you welcome.

"Around us are the same grand old mountains which witnessed the birth of our State. This beautiful plain and yonder smiling valley, filled up with happiness and beauty, still smile as they then smiled upon the new commonwealth. Close beside us is the road over which a few months later the soldiers of a foreign monarch marched to burn and waste the spot which cradled it. May the century now begun, if it does bring with it, as the past has done, trial, peril, and death, have as peaceful an end as that just closed, and the new one to be born witness, as this does, a powerful and mighty republican State, wherein dwell a happy, united, and prosperous people!"

Various addresses followed, evincing careful preparation and thorough research into historical questions. The speakers were Chauncey M. Depew, Rev. John C. F. Hoos, D.D., Hon. George H. Sharpe. A valuable letter from Hon. Horatio Seymour was received and read. Communications were also read from President Hayes, Wm. M. Evarts, Francis Kernan, Governor Robinson, Gen. Dix, and others. For the addresses in full see "Centennial Volume," issued in 1879 by authority of the Legislature, and edited by Allen C. Beach, Secretary of State. From the address of Gen. Sharpe we add in conclusion the following graphic description of the inauguration of Governor Clinton:

"Towards evening of the 30th of July, 1777, the bells of the Dutch church, the court-house, and Kingston Academy were heard ringing out, as if for a joyous festival. The people, to whom notice had already been given by the Rev. Mr. Doll on the Sunday preceding, wended their way towards the court-house. On either side of its door, and facing inwards, were ranged the companies of Capts. Bogardus and Elmendorf. The dark mass of the court-house formed the background of the scene, while across the street was the great pile of the Dutch church, with its separate belfry tower up-rearing far above it. On the front and right stretched away the mounds marking the graves of the fathers of the inhabitants who were present, and on the left the view was bounded by the Vanderlyn mansion. The Council of Safety, having met and organized in the court-room, descended and took their places on the steps of the court-house, and at the head of the square formed by the military companies. There was the accomplished Pierre Van Cortlandt, president of the council, who became lieutenant-governor under Clinton, and subsequently presided in the Senate of this State with recognized ability and dignity. There was Christopher Tappen, whose sister George Clinton had married, who was for long years the leading lay officer of the venerable church of Kingston, and who subsequently sat in the Assembly for three successive years, and was a Senator from the Middle District in 1797. There was Zephaniah Platt, afterwards first judge of the county of Dutchess and a State senator, who founded the town of Plattsburg in 1785, and died there in 1807. There, too, was that noble son of Ulster who subscribed himself Charles Dewitt of Greenvkill, and who, perhaps, after Clinton, was the most prominent man from the county during the whole Revolutionary period. As a member of the last Legislature which sat under the royal authority, he was one of the nine resolute and patriotic men who voted to approve the proceedings of the Continental Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia. He was a member of the committee to prepare a draft of the Constitution, and after the treaty of peace he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. There, too, was the Christian gentleman, Gilbert Livingston, representing the county of Dutchess, who set one of the earliest examples of practical philanthropy by the liberation of all his slaves. And there were Maj. Peter Van Zandt and Thomas Tredwell, the latter a graduate of Princeton College, who held successively nearly all the offices in the county of Suffolk, and was reckoned among those of his day who had the best pretensions to scholarship and classical taste.

"There, too, were Robert Harper and Matthew Cantine, and next to them Gen. John Morin Scott, who graduated at Yale in 1746, was present with his brigade in the battle of Long Island, and subsequently became Secretary of State of New York.

"Nor must I pass without special mention the youngest member of the Committee of Safety, for the well-bred figure standing on the left of the little semi-circle surrounding Clinton is that of Robert R. Livingston, who became the first chancellor of the State of New York, and in this official capacity administered the oath of office to Washington on his inauguration as first President of the United States. In 1781 Livingston was made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1801, resigning the chancellorship, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, where he successfully negotiated the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. It is said of him that as an orator and patriot he was so distinguished a person that Franklin in his admiration termed him the Cicero of America.

"Of the old citizens of this town, who, we find, were not absent with the army of Washington, or at Saratoga, or in the Highlands, we can well imagine the presence of those who bore familiar names. There was the courteous and hospitable Huguenot, Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, who had just relinquished the command of one of our county regiments. There were Nicholas and Benjamin Bogardus, at the head of the farmers who came from the direction of Hurley. There was Johannis Sleight, chairman of the committee of Kingston, and Abraham Hoffman, afterwards one of the judges of the Common Pleas. There was Joseph Gasberie, who became the first surrogate of the county, and Abraham B. Baucker, for many years the careful and respected clerk of the Senate.

"Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn was absent with the troops at Fort Montgomery, but the ladies of his family could be distinguished in the group to the left, near the Vanderlyn mansion. There was old Jeremiah Du Bois, at the head of the residents of Twaalfskill, and Capt. Egbert Schoonmaker, of Coxing, in Marbletown, commanding the guard over the prisoners in the fleet. There, too, were Abraham Delemmer and Jacob Treuwer, Peter Van derlyn and Abraham Van Keuren, Peter Diamond and Peter Jansen, Tobias Van Buren and Peter Roggen, Peter Marius Groen, Jacob Marias Groen, and Henry Schoonmaker, I. r. Luke Kierstedt, and Joshua Du Bois.

"These well-known citizens came with their families and colored servants, and with them came the Mastens, Van Sternburghs, Burhanses, Ten Broecks, Beckmans, Swarts, Newkirks, Snyders, Hough-tailings, Persens, Eltinges, Elmenlofs, and Vosburgs, and many others whose names are familiar in our early records. And the sunny beauty of the wife of Capt. Thomas Van Gaasbeek could be easily distinguished as she came with the matrons and maidens from East Front street. John Vanderlyn, the painter, was still an infant, and if present he must have been carried in the arms of one of his family to witness a ceremonial some of the actors in which he afterwards reproduced on canvas, the likeness of Chancellor Livingston, in the possession of the New York Historical Society, being a specimen of his master-hand.

"When silence had been commanded by a flourish of the drums of the military companies, Egbert Dumont, the sheriff of the county, mounted a temporary elevation, and read to the people as follows:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
"July 29, 1777.

"Whereas, His Excellency, George Clinton, Esq., has been duly elected Governor of the State of New York, and hath this day qualified himself for the execution of his office by taking in the council the oaths required by the constitution of this State, to enable him to exercise his said office, this council doth, therefore, hereby, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, proclaim and declare the said George Clinton, Esq., Governor, general, and commander-in-chief of all the militia and admiral of the navy of this State, to whom the good people of this State are to pay all due obedience, according to the laws and constitution thereof.

"By order of the Council of Safety,

"PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, President."

"And then Sheriff Dumont added, in a loud voice, 'God save the people!'"

CHAPTER XXVI.

ULSTER IN THE REBELLION.

THE citizens of Ulster County are justly proud of her record in the great Southern Rebellion. In the following pages will be found sketches of the major part of the several regiments and commands raised within her limits.

I.—THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT.*

THE 20th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., "was organized in 1851, under the direction of the State military authorities, by Col. Christopher Fiero, then and still a resident of Sangerities, and succeeded a military organization which had been known as the 245th Regiment, of which Col. Fiero was the commandant at the time it was disbanded, and by virtue of his rank became colonel of the new regiment."† Prominent among the first officers were Gen. Henry A. Sanson, who was appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy, Maj. George F. Von Beck, Capts. John Derrenbacher and John Bodine, and Dr. Abram Crispell, who was the first regimental surgeon. The "Ulster Guard"‡ was commanded, after Col. Fiero, by G. E. Bushnell and George W. Pratt.

The services of this regiment were tendered to the government, through Governor Morgan, even before the 12th of April, Col. Pratt and other of its officers foreseeing an actual outbreak of the then threatened hostilities. Immediately on receipt of the news of the firing upon Sumter a mass-meeting was held at the court-house, the Hon. John B. Steele presiding. Patriotic speeches were made by Hon. Wm. S. Kenyon, Hon. Theodor R. Westbrook, George H. Sharpe, Wm. H. Romeyn, and others; committees were appointed to aid in enlisting soldiers for the "20th," to supply the wants of the soldiers' families during their absence, etc. The banks contributed eight thousand dollars to prepare the regiment for the field, and the citizens responded generously in donations of money and "monthly subscriptions."

April 23, 1861, Maj. Gen. John T. Cooper, commanding the 3d Division, N. Y. S. M., issued a general order directing that the 20th Regiment be detailed for immediate service, and report forthwith to the President of the United States at Washington. April 28th (Sunday) "the regiment paraded in Academy Green, where, surrounded by thousands of people, religious ceremonies were conducted by the Kingston clergy, and the formal leave-takings were then concluded. When these were over, the regiment, about eight hundred strong, marched to Rondout, and embarked on board the steamer 'Manhattan' and a barge, which were to convey the command to New York." It thence proceeded to Annapolis, Md., occupying some of the buildings of the Naval Academy.

May 11th the 20th was ordered by General Butler to march and relieve the 5th along the line of the railroad

* We are indebted for most of the material from which this sketch is prepared to the work "The Ulster Guard," by Theodore B. Gates, published in 1879.

† Article in *Kingston Journal*, October, 1878.

‡ This name was bestowed upon the corps by Col. Pratt, and the appellation was afterwards borne by the regiment.

from Annapolis to the junction, and establish headquarters at the latter place, where the camp was christened "Camp Reynolds," in compliment to the zealous friend of the Ulster Guard, Henry H. Reynolds, of Kingston. During this time, although the duty required of the corps was neither arduous nor dangerous, it was faithfully performed,—that of guarding the approach to Washington, in protecting the Baltimore and Washington and Annapolis Railroads.

June 29th orders were received from Gen. Banks, the department commander, to proceed to Baltimore. The regiment marched through the city to Patterson's Park, on the east side, and encamped. In view of the impending battle of Bull Run, the regiment was a little later ordered into the city, where the secession element was then quite strong and rampant. In the latter part of July the 20th returned to "Camp Banks," in Patterson Park. August 1st the regiment returned to Ulster County, its three months' service being expired.

On the 5th of August the field-officers advertised for recruits, and began the work of reorganizing the regiment "for three years or during the war," designing it to bear the same number it had during its three months' service.* The number assigned to it in the line of volunteer regiments of the State of New York was the "Eightieth." In Gates' history, and generally in Ulster County, it is spoken of as the "old Twentieth," or the "Ulster Guard," in which number and name they take a justifiable pride. Oct. 25, 1861, the regiment, nine hundred and eighty-seven strong, left Rondout for the seat of war. The regiment at this time was officered as follows: Colonel, George W. Pratt; Lieutenant-Colonel, Theodore B. Gates; Major, Jacob B. Hardenbergh; Adjutant, Lieut. John M. Schoonmaker; Engineer, Capt. Cornelius D. Westbrook; Quartermaster, Lieut. John S. Griffiths; Paymaster, Selah O. Tutbill; Surgeon, Major Robert Loughran; Assistant Surgeon, Capt. Robert K. Tutbill; Chaplain, Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, D.D.

The line-officers were as follows:

Company A.—Captain, James Smith; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Wilkinson; Second Lieutenant, Joseph H. Harrison.

Company B.—Captain, Walter A. Van Rensselaer; First Lieutenant, Abram S. Smith; Second Lieutenant, John H. Leslie.

Company C.—Captain, John R. Tappen; First Lieutenant, Andrew S. Schutt; Second Lieutenant, Martin Snyder.

Company D.—Captain, Daniel McMahon; First Lieutenant, Henry Mick; Second Lieutenant, James G. Wilson.

Company E.—Captain, Pelatiah Ward; First Lieutenant, Albert S. Pease; Second Lieutenant, Edgar T. Dudley.

Company F.—Captain, John S. Corbin; First Lieutenant, Nicholas Hoysradt; Second Lieutenant, George North, Jr.

* Company B, Capt. Sharpe, and Company E, Capt. Leut, did not participate in the reorganization, and were disbanded August 31st, "not having the required number of men to be effective at this critical period of our national history."

Company G.—Captain, J. T. Hendricks; First Lieutenant, William H. Cunningham; Second Lieutenant, James M. Van Valkenburgh.

Company H.—Captain, Abraham S. Smith; First Lieutenant, Ely R. Dobbs; Second Lieutenant, Martin H. Swarthout.

Company I.—Captain, James D. Balen; First Lieutenant, John D. S. Cook; Second Lieutenant, Demetrius J. France.

Company K.—Captain, Ambrose N. Baldwin; First Lieutenant, Alexander McFarland; Second Lieutenant, John R. Horner.

Arriving in Washington on Sunday, Oct. 27, 1861, the regiment settled down on Kalorama Heights. November 7th it moved to Upton's Hill, and reported to Gen. Wadsworth. There it passed the winter, and in March was in the columns of the one hundred thousand men who moved upon the rebel stronghold of Manassas, to find its elaborate fortifications bristling with wooden guns. At Centreville the 20th was placed in the First Corps d'Armée, Gen. McDowell commanding. The 20th Regiment participated in the subsequent movements, reconnoissances, and engagements of the Army of the Potomac in its "on-to-Richmond" campaign. From the bloody and disastrous field of Groveton was borne the body of the chivalrous commander of the "20th." Patrick's brigade advanced in two lines, the first composed of the 21st and 35th Regiments, and the second of the 20th and 23d Regiments, New York Volunteers. The enemy allowed the Union lines to advance two hundred yards into the woods without firing a shot; then they opened a murderous fire, apparently in the very faces of our men, from behind the embankment. The first line melted away, and the second line then received the full force of the leaden tornado, as well as the shot and shell from their artillery, posted on high ground in the rear of their infantry line. The enemy were admirably protected by the railroad embankment, to carry which position was attempted by our forces by a charge; but the fire was too heavy for men to endure, and they were forced to fall back. A second and yet a third time they tried to reach the hidden foe, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss. When they had been the third time driven back, and while standing in line of battle, irresolute whether to make another attempt to reach the enemy, an order came from Gen. Porter for the troops to retire. They withdrew leisurely and in perfect order. The enemy followed the retreating Federals, but when they reached the open country they were met by so destructive a fire of artillery and musketry that they threw themselves flat on the ground, and they were soon forced to arise and escape to the cover of the woods, with heavy loss. This, practically, was the end of the second battle of Bull Run. Col. Pratt was wounded early in the battle, and was taken from the field and removed to Washington, thence to Albany, where he died the 11th of September following.†

† COL. GEORGE W. PRATT was born April 18, 1830, at Prattsville, Greene Co., N. Y. His father, Col. Zadock Pratt, had acquired a fortune as a tanner. He was a sagacious business man, represented his district in Congress, and had filled various minor positions. Himself, he nevertheless appreciated the advantages of education, and gave his son the best facilities for obtaining a thorough knowledge of

At the battle of Antietam (September 16th, 17th) the 20th went into action with one hundred and thirty-five officers and men, and lost, in killed and wounded, forty-nine, or over thirty-four per centum.

After the Chancellorsville campaign, in which this regiment figured prominently, the months of May and June, 1863, were occupied mainly in desultory marches, in performing provost and picket duty, and in moving northward towards Pennsylvania, which was then threatened by the rebel advance. From Gen. Gates' recently published work we extract the following, as illustrating clearly the part taken by the 20th Regiment in the

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

"Meredith's brigade pressed on through the woods and met the enemy on the westerly slope, moving cautiously towards the summit. Meredith's men opened fire upon them at once, and checked their advance. Swinging his left forward, he enveloped the right flank of Archer's brigade, and captured nearly fifteen hundred officers and men, including Archer himself. This was a well-conducted and most gallant achievement. . . . Meantime, trouble had taken place on the east side of the railroad cut, on the extreme right of the infantry line. Davis' Confederate brigade advanced against the three right regiments of Cutler, and, finding the interval between him and Devens' cavalry, swung a regiment through, and while he pressed Cutler's front also assailed him in flank and rear. Cutler was forced back upon Seminary Ridge with heavy loss. This left Hall's battery on the pike, with its right wholly uncovered. The enemy dispatched the 2d and 42d Mississippi Regiments to capture it. They charged up the railroad-bed, firing as they came, killing many of the horses and doing serious damage among the men. . . . Gen. Doubleday, seeing the disaster to Cutler's right and Hall's battery, now ordered the 6th Wisconsin, 14th Brooklyn, and 95th New York to charge the Mississippians, who were holding the railroad-bed east of the pike. At books and men. His education, begun here, was completed in Europe. When but seventeen years of age he traveled over the larger part of his own country, and a year later crossed the ocean and made the tour of the Continent. He ascended the Nile and spent much time on its historic banks, especially studying the Arabic language, in which he became proficient. Returning home in 1850, he was made captain in his father's regiment of militia, and resumed the duties of cashier of his father's bank at Prattville. A few months later he again went to Europe with his sisters; in 1850, when but twenty years old, the First University of Mecklenburg conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On attaining his majority his father gave him fifty thousand dollars and one-half of the Samsonville tannery, the other half of which was owned by Gen. Samson, and from that time until Pratt's death they continued partners. May 31, 1855, young Pratt married Miss Anna Tibbitts, daughter of Benjamin Tibbitts, of Albany, N. Y. Soon thereafter he removed to Kingston, where he resided a few years, and then settled upon a farm which he had purchased, on the banks of the Hudson, in Esopus. From the moment he took up his residence in Kingston he identified himself with the affairs of the county, and was foremost in all works of a public character. He was one of the founders and the first secretary of the "Ulster County Historical Society," and particularly fond of historic study and research. In 1858-59 he represented Ulster County in the State Senate.

"Col. Pratt was a man of active and busy enterprise. He had the inspiration of a genius that works and accomplishes. He had the elements of a great man, which only failed to ripen into eminence by the accident of his early death." "He was indeed, an embodiment of Shakespeare's conception of a finished man:

"His years but young, but his experience old;
His head un-mellowed, but his judgment ripe,
And in a word,
Complete in feature and in mind,
With all good grace to grace a gentleman."*

* From Hon. William Lounsbury's address before the Ulster County Historical Society, October, 1862.

† A. B. Haskin's address, 1862.

them they dashed, pouring a heavy fire into their ranks as they advanced. The rebels made a desperate defense, and the fighting for a few moments was very severe and deadly. Col. Dawes, of the 6th Wisconsin, now threw his right platoon on to and across the railroad-bed, from whence they poured an enfilading and decimating fire into the left of the Mississippians. The pressure was too much for them, and they surrendered to our boys, who sent them and their colors to the rear. They also recovered the gun which Hall had been forced to abandon.

"These events had not occupied more than an hour from the time Wadsworth's division fired its first gun, and the advantage was with the Federals. . . . The enemy had not yet developed any strength beyond Meredith's left, but the country was very favorable to cover the concentration of a large force in that direction. . . . When Rowley's brigade reached the ridge on the west side of Willoughby Run, and in a piece of woods, it was halted and line of battle formed in the Hagerstown road, right towards Willoughby Run, the 'Ulster Guard' on the left. The brigade then advanced. . . . When it reached the foot of the ridge east of Willoughby Run, it filed to the left and took position on the slope of the ridge and nearly opposite the seminary, facing west. Ten minutes later the brigade was ordered to advance over the ridge and down into the ravine through which Willoughby Run flows, the right of the brigade passing near the grove where Gen. Reynolds fell. Along the top of the ridge on the opposite side of the run was a fence, and the field beyond it was covered with grain, affording excellent shelter for the enemy's sharpshooters, and the field was alive with them. It is not probable that any one knew just why the brigade was sent down into that valley, and it was soon ordered back over the ridge to the position from which it last marched. The 'Ulster Guard' was then directed to take position on the top of the ridge, whither it marched and halted, remaining there in line of battle, and receiving an occasional shot from the grain-field beyond Willoughby Run. Ten minutes later Gen. Wadsworth rode up to Col. Gates, and directed him to throw a company of his regiment into the house and outbuildings of E. Harman, in a field on the farther side of and some thirty rods beyond the run. Col. Gates detached Capt. Ambrose N. Baldwin, K Company, a most capable and courageous officer (and who was killed two days later), to perform this duty. Capt. Baldwin deployed his company as skirmishers, and after a spirited contest drove the enemy from the buildings and took possession of them. Some time subsequently Capt. Baldwin sent word that he was severely pressed, that the enemy were multiplying around him, and asked for reinforcements. Thereupon Col. Gates sent Capt. William H. Cunningham, G Company, to his assistance, who fought his way to the buildings and joined Capt. Baldwin. These two companies held those buildings, which served to cover our left flank and keep the enemy's right in check for over two hours. The enemy had then surrounded the buildings on three sides and succeeded in setting some of the out-houses on fire, when, to avoid being captured, the men were withdrawn, and, moving through a ravine southerly and covered in a measure by a small party of cavalry, they made good their escape and rejoined the regiment that evening on Cemetery Hill."

The 11th Corps was furiously assaulted by the combined rebel forces of Gens. Rodes, Early, and Hill, and, overpowered by numbers, was forced to fall back into the town; thus the right of the Federal line, and nearly half of the entire Union force on the field, had been swept away, and the 1st Corps was left to fight it out alone.

"Long before the 11th Corps gave way, the right of the enemy's lines of assault had swung around the curve of the Union line and struck the Federal left near the Hagerstown road, and the roar of battle then swept along the whole line with great fury. Biddle's brigade was still holding the left. Cooper's battery of four pieces was posted on the brigade line, between the 'Ulster Guard' and the 142d Pennsylvania, the brigade being now posted on the ridge in front of Willoughby Run, and in nearly the identical position it occupied before advancing into the ravine, some hours before. In the separation of the brigade to make an interval for Cooper's battery, the right and left regiments were thrown so far apart that Col. Biddle directed

Col. Gates to take charge of the two regiments on the right (the 121st Pennsylvania and 'Ulster Guard'), while he looked after the two on the left.

"The wave of battle, as it rolled southward, reached every part in turn, and the extreme Union left, where Biddle's brigade was posted, at length felt its power. A body of troops, apparently an entire division, drawn out in heavy lines, came down from the west and south, and, overlapping both of Biddle's flanks, moved defiantly on. . . . Terrible rents were made; but, closing up, they came on undaunted. The infantry fire was terrific on both sides, but the enemy, outflanking Biddle, sent a direct and a doubly destructive oblique fire, before which it seemed impossible to stand. But though the dead fell until the living could fight from behind them as from a bulwark, they stood fast as if rooted to the ground.* The right of the 1st Corps had now been forced to give way, and brigade after brigade was swept from the field until Biddle stood alone upon the line, holding in check a whole division of Confederates. Cooper's battery was now sent to the rear to save it from capture, and the brigade prepared to retire. It was almost as dangerous to retreat as to remain, for we were now receiving a fire on both flanks as well as in front. But to remain was to be captured, and, pouring a volley into the enemy as they came rushing up the slope in front, and at short range, the order to retreat was given. Anticipating that the rebels would dish forward when our retreat began, and possibly throw the troops into confusion, the colonel of the 'Ulster Guard,' who was the only officer of the brigade mounted, took from his color-bearer the regimental colors, which had been presented to the regiment by the ladies of Saugerties, and, hoisting them over his shoulder, called upon his men to stand by them. As he was mounted, the colors became very conspicuous. The regiments marched slowly and in perfect order, halting as often as they could load, and taking about and delivering their fire with so much coolness and effect that the pursuit was very tardy. Seeing this, Col. Gates returned the colors to its proper custodian. . . . We lost no prisoners except our wounded, whom we were compelled to leave on the field, and we damaged the enemy quite as much in the retreat as he did us.

"In front of the seminary (on the side towards Willoughby Run) and but a few feet from it, was a narrow strip of woods. Along the edge of this was a rail and stone fence, behind which Col. Biddle posted his four regiments. This position was held for half an hour against four times the number of defenders. But to do more than give the fleeing troops farther to the right the opportunity to escape through the town and from on the heights beyond was not expected. The repulse of the enemy's first attack on this new line was so complete and disastrous that they retired beyond the ridge and into the valley of Willoughby Run. . . . Col. Biddle, while conversing with Col. Gates during the second assault, received a musket ball wound, turned over the command to Col. Gates, and withdrew. He soon returned, with his head bandaged, and resumed his command. Col. Gates' horse received five bullet wounds while at this position. These somewhat personal matters are narrated to give the reader an idea of the nature of the defense which this brigade made, the length of time it held the enemy in check, and of the entire coolness and composure of its conduct. The retreat of the Union troops from the field of the first day's fight has generally been characterized as 'disorderly,' and, while this is true as to a portion of them, it is unjust as to nearly the entire 1st Corps. The enemy now threatened to cut off our retreat. Col. Biddle conferred with Col. Gates upon the subject of withdrawing the brigade, and it was agreed that it was impracticable to remain longer. The 'Ulster Guard' marched in rear of the brigade, covering the retreat. Reaching Cemetery Hill, we were posted along a stone wall overlooking the Taneytown road, and there remained during the night, and until eleven o'clock A.M. next day.†

As complimentary to the 20th Regiment and its gallant commander, we give the following extracts from a letter of Gen. Doubleday, dated Sept. 10, 1863:

"On the first day at Gettysburg he was assigned to the important

duty of protecting the left flank of the 1st Corps against the heavy forces which threatened it. . . . He held his position for several hours, until the right of the line gave way and forced him to retire, which he did in good order. Although outflanked by a whole brigade, he continued to hold them in check, and to fall back without disorder to a second position on Seminary Ridge. There he formed his line again, and most gallantly checked the enemy's advance until the corps had nearly all withdrawn. His position was that of a forlorn hope, covering the retreat of the corps, and saving it from a great disaster. . . . The desperate nature of the fight is indicated by the fact that the official returns show that Col. Gates lost considerably more than half his force."

The part taken by the 20th Regiment in the closing or third day's fight at Gettysburg is shown by the following, which we take from the official report of its commanding officer:

"About five p.m., on the 31 of July, the brigade was ordered to the left centre to support the 3d Corps. Two regiments only of the brigade (the 20th New York and 151st Pennsylvania) reached the front line, where they were halted on the last and lowest of the ridges running nearly north and south between the Taneytown and the Emmetsburg roads. . . . About five a.m., on the 31, the enemy opened with artillery, and for some time kept up a brisk fire upon our position. This finally ceased, and until about one p.m. no further firing took place on this part of the line. . . . At one o'clock the enemy opened from his right centre battery, which was soon followed by all his guns on his right and centre, and the position occupied by my command was swept by a tempest of shot and shell from upwards of a hundred guns for nearly two hours. Then the cannonading subsided, and the enemy's infantry debouched from the orchard and woods on his right centre, and moved in two lines of battle across the fields towards the position I have described. Our skirmishers fell back before them, and sought cover behind the breastworks on my left. The enemy came forward rapidly, and began firing as soon as they were within range of our men. When they had approached within about two hundred feet of the bottom of the valley, the troops of my command opened a rapid fire upon them. Almost immediately the first line faced by the left flank, and moved at a double-quick up the valley and towards Gettysburg. The second line followed the movement. Reaching a position opposite the bluff, they faced to the right and moved forward rapidly in line of battle. Perceiving that their purpose was to gain the bluff, I moved my command by the right flank up to the foot of the bluff, delivering our fire as we marched, and keeping between the enemy and the object of his enterprise. He succeeded in reaching the fence at the foot of the bluff, but with ranks broken and his men evidently disheartened. Some succeeded in getting over the fence into the slashing, from which and behind the fence they kept up a murderous fire. The men were now within quarter pistol range, and, as the fence and fallen trees gave the enemy considerable cover, I ordered the 20th New York and 151st Pennsylvania to advance to the fence, which they did, cheering and in gallant style, and poured a volley into the enemy at very short range, who now completely broke, and those who did not seek to escape by flight threw down their arms. Very few of those who did reach their lines. We took a large number of prisoners, and the ground in front of us was strewn with their dead and wounded. During the latter part of this struggle, and after it ceased, the enemy's batteries played upon friend and foe alike. The troops engaged with us were Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps. Among the killed and wounded in my immediate front was Col. Hodges, 14th Virginia, and seven line-officers. Two colors were left upon the ground on our front by the enemy.

"This terminated the final and main attack upon our left centre. It was now nearly six o'clock p.m., and my command was relieved by a portion of the 21 Corps and withdrawn to the Taneytown road, where it remained through the night. It will thus be perceived that the two regiments I had the honor to command were either actually engaged with the enemy or occupying a position in the front line from the beginning of the battle on the morning of July 31 until its close on the evening of the 31, excepting only about six hours on the 31.

"My loss in killed and wounded was two-thirds of my officers and one-half of my men. They behaved with the utmost gallantry."

* The Battle of Gettysburg, by Samuel P. Bates, pp. 72, 73.

† "The left of the 1st alone drew back in some order, making a stand on Seminary Ridge until the artillery and ambulances had been withdrawn, and then fell back behind the town."—*Scout's Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*, p. 331.

From this time until May 4, 1864, the history of the "Ulster Guard" was similar to that of most of the regiments composing the Army of the Potomac after Gen. U. S. Grant assumed command of the armies of the United States,—a life of incessant activity, in which marching, bivouacking, throwing up intrenchments, and rapid flank movements were alternated with picket and provost duty, reconnaissances, skirmishes and battles, and the guarding of captured prisoners.

In February, 1864, on the occasion of the third enlistment of the regiment as *veteran* volunteers, Col. Gates, Surgeon Loughran, Capts. Cook, Snyder, and McMahon, Lieuts. France, Woodworth, and Deits, and one hundred and sixty-one enlisted men, received thirty-five days' veteran furlough. They arrived at Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1864, "where they were publicly received by an immense concourse of citizens, and after addresses of welcome the battalion sat down to a bounteous dinner provided by the ladies whose presence graced the occasion." February 17th the officers visited Albany, and were invited to seats on the floor of the Assembly chamber, under the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the officers of the 20th Regiment, New York State Militia, now in this city, whose third enlistment in the service of their country during the present war has just taken place, and whose battle-flags in the Bureau of Military Statistics are their credentials, be admitted to the privileges of the floor of this house."

On taking seats, they were addressed in complimentary terms by Mr. Speaker Alvord, to which Col. Gates made a patriotic and eloquent reply. On Washington's Birthday, 1864, the battalion, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens from Ulster County, proceeded to Albany, where was presented to Master George S. Pratt, son of the late Col. G. W. Pratt, the old regimental flag carried by the regiment at the time the lamented colonel was mortally wounded.

March 29th the battalion returned to the front, rejoining the balance of the regiment at Brandy Station, Va. May 4th, all public property having been removed or burned and the station destroyed, the regiment took up its line of march to rejoin the army, then one day's march ahead. During the remainder of the month the 20th was engaged in guarding prisoners of war and bridges, protecting wagon-trains, doing picket duty, acting as rear-guard to the army, and performing the general provost duty of the Army of the Potomac. During June and July the regiment performed provost duty for the "armies operating against Richmond," having charge of all trains on the City Point and Petersburg Railroad, all mail steamers to and from Bermuda Hundred, City Point, and points north, and the charge of the secret service boat. August 9th a vessel loaded with ordnance stores blew up, causing great destruction of property and loss of life; the "Ulster Guard" lost five killed and seventeen wounded. From this time until November the regiment continued in the same duties. November 24th, Col. T. B. Gates was mustered out on account of the expiration of his term of service, and he left for home accompanied by the earnest prayers of the officers and men of the "Twentieth." Feb. 15, 1865, Col. Hardenbergh assumed command of the regiment. April 2d the regiment

took a conspicuous part in the engagement at "Fort Sedgewick," near Petersburg, and sustained a heavy loss. The following day the Union forces took possession of Petersburg, and then soon followed the surrender of Lee and the close of the Rebellion. The regiment, however, continued to perform provost and other special detached duties until Jan. 29, 1866, when it was mustered out and returned home. February 22d a regimental flag was presented to the 20th at the armory in Kingston by the citizens, with appropriate and patriotic songs and speeches; in the evening the officers held a meeting, at which it was unanimously resolved to reorganize the regiment under the National Guard law of the State.

The "Ulster Guard" still exists as the 20th Battalion National Guard, State of New York, with the following roster of field- and staff-officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas H. Tremper;* Major, Alfred Tanner; Adjutant, Steven S. Halbert; Quartermaster (vacant), Wallace H. Smith, acting; Commissary of Subsistence, T. Beckman Westbrook; Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, George C. Smith; Chaplain, C. William Camp; Inspector of Rifle Practice, William S. Kenyon, Jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, Samuel E. Jacobs; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William S. Rodie; Commissary-Sergeant, Frederick B. Hibbard; Ordnance-Sergeant, James H. Tripp; Hospital Steward, Charles A. Barnes; Drum-Major, Napoleon X. Archambault; Band Leader, Jerome Williams; Color-Sergeant, Charles Rubinske; Right General Guide, William Gerlach; Left General Guide, Rodney Van Leuven.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A.—Captain, Henry A. Hildebrandt; First Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Crump; Second Lieutenant, vacant.
Company B.—Captain, Benjamin J. Hoornbeek; First Lieutenant, Charles D. Westbrook; Second Lieutenant, Charles Du Bois.
Company D.—Captain, Nathan A. Sims; First Lieutenant, Jacob C. Stephan; Second Lieutenant, Richard Wiener.
Company F.—Captain, Stephen Conwell; First Lieutenant, Urban Hauburger; Second Lieutenant, David Mulholland.
Company H.—Captain, John E. Kraft; First Lieutenant, Wallace H. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Honghtaling.

The present strength of the battalion (May, 1880) is over three hundred.

No more fitting *finis* to this sketch, and certainly no better tribute to the patriotism and bravery of this celebrated regiment, could be given than the list of those of its members who gave their lives in their country's service. The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the regiment during 1862-63 †:

KILLED, MANASSAS, AUG. 30, 1862.

Col. George W. Pratt; First Lieut. John R. Horner; First Sergt. James M. Almy; Sergts. Milton A. Smith, Alfred Lasher; Corps. Miles Anderson, James P. Colligan, H. Goldsmith; Joseph Wells, J. P. Bloom, Michael Oats, Andrew J. Smith, James McAdam, William H. Knowles, Bernard Garrety, John Stewart, Adam Bishop, H. M. Judd, George H. Kelly, Wesley Shultis, Jeremiah Townes, Stephen Van Velsen, Michael Coffee, John H. Davis, Hugh Wallace, Lewis Redder, Rufus Warranger, Patrick Sweeney.

WOUNDED, MANASSAS, AUG. 30, 1862.

Capt. Peletiah Ward, J. R. Tappan, Abram S. Smith; First Lieuts. Edward McMahon, Nicholas Hrynadt; Second Lieuts. Philip

* Resignation tendered in May, 1880.

† Where the rank is not given, it is understood to be the grade of private.

Deits, Henry Clarke, J. M. Van Valkenburg, J. D. France, James Smith; First Serjts. C. H. Betts, James Smith; Serjts. William A. Ingram, Philip Deits, Frederick Obermuer, H. H. Terwilliger, Thomas J. Conton, R. H. Barrett, Lewis H. Wilkow, Francis Clark; Corps. Michael Speedling, Andrew Yaple, Wm. Bates, George G. Martin, Halsey Davis, D. P. Whittaker, George Brown, James W. Whelpley, David H. Welch, Miles Anderson, George G. Barlow, Ephraim Turner, J. F. Colligan, Peter Foley, George Butler, William F. Smith, James Higgins, Jacob J. Conway, Charles Berghier, Joseph Leonard, George Rossman, Jordan A. Siekler, Michael Caughlan, Peter S. Carle, Henry J. Newell, Maynard Decker; George Van Loan, William Knapp, John Edelman, Richard Burger, David S. Bell, Albert Collier, Jacob P. Lattimore, Conrad Smith, Watson A. Smith, Stephen Van Velsan, Hugh Donaho, Alvin A. Hauschidt, Russell Powell, James R. Burke, Thomas Doyle, James Fitzgerald, Abram C. Halstead, John M. Crapser, Russell C. Harris, Chas. H. Williams, John Stewart, Edward Babcock, Oswald Decker, Thomas W. Francisco, Theo. Garrison, Henry Plough, William Rosenberger, Michael O'Donnell, John Knowles, Peter Dillon, Spencer Decker, Isaac E. Roosa, Eben Higgins, George Hineckley, Lorenzo Kibby, Peter Sparling, Bealy Taylor, William Van Scoick, Michael Huzer, Nicholas Cooper, James Mansfeldt, Eugene P. Thorpe, James Costello, Bernard Gerrity, Martin Jones, John Kelly, Valentine Lundley, William Mayer, George Patterson, Andrew Sweeney, Hugh Wallace, Patrick Melia, Albion Piero, Stephen Knapp, James A. Lewis, Joseph Bell, Albino West, James H. Bunto, James Rafferty, William H. Reynolds, James Van Elten, John Van Ganzbeck, Morris Hein, Edwin Bruce, James Mulvihill, Romeyn Beach, Meyer Devall, Patrick Moran, Edward McNamee, John W. Bradt, Benjamin W. Dutcher, Constant C. Hanks, Horatio Lord, John Proper, William Winegard, John Luft, John Mastersen, Philip Post, John Pratt, Cassander Warner, William J. Miller, P. S. Angle, Chauncey Hogeboom, William B. Rose, Edward Rogers, Wellington Butler, George B. Coyle, Thomas C. France, William Rose, John Sullivan, Frederick Tutthill, Aaron Woolsey, Edward Higham, Apollis E. Fink, James Brady, Hezekiah Cate, Barney Fitch, John McKain, John O'Brien, Amos J. Cate, Robert Drummond, Dennis Judd, Henry M. Judd, Henry Schutt.

MISSING, MANASSAS, AUG. 30, 1862.

Sergt. Andrew Dile, John Tracy, George Woolsey.

KILLED, ANTIETAM, SEPT. 17, 1862.

Second Lieut. M. H. Swarthout; Sergt. Edwin Miles; John P. Post, Thomas Price, H. L. Pollock, Peter P. Plass.

WOUNDED, ANTIETAM, SEPT. 17, 1862.

Capt. A. N. Baldwin; Second Lieut. O. A. Campbell; First Sergt. M. J. C. Woodworth; Sergt. Patrick Ganney; Corps. Amos Travis, John Conners, John Tieman, R. S. Hammond, John W. Toland, Henry M. Herring; Henry H. Legg, Calvin Sheeley, James Green, Patrick Nolan, Edward Nolan, John Haynes, Isaac Cleaver, John Haggerty, Daniel Greenwood, Jacob Cook, Aaron Rhodes, John Joy, Isaac Lawrence, Michael O'Donnell, Henry Rose, George H. Barnard, Melvin Atkins, James Beers, Andrew Carney, Lewis Payne, J. M. Countryman, Thomas McAvoy, John B. Barry, William C. Allen, P. H. Wagener, George L. Hughson, John B. Brush.

MISSING, ANTIETAM, SEPT. 17, 1862.

Hugh Burns.

KILLED, NORMAN'S FORD, AUG. 21, 1862.

Sergt. William R. Dodd.

WOUNDED, NORMAN'S FORD, AUG. 21, 1862.

Sergts. Edward S. Bennett, H. R. Dopy; Hiram Travis, Howard Joy, Adam Moore.

KILLED, FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER, 1862.

Samuel J. White.

WOUNDED, FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER, 1862.

Cpts. Abram S. Smith, W. H. Cunningham; First Lieut. G. H. Brankstone; Serjts. Henry Williamson, Thomas Wallace, John Schwab, Michael Farrell, George W. Peet; Corp. George P. Santors; Michael Kilroy, John R. Morgan, Lewis Lamoyard, Charles K. McNiff, Ten Eyck O. France, J. M. Ostrander, Samuel McCane, William L. Hanson, James Hooks.

WOUNDED, CHANTILLY, SEPT. 1, 1862.

Capt. Daniel McMahon; Second Lieut. George North, Jr.; Sergt. Joseph Hill; Corps. Henry Williamson, Dubois Markle; John H. Pierce, James Dykensan, Ona S. Payne, S. H. Lee, Charles Hansell, William Hapenward.

WOUNDED, WARRENTON SPRINGS, AUG. 26, 1862.

Sergt. William Freeman; George Moore, Martin J. Deponai, John Camaton.

WOUNDED, SOUTH MOUNTAIN, SEPT. 14, 1862.

Edward L. Sealy.

KILLED, GETTYSBURG, 1863.

Cpts. Joseph F. Corbin, A. N. Baldwin; First Lieut. George H. Brankstone; Serjts. James Craig, Luther W. McClellan, Lucius H. Decker, Minard Decker; Corps. Theodore Wheeler, Walter S. Tyler, James E. Angeline, Joseph Leonard; Albert Collier, Alexander Tice, Leonard Van Gorder, John Tracy, Nelson Southard, Squire Flauers, Duane S. Bush, Henry Belcher, Charles C. Babcock, Francis I. Lee, Dewitt C. Hamlin, Ephraim Rosa, Constantine Van Steinberg, Edward Coogan, Ebbin Higgins, R. C. Van Leaken, Amos C. Treat, John Luft, James L. Hallock, Ansel B. Pierce, Thomas Hyatt, George H. Babcock.

WOUNDED, GETTYSBURG, 1863.

Maj. W. A. Van Rensselaer; Adj. J. M. Schoonmaker; Cpts. John R. Leslie, Daniel McMahon, Wm. H. Cunningham, Thomas Alexander, J. D. S. Cook; First Lieuts. Andrew S. Schutt, George B. Mulks; Second Lieuts. James Flennig, George B. Wolcott, Abm. Merritt, John De Lacro, Alfred Tanner, John M. Young; First Serjts. Isaac C. Baswell, Jehiel I. Judd, A. Mullen; Serjts. John Ridings, Jr., Wainsboro Blaxam, James Yaple, Asa Bishop, Charles Eniffin, Watson A. Smith, Lewis E. Champaigne, Stephen L. Cudney, John H. White, James Higgins, William Fuller, Michael Farrell, Moses Whittaker, George Rossman, Joseph Hill, E. Becket, Asa Jones, James Bonesteel; Corps. George W. Pardee, John H. Dunn, Charles K. McKill, Wm. Risenberger, Jr., John H. Swart, John Cudney, John Johnson, John Owendorf, Barney Fitch, John Chandler, John Swart; John Boyle, James Gannon, George A. Aekert, John Edleman, Thomas Wells, Joseph Schlichter, Jeremiah Kerigan, Jonathan DuBois, Abr. K. Van Baskirk, William Baker, James E. Doxie, John Donnelly, Wm. A. Stockings, Frank Bonamy, Morgan Deueger, James Keegan, Adam More, Jacob F. Test, H. C. Van Buren, James A. Wescott, Martin Jersenius, William Potterman, James Housfall, Lewis Snyder, John C. Parks, William L. Snyder, Morris Hein, James Larrie, John W. Plimly, Henry Tompkins, Edward Wright, N. Van Valkenburg, James H. Beletier, William H. Parkinson, Emerson Scott, Aaron Nichols, J. E. Pells, I. Burns, Charles Keegan, T. Croaks, William Shaffer, Jacob P. Latimore, Dewitt Rose, Lorenzo B. Healy, Henry O. Irwin, Enos B. Vail, Peter H. Van Wagenen, Joseph Siekler, William Henson, Addison S. Hays, George Hood, Henry Schutt, Bernard Halstead, Charles C. Babcock, Samuel Norfolk, David E. Post, Ira B. Tait, Edward Ashley, T. Doyle, John Knighton, N. Rossman, Stephen Strong.

II.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Kingston, to serve for three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Ulster and Greene,—the Tenth* Senatorial District. It was mustered into the service of the United States the 22d of August, 1862, and was mustered

* Now the Fourteenth District.

out the 3d of June, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

This regiment took an active part in all the movements and engagements in which the Army of the Potomac figured during the term of its regimental existence. It participated at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, was engaged at Spottsylvania and the battles of the Wilderness, and took part on the fields of North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Boydton Road, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Petersburg, and the never-to-be-forgotten Gettysburg. These names are inscribed on the colors of this regiment, and form an honorable record of themselves.

The roster of this command presents the following names as its field and staff:

Colonel, George H. Sharpe (brevet brigadier-general, U. S. V.), commissioned Aug. 21, 1862.*

Lieutenant-Colonel, Cornelius D. Westbrook, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862, and discharged Feb. 27, 1864, who was succeeded by J. Rudolph Tappen, commissioned March 8, 1864, and mustered out on expiration of his term of service, Dec. 3, 1864. Abram L. Lockwood (brevet colonel U. S. V.) was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment Jan. 10, 1865, to rank from Dec. 26, 1864; he served as such until the regiment was mustered out, in June, 1865.

Major, J. Rudolph Tappen, commissioned Aug. 13, 1862. Upon his promotion to the lieutenant-colonelcy Abram L. Lockwood became major, commissioned March 8, 1864, and when he, in turn, was promoted, Walter F. Scott (brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. V.) succeeded to the rank, his commission bearing date of Jan. 27, 1865.

Adjutant, Selah O. Tuthill, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862, resigned Feb. 18, 1863, and was succeeded by Capt. Edmund McC. Russell, July 27, 1863, he serving until the regiment was mustered out.

Quartermaster, Uriah H. Coffin, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862, and served to the end.

Surgeon, James O. Van Hovenburgh, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862, resigned Dec. 22, 1862; Edward A. Brown, commissioned Jan. 9, 1863, resigned Feb. 23, 1863; Warner Van Steenburgh (brevet lieutenant-colonel N. Y. V.), commissioned March 12, 1863, and served until the regiment returned home.

Assistant Surgeon, Henry A. Collier, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862, died Jan. 23, 1863; Edward K. Hogan, commissioned March 31, 1863, discharged Aug. 11, 1864; John N. Miller, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862, was promoted to be surgeon of the 81st Regiment, New York Volunteers, March 15, 1865; Gustavus J. Ackley, commissioned March 30, 1865, was transferred to the 73d New York Volunteers, June 2, 1865.

Chaplain, Foster Hartwell, commissioned Sept. 10, 1862, discharged Dec. 10, 1863, and succeeded by Henry Hop-

kins, who was commissioned May 18, 1864, and continued with the regiment until its muster out.

The line-officers, when the regiment left for the front, were:

CAPTAINS.

Abram L. Lockwood,	T. F. Overbaugh,†
Simon S. Westbrook,	Walter F. Scott,
Jacob L. Snyder,	Charles McEntee,†
Lansing Hollister,†	Francis W. Reynolds,†
Daniel Gillett,	James M. Pierson.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

James H. Lockwood,	Gilbert Pettit,
Rodney B. Newkirk,†	Edmund McC. Russell,†
John B. Krom,	James K. Holmes,
Miner A. Greene,	Alexander Austin,
Oliver B. Gray,	Ayres G. Barker,†

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Edward H. Ketcham,†	Joseph S. Oakley,
Dumont Eincendorf,†	James A. Hyde,
William A. Norton,	Michael E. Creighton,†
Emery S. Turner,	John R. Burhans,†
Frederick Frelewich,	James H. Everett.

During the three years' service there occurred many changes in the company officers, occasioned by the casualties of war, resignations, etc., which we shall not attempt to give in detail; we give, however, a list of the line-officers as they were at the time of the return of the regiment, in June, 1865:

CAPTAINS.

James A. Hyde,	Gilbert Pettit,
Rodney B. Newkirk,	Ira Swart,
Richard W. Clark,	James K. Holmes,
Arthur W. Thomas,	Aubrose M. Barber, Jr.
Abunzo R. Cole,	James H. Everett.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Louis B. Van Wagenen,	Henry Feuk,
Marquis M. Drake,	William Plinley,
Warren Kimball,	George P. Barber,
John J. Spoor,	Thaddeus C. Brooks.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Levi Roosa,	Putnam B. Dickerman,
James H. Wood,	Silas W. Deyo,
John S. Moffit,	William J. Holmes,
Philander Cook,	Eugene F. Hayes.
Orville A. Ross,	

In the "roll of honor"—the list of those whose lives were sacrificed in their country's cause—we find but one staff-officer, Surg. Henry A. Collier, who died Jan. 23, 1873. But among the line-officers of the regiment there is quite an array of names of those who went down in the carnage of battle or fell the victims of disease:

Capt. Lansing Hollister, killed in action, July 2, 1863.

Capt. James Chaulers, killed in action, Oct. 27, 1864.

Capt. Charles McEntee, died Dec. 2, 1862.

Capt. Ayers G. Barker, killed in action, July 2, 1863.

First Lieut. Edgar Simpkins, lost at sea, on military transport "Gen. Lyon," March 31, 1865.

First Lieut. Michael E. Creighton, killed in action, July 2, 1863.

First Lieut. John J. Lockwood, killed in action, May 5, 1864.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Ketcham, killed in action, July 3, 1863.

Second Lieut. Frederick Frelewich, killed in action, July 2, 1863.

Second Lieut. Jason Carle, killed in action, July 2, 1863.

* Gen. George H. Sharpe served on the staffs of Gen. Hooker and Gen. Meade, in 1863, and on the staff of Gen. Grant, in 1864; was brevetted brigadier-general, and afterwards major-general. He was designated to parole Lee's army at Appomattox. Since the war he has held many important civil and political positions, for which see sketch in chapter on the "Bench and Bar," in this work.

† Died during or since the war.

Second Lieut. Wm. J. Cockburn, died from wounds received at Gettysburg, July 22, 1862.

Second Lieut. William H. Diederick, killed in action, Sept. 20, 1864.

Second Lieut. John R. Buhlans, killed in action, July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. C. D. Westbrook was among those severely wounded at Gettysburg. Lieut. Cockburn, "who had but lately exchanged the chevrons on his sleeve for the lieutenant's strap, was one among the hundreds left upon the field, wounded beyond recovery."

Seven of the ten companies of the regiment were from Ulster County, viz.: Companies A, B, C, E, G, H, and I, containing an aggregate of six hundred and fifty men.

No complete record of the exploits of this command has ever been made up, and, as there are but few papers which might be considered official, it is difficult to give a satisfactory statement of its movements, etc. The regiment arrived at Washington and went into quarters at Camp Casey only a few days before the second Bull Run fight occurred. On the 29th of August, during that battle, this regiment, without having had time to drill or become perfect in the manual of arms, was ordered to the front; the rebels, however, passed on up the Potomac, and the regiment had no engagement. In the fall it moved with the army to Fredericksburg, in which disastrous battle the regiment took part, though not in the brunt of the fight.

In the month of May the battle of Chancellorsville was fought, and the 120th went to the front; the regiment, almost under its first fire, showed great bravery. There the regiment lost many in killed and wounded.

Nothing of great prominence occurred, with the exception of a few skirmishes, in which this regiment took part, until the battle of Gettysburg, where the men covered themselves with glory. They were placed on the left of the line, where the grand charge was made by the rebels and the severe fighting of the two days was had. Lieut.-Col. Westbrook was twice wounded, and finally carried from the field, Maj. Tappen succeeding to the command. The regiment fought desperately, a portion of the time being in the famous peach orchard, until Lee withdrew his discomfited army. Here some of the best men of the regiment were among those who fell. Referring to the action of this command at Gettysburg, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe says,—

"Their services were brilliant and beyond any rivalry, the loss of the 120th being two hundred and eighteen officers and men,—a greater proportionate loss than that of any other regiment in the army, except one of the regular regiments in the 5th Corps.

"Col. Westbrook received his first wound early in the action, but he remained on the field, delivering well-considered and intelligent orders for a considerable period afterwards, until the fighting became very severe, when he was again desperately wounded by the ball which only lately was removed from his person. He was then carried from the field.

"The regiment being now in the famous peach orchard, Tappen was left in command, and, being driven back to the ravine, he stubbornly held his ground, seeking for an opportunity to advance. This was accomplished with very serious fighting. Soon after came the movement by Barksdale's

Mississippi brigade, by which it was intended to flank our line. To meet this Tappen changed front, and it is interesting to state that this was done by a left wheel of the regiment, the simplest and most effective manœuvre by which it could be accomplished, and it could be successfully done under an incessant fusillade on account of our then depleted ranks. Other troops, however, had replaced Barksdale's on the previous front, and the fire which had there slackened was now renewed, so that the brigade was exposed to a terrible fire on its front and right flank.

"Lieut. Ketcham, of Company A, was the first officer killed, by the bursting of a shell. Jason Carle, of Sauger-ties, soon fell with half a dozen wounds; then John R. Buhlans, of Wiltwyck; then Capts. Hollister and Barker, both of Greene County; then Lieut. Creighton, of Port Ewen; then Freilewich, of Ellenville; and lastly our own Willie Cockburn was carried from the field, mortally wounded, to send reassuring messages to his mother and bravely die.

"The purposes of our commanding officers had by this time been accomplished by the unparalleled sacrifice of the 3d Corps. The Round Top had been reinforced and was secure, and the corps was enabled to withdraw somewhat to the rear to a safer and more tenable line.

"The 120th Regiment was the last of the brigade to leave, and as it did so it was enthusiastically cheered by the scattered remains of the other regiments, which had drawn themselves together, the cheering being led by Maj. Burns, of the 4th Excelsior.

"We followed Lee's army slowly back through Virginia to Bealton and Culpepper. There was one excursion in the rear to Centreville, and a rapid return to Culpepper, and in November, 1863, we crossed the Rapidan to fight the battle of Mine Run.

"In going into position, the 3d Corps was the only corps engaged, and experienced a heavy loss. Tappen handled our regiment extremely well, husbanding the men as he had opportunity to do, in the woods, but not sparing them in attack. The loss here was comparatively small (three killed and eight wounded), which was in a great measure due to the skillful management of the command.

"Who of us that were there can forget that night of terrible cold and suffering, when all fires were forbidden for fear of exposing our line of battle to the enemy? and who can fail to remember how our utterance was fairly choked as in the morning we descried the almost impregnable position the enemy had taken? Another impossible task was before the Army of the Potomac, but, fortunately for the honor of its commanders, they recoiled from demanding the sacrifice. The assault on the enemy's works was abandoned, and Tappen, in writing about it afterwards, says,—

"As the approaching daylight revealed the strength of the enemy's position and the character of the fortifications to be stormed, I must confess I envied the 'home guard.' We were advanced in three lines, ours being the second. I received my orders as to the distance to be preserved, and it was intimated that at eight o'clock the ball would open. As the hour approached I could not help but admire the promptness with which every man stepped into his place to undertake so desperate a work, and, although all realized the danger, not a man flinched, but each one seemed ready to go forward as far as he could."

After the heavy reconnoissance of Mine Run, the Union army recrossed the Rapidan and remained quietly until the spring of 1864, when the battles of the Wilderness were fought, May 5th and 6th. Col. Westbrook, having made efforts to return to duty, which not only were unsuccessful, but seriously interfered with his restoration to health, was finally most unwillingly compelled to retire, and Tappen assumed the lieutenant-colonelcy, Capt. Lockwood succeeding him as major. Col. Tappen did not reach the regiment until the 6th, the command having in the mean time devolved on Maj. Lockwood, who immediately evinced those admirable soldierly qualities which we afterwards had so many occasions to remark. He reached the regiment about noon of the 6th, and was received with cheers as it lay in line of battle, facing the enemy. He had missed some fighting on that and the previous day, but was soon to be allowed to recover his lost time; for at half-past four the enemy advanced upon our men, who, in the mean time, had prepared some rude works, and repelled the attack after an hour and a half of exceedingly hard fighting, during which our men fired away every cartridge in the regiment, and the musket barrels became so hot they could not be handled.

"The fighting was continuous from the Rapidan to the James, and I can only glance at salient points.

"On the 10th of May, at Spottsylvania, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the regiment, with the rest of the division, charged the enemy's works, and captured the first line, but subsequently retired. In this brilliant action, in which many regiments were said to have greatly distinguished themselves, the 120th was highly complimented for their conduct in the charge, by special orders, Col. Tappen being particularly mentioned. After the action he volunteered to picket the lines until other regiments, which were disordered, could be re-formed, and made fit for service.

"During the campaign Tappen's services were asked for with unusual recurrence as division officer of the day, and on May 11th, when the division moved to the right, leaving nothing but the picket line, which was composed of the 8th Pennsylvania, the 6th, 7th, and 11th New Jersey regiments, he was in command, and such great confidence was felt in his judgment that on his application two more regiments—the 8th New Jersey and 26th Pennsylvania—were ordered to report to him. At twelve o'clock he received orders to advance the picket line, and, if necessary, to charge his whole force, to get possession of a commanding position in his front. He charged once, and failed. He then re-formed his line and charged again,—as everybody who knew him knew he would do,—and carried the position. It should be added that the point was so difficult a one that our forces were unable to hold what Tappen had gained for them.

"The fighting and firing were incessant. At Tolopotomy Creek, Col. Tappen had the opportunity of paying his respects, among the earliest, to Breckenridge's troops, which had just arrived from West Virginia; and it is a cause of congratulation to all of us that at Cold Harbor, for the first time, the regiment was not called upon to participate in the battle, and was spared that fearful slaughter.

"We crossed the James River on the 11th of June, and sat down to that long siege of Petersburg and Richmond,

during which our line of battle was sometimes extended the enormous distance of twenty-five and thirty miles. On the 18th of June, to the left of Petersburg, there was some heavy fighting of the whole division to which the regiment belonged, during which two men attempted to pass to the rear. The lieutenant-colonel and Adj. Russell stopped the men in such a marked and menacing manner, and created such a profound impression, that never afterwards was the regiment known to waver in line of battle.

"From late in June to the latter part of July the regiment received the unequivocal distinction of being assigned to the support of that most desperate point in our lines which was named 'Fort Hell'; and on July 27th, when a part of the Army of the Potomac was sent over to assist in the attack made below Richmond by Gen. Butler and the Army of the James, the 120th Regiment was selected as one that could best be depended upon.

"The periods of fighting and rest were alternated with more or less regularity until late in September, when an action took place which made Lieut.-Col. Tappen's name well known throughout a large portion of the army. He had been ordered to report with the 120th Regiment to Gen. Pierce, and on his way the enemy opened fire on him. He halted, faced to front the enemy, and, on reconnoitering, discovered a fort about a quarter of a mile distant. The fire he had received came from houses on his left, and, rightly conjecturing that it was the garrison of the fort which was deployed in the woods near the houses, he threw out the left wing of the regiment as skirmishers, under command of Capt. Snyder, directing them to advance towards the houses, lie down, and keep up a slow fire to divert the enemy, while with the other wing he performed a flank movement in order, if possible, to reach the fort. The woods aided his strategical manœuvre, as he was enabled to keep his men partially concealed. He then led his wing through a ravine and a thick growth of underbush until he arrived within a few hundred yards of the fort. Soon emerging into the open field, he rushed forward with all his men cheering, driving out the small force that held the fort, and in less time than it has taken me to tell it hoisted the 120th Regiment flag on the parapet. It was instructive to see the enemy whom Capt. Snyder had been amusing when they discovered Col. Tappen so near the fort. They started pell-mell in the same direction. It was a downright race between the contending troops; but, as described, Col. Tappen reached the fort first, and gave the rebels several volleys from their own works. The brigade commander arrived, and, as might be expected, was delighted with the exploit of the regiment, and named the captured work 'Fort Tappen,' after our lieutenant-colonel, who had, with characteristic generosity, already christened it 'Fort Clark,' in honor of a young lieutenant who first reached the parapet.

"I think it was October 27th we had that severe conflict which was known as the Boydton Plank-road battle. During the progress of it Col. Tappen became convinced that it would be more prudent for him to dismount, and, having committed his horse to the care of an orderly to be led to the rear, the horse was an instant afterwards absolutely crushed by a cannon-ball, and Tappen's first thought

was expressed in ringing laughter at his luck in having quitted the horse in time.

"The part assigned to the regiment in the Boydton Plank-road fight was a very important one, and for the official account of the battle the general commanding the brigade relied on Col. Tappen, and complimented him in his report.

"Soon after the 1st of December, when all the military operations were necessarily suspended for the winter, and having remained on the front a little more than three months beyond the time of his enlistment, in obedience to the often-expressed wishes of his family and friends, he applied to be mustered out. It was a sad scene when he took his leave. The regiment was formed in line, and Col. Tappen, who had probably prepared himself for it, attempted to address them. A great silence prevailed, which no one was able to break. As he attempted to speak he became choked and utterance was refused, and, with tears rolling down his face, he uttered the simple words, 'God bless you all!' and then returned hurriedly to his quarters.

"Col. Lockwood succeeded to the command of the regiment, whose history from that time to the end of the war was the history of our final successes against Lee's army of Northern Virginia.*

From the diary of Private John Thompson we compile the following:

"May 6th the regiment passed through Richmond and commenced their journey to Washington. On the 14th they were visited by Lieut.-Col. Tappen, who came to meet them. The 22d the grand review was held. June 5th arrived in Philadelphia; were marched to the 'Soldiers' Rest,' and received a most cordial welcome. June 6th, in New York City, marched down Broadway, with flags flying and band playing, receiving quite an ovation. June 9th were once more in Rondout, on our way to Kingston. The road was lined with people, with many happy greetings. At the academy green we met with a grand reception; speeches were made, an excellent lunch spread, and on the 13th the paymaster came, when, in a very short time, the 120th Volunteers had dispersed."

The loss of the regiment in the many fights in which it participated was—

Chancellorsville.....	59	Halifax Plank-road.....	15
Gettysburg.....	190	Boydton Plank-road.....	49
James City.....	114	Hatcher's Run.....	84
Mine Run and Locust Grove.	13	North Anna, pursuit of Lee,	
The Wilderness.....	61	etc.....	35
Spottsylvania Court-House..	12		
Telepotomoy.....	15	Total losses.....	681
Front of Petersburg.....	33		

At the grand review at Washington there were 458 officers and men.

Soon after the close of the war the veterans of the 120th New York Volunteers perfected a permanent organization by the formation of a regimental union. Several public meetings have been held by the Union at Kingston and Catskill, some of which were attended by distinguished personages of the war.

Col. Tappen died Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1875, and the next regimental reunion was held Feb. 22d; the exercises

were in great part devoted to a review of his life and character. Lieut.-Col. C. D. Westbrook presided. The Hon. Theodorie R. Westbrook delivered an address appropriate to Washington's Birthday, and the exercises were witnessed by a very large and notable audience, the front seats being occupied by the veterans of the 120th Regiment, and by officers and soldiers of the 20th Battalion, who attended in uniform. Gen. T. B. Gates paid a feeling tribute to his memory,—“one who marched under the colors of the ‘Old Twentieth’ from Kingston to fatal Bull Run.” Gen. Sharpe delivered an eulogy, from which we quote:

"His ancestor, Christopher Tappen, the elder, was the second of that family name that I find in this county. Governor George Clinton married his sister, and when in 1759 Clinton was appointed clerk for the county of Ulster, he made Christopher Tappen his deputy, relinquishing to him the emoluments of the office. George Clinton grew great in the councils of the State, and was several times Governor while yet holding the office of clerk of this county. From 1769 to 1812 Christopher Tappen had possession of the records by virtue of his deputyship, and in the latter year was appointed himself to succeed Governor Clinton as clerk.

"On the 16th of October, 1777, when Gen. Vaughan, on his expedition up the river to attempt the relief of Burgoyne, then held at lay by Gates at Saratoga, stopped on his way for the purpose of punishing the well-known loyalty of Kingston, the torch was applied to every house save one, and at this time Christopher Tappen, who, I think, was a member of the Council of Safety, was absent upon the public business. Mrs. Tappen (who was a Miss Wynkoop) did not lose her wits amid the general excitement, but, taking all the official records, she deposited them, with her two younger children, in a wagon, and fled to Old Hurley.

"Christopher Tappen continued to hold the office until the constitution of 1821, making a continuous service of sixty-one years.

"His eldest son, Peter, was present, as a captain in the New York troops, at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and the second son, John, became the editor of the *Plebeian*, one of the early newspapers of the county. John was the father of Henry Tappen, well known to our older residents as a lawyer in the last generation, and his son, John Rudolph, was born in 1831, in the handsome old stone mansion, so familiar through all its changes, which stood on the westerly corner of Wall and North Front Streets.

"He first went to school to that estimable lady, Miss Caroline Greene, whose kindly care has been extended to so many of the children of Kingston. He afterwards studied with an excellent scholar,—as all Scotchmen are apt to be if their tastes lead that way,—the Rev. James McFarlane, and subsequently entered Kingston Academy, under Mr. Nichols, then, and for a long time previous, ranking among the best institutions in the State.

"Leaving the academy, he entered a store in order to obtain some business education, where he remained a short time, and then went to the Plettekil farm, which came from his mother's family. While there, and not having yet decided upon his occupation in life, he was still unwilling to be without the advantage of the progress which had been made in agriculture, and passed the winter at Albany, in attendance upon the agricultural lectures given there. In 1857 he decided to engage in mercantile pursuits in Kingston, and for the four following years was one of the best-known young men in our society. Naturally frank and hearty in manner, with an unusual amount of humor in conversation, his companionship was sought by all. He united with those of his own age in whatever laudable enterprises were proposed; and it was at this time that he became connected with the military organization known as the 'Kingston Greys,' which afterwards furnished a number of officers in the late war. When it was urged upon him that he could be more useful by connecting himself with the regimental organization,—the old 20th New York State Militia,—after due reflection he yielded, and became an officer of B Company, under Col. Pratt. Who can forget the encampments at Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Athens? His strict performance of duty and genial humor soon made him the favorite line-officer in the regiment.

* Gen. Sharpe's address at the seventh annual meeting of the 120th Regimental Union, at Kingston, Feb. 22, 1875.

"Then came the terrible battle of the second Bull Run. . . . Capt. Tappen's letter home giving an account of the action first speaks of Col. Pratt's being severely wounded; then of Capt. Ward, mortally; then of Lieut. Horner, killed; then of Capt. Abraham Smith and Lieuts. Van Valkenburg, France, and McMahon, and the sergeant-major; of George Masten and several others of the privates; of his own orderly being killed; and finally, after all this, he says, 'My own wound is in the heel. A bullet struck me just above the forehead, passed under the skin, and came out the corner of my forehead.' And he adds, 'There! you see the benefit of being thick-headed.'

"His generous pen sent messages for officers and men, mentioned casualties that had happened to all of whom he had heard, and finally speaks of his own simply to assure his family of his probable early restoration to duty.

"Meantime, we were organizing the second regiment in this county, and, desirous of identifying it as much as possible with its brave predecessor, several of the designating numbers to which we would have been entitled were passed over, and that of the 120th was asked and obtained from Governor Morgan. My own, and the thoughts of others, naturally turned to Tappen, and he was commissioned as major, joining us at Fairfax Seminary, where we can well recall his cheerful voice and gay manner as he came riding into camp with his head still bound up with bandages.

"Assigned to the Excelsior Brigade of the 3d Corps,—the corps of Kearney and of Hooker,—we were soon united to the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac.

"Col. Tappen returned home, to succeed in winning in civil life the same love and admiration that he had excited among his comrades. Soon after his marriage he was induced by gentle influences to connect himself with a church which had not been the church of his fathers, and to it he gave the loyalty that he displayed in the interest of all his undertakings. From that time to the day of his death his story is as well known to all of you as it is to myself.

"Honored and respected in his business relations, his word the strongest obligation that he could make, every action distinguished by truth and honor, choosing the best side of every question that was presented, engaging in every good work, firm in his convictions, and yet amiable in all his social relations, he leaves the record of a character singularly spotless and well balanced. He was always able to correct those who were under him without leaving a sting to follow the reproof, and his army recollections were continually flowing out in graceful tributes to his comrades. Soon struck down by the disease the seeds of which he brought back from the army, he began that manful contest of four years, during which he contested every inch of the ground with the enemy. In his last hours he said to me, in a faint voice, 'There is not much left of me, but I mean to fight it out to the last minute.'

"His disease sometimes overpowered him to such an extent as to cause his mind to wander, and then his memories all reverted to the old Army of the Potomac. How many times he fought over some of the battle-fields!—so often, indeed, that the one who was nearest in attendance upon him is as familiar with those fights as if she had personally participated in them. But, waking or in dreams, his words were full of trust in God and affection for his comrades.

"His military character I consider was strikingly similar to that of an officer of equal rank who represented this county during the Revolutionary war, Lieut.-Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn, respecting whom a memorial notice now lies before me, written fifty years ago this year by a skillful and venerated hand still in our midst.

"Col. Bruyn was made a prisoner, with the garrison, at the capture of Fort Montgomery, and the memorial of which I speak draws a picture of him as he was taken among the last who surrendered, disencumbered of his coat, with his handkerchief bound round his head, and, with sword in hand, resolutely defending his station on the entrenchments.

"And when those who follow us shall come to make up the record of the deeds and the fame of those who have gone from this old county of Ulster to the great war for the Union, none will be brighter than that of John Rudolph Tappen, a captain in the 20th New York State Militia, and lieutenant-colonel commanding of the 120th New York Volunteers."

III.—OTHER ULSTER COUNTY SOLDIERS.

Besides the two regiments already mentioned, this county was largely represented in the 56th and 156th Regiments, the former of which was raised in the counties of Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan, and the latter in the counties of Ulster, Greene, and Richmond.

The 56th New York Volunteers was mustered into the United States service July 31 to Dec. 10, 1861, and was discharged and returned home Oct. 17, 1865. It participated in the following battles: Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Honey Hill, John's Island and Devaux Neck (S. C.), White Oak Swamp, Fair Oaks, Siege of Yorktown, Chickahominy, Coosahatchie (S. C.), Malvern Hill, Carter's Hill (Va.), Bottom's Bridge, Dingle's Mills (S. C.), etc. Its commanding officer was Col. Charles H. Van Wyck.

The 156th Regiment perfected its organization in New York City, and enlisted to serve for three years. It was mustered into the service of the United States, Nov. 17, 1862; was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, Oct. 23, 1865. Upon its regimental colors are the names of "Bisland, Port Hudson, Mansura, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek,"—the "baptisms of fire" through which the regiment passed. Its first colonel, Erastus Cooke, resigned March 23, 1863, when Jacob Sharpe, brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, was assigned as its commanding officer,—a position he retained until the close of the regiment's service. Seven companies (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G) were from Ulster County.

Ulster County also sent into the field (as members of other volunteer regiments of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States, and of the navy) hundreds of her citizens to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion.* Her soldiers saw active service, and present to us an honorable record of sterling patriotism and heroic bravery.† Ulster

* The reader is referred to the close of each of the town histories in this work for a full list of the honored dead, as well as rosters of all soldiers who served in the war of the Rebellion.

† BURIED AT ANDERSONVILLE.

The following list of members of the 20th New York State Militia and 120th New York Volunteers who died at Andersonville Prison, together with the number of their graves, the companies to which they belonged, and the date of their decease, is taken from rolls in Washington, D. C. The numbers prefixed to the names denote the graves. Errors are to be found in the orthography, etc., as the record given is copied *verbatim* from the lists referred to. There are also at Andersonville the graves of 410 "unknown soldiers," in which way lie the bones of some members of the regiments named who are supposed to have died prisoners there, but whose names are not found below.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

64, David Ackheart, "A," March 19, 1864.
3,267, D. S. Bell, "D," July 13, 1864.
3,606, S. A. Bouesteel, "G," July 17, 1864.
6,437, E. Bush, "D," Aug. 22, 1864.
8,273, C. Hadden, Sept. 9, 1864.
3,119, F. C. Hermance, "A," July 10, 1864.
4,373, G. C. Jones, July 31, 1864.
8,889, G. W. McSorley, Sept. 16, 1864.
11,724, J. Whitbeck, "D," Nov. 1, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

1,689, H. Barge, "A," June 6, 1864.
11,124, J. C. Bell, "B," Oct. 18, 1864.
16,685, R. Bradshaw, "E," Aug. 24, 1865.
352, Warren Brown, "K," April 11, 1864.
1,224, W. H. Burke, "I," May 19, 1864.
9,706, S. V. Calkins, "D," Sept. 25, 1864.
5,545, L. Carl, "B," Aug. 13, 1864.

County responded nobly to her country's call, and the blood of her brave sons has moistened many a hard-fought field.* There are few, if any, counties in the Empire State whose patriotism was manifested in greater degree.

CHAPTER XXVII.

LAND PATENTS OF THE COUNTY.

SEVERAL of these are treated with sufficient completeness in the histories of the towns where they are principally located, as the Marbletown, the Rochester, the New Paltz, and the Staats patents.

The Foxhall manor, granted to Capt. Thomas Chambers May 21, 1667, is also described in connection with the story of early settlement.

Three other principal patents require more specific men-

- 5,743, J. Colwill, "A," Aug. 20, 1864.
- 5,329, Countryman —, "A," Aug. 11, 1864.
- 3,061, J. F. Crandle, "K," July 9, 1864.
- 2,839, S. C. De Witt, "E," July 3, 1864.
- 4,827, James Doyle, "H," Aug. 5, 1864.
- 5,810, C. Dumond, "A," Aug. 16, 1864.
- 2,972, Abram Dunham, "C," July 7, 1864.
- 7,634, A. D. L. Gregory, "E," Sept. 2, 1864.
- 11,670, H. J. Hoar, "I," Oct. 20, 1864.
- 2,573, H. J. Hallenbeck, "G," June 27, 1864.
- 6,094, M. Houghbaling, "D," Aug. 18, 1864.
- 3,427, R. Johnson, "O," July 16, 1864.
- 6,434, C. Layman, "K," Aug. 22, 1864.
- 1,422, Thomas Mahon, "C," May 28, 1864.
- 9,939, John Mitchell, "I," Sept. 28, 1864.
- 2,186, John Mac, "L," June 25, 1864.
- 2,714, B. S. Osterhout, "C," July 1, 1864.
- 108, J. H. Ostrander, "I," March 23, 1864.
- 815, H. Plass, "G," April 30, 1864.
- 2,998, W. T. Roets, "H," July 7, 1864.
- 1,940, W. J. Row, "D," June 14, 1864.
- 2,609, C. Ruddin, "H," June 28, 1864.
- 867, William Rudler, "M," May 3, 1864.
- 7,458, John R. Seigle, "K," Sept. 1, 1864.
- 3,196, H. Schemerhorn, "G," July 12, 1864.
- 3,210, A. Sickles, "H," Nov. 10, 1864.
- 7,636, E. Stevens, "C," Sept. 2, 1864.
- 6,047, A. Tobias, "G," Aug. 18, 1864.
- 3,129, L. Tucker, "D," July 10, 1864.
- 85, J. Vanvosen, "A," March 21, 1864.
- 8,555, E. G. Welber, "E," Sept. 15, 1864.

* The loss of the 80th New York Volunteers alone in one fight (second Bull Run), in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was three hundred and twenty three.

tion, as they each relate to territory included in several towns.

THE KINGSTON PATENT.

This differs from the charter granted to Wiltwyck. The latter was by authority of the Dutch government in 1661, while the patent was the grant of the English government, May 19, 1667. The tract conveyed extended along the river from near what is now Elmore's Corners to the north line of Saugerties. Its southwest corner was on the Swarte Kill, not far from Rifton Glen. Its west boundary was thence a direct line to about where the present Ulster Railroad intersects the Esopus Creek west of the city. The continuation of this western boundary beyond is a broken line, until a point is reached somewhat northwest of Jockey Hill; from thence the boundary is straight to the north line of the county; this last portion of the line being nearly parallel to the Hudson River.

THE HURLEY PATENT.

This is an irregular tract lying west of the Kingston patent. It was granted by the English crown, Oct. 19, 1708, to Cornelius Cool and others, though settlements by authority of the Dutch government had been made forty-five years earlier upon portions of the same territory. It is a correct general statement to say that the shape of the territory is somewhat triangular, with the base in Olive and Hurley, while the narrow part (not quite reaching an acute angle) is near Rifton Glen. Further particulars as to the early sale of these lands, and also the final disposition of the remainder, are included in the history of the town bearing the name of the patent.

THE HARDENBERGH PATENT.

This is frequently called the "great patent." It was granted April 20, 1708, to Johannes Hardenbergh and others. All the western portions of Ulster County are included in this tract, and a very large area beyond, in the counties of Delaware and Sullivan. It comprises very largely the mountain region of the Catskills. An interesting and valuable document, preserved in the town clerk's office of Rochester, is the field-book of a resurvey of the line between the Rochester patent and the Hardenbergh about the time of the Revolution.



CITY HALL KINGSTON.



COURT HOUSE, KINGSTON, N. Y., BUILT IN 1818.

CITY AND TOWN OF KINGSTON.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

KINGSTON lies upon the Hudson River, and is nearly central with reference to the east boundary line of the county. The territory constituting the city of Kingston is bounded north by the town of Ulster, east by the Hudson River, south by the towns of Esopus and Ulster, and west by the town of Ulster.

The town of Kingston, as existing since the rearrangement at the formation of the town of Ulster, consists of a very small territory not now contiguous to any portion of the city. It is bounded north by the towns of Ulster and Woodstock, east by the town of Ulster, south by Ulster and Hurley, west by Hurley and Woodstock. The new civil divisions are of very unusual and peculiar form, as may be seen by a glance at the map given in this volume.—the first which has been engraved for publication since the action of the Board of Supervisors was completed. Doubts are freely expressed by citizens whether this arrangement will be permanent, but the legal status is considered definitely settled at the time of going to press (May, 1880). The old town of Kingston, as it existed for a long series of years, included the territory which, since 1872, has formed the city of Kingston, together with the present towns of Kingston and Ulster and a tract set off to Woodstock by the new arrangement. From 1872 to 1879 the territory of the city was no longer a part of the town. Prior to the formation of the city government its territory (as just shown) was a part of the town of Kingston, but within it was the incorporated village of Kingston, the incorporated village of Rondout, and the unincorporated village of Wilbur.

The statistics to be compiled by the assessors the current year will be the first authoritative record of the farm acreage in the towns of Ulster, Kingston, and Woodstock as now arranged. Any statements of area that might be made at the present time would be of little or no value. The discussion of the Kingston patent, as well as of other land-grants prior to that given in the general history, shows conclusively the origin of the titles to the soil in all the several divisions above enumerated.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

Along the Hudson River there is a series of highlands, extending from the Rondout Creek to the north line of the city. Upon the Rondout Creek, also, there are similar highlands, rising from the shore of the creek a portion of the distance by abrupt precipices nearly perpendicular. They are broken by the valley of the Twaalf Kill and by other partial depressions, through which the roads from

Eddyville and Wilbur are laid out up to the central and eastern portions of the city. North and west from the summits of these hills the surface of a part of the city is rough and broken. Ledges of rocks exist within the city limits, and are opened up extensively for quarry purposes, furnishing valuable building materials, which are extensively shipped to New York City and to other points. The quarries of cement rock north of Rondout are fully described in another article on industrial enterprises.

The portion of the city territory that constituted the Kingston of colonial times, as well as a much greater area east and north, consists of a level tract. The northwestern portion of this was inclosed by a stockade, as shown elsewhere. It is a handsome plat separated from the low grounds of the Esopus Valley by a bluff of moderate height extending on three sides,—a feature that led to its selection for the purposes of residence and defense in the dangerous times of early settlement.

The Hudson River on the east and the Rondout Creek on the southeast are prominent features in the topography of the city. The Esopus Creek in its northern course from the great southern bend in Marletown flows near the city on the west, and forms the boundary line for a short distance. A portion of the valuable "flats," or alluvial lands, are within the limits of the city corporation. Though thus surrounded by important rivers, the water-power for operating machinery is quite limited. Neither the Hudson nor the Rondout supplies motive-power, except at the falls in the latter near Eddyville. The Esopus has too little descent to be rendered available for mills in or near the city limits. The mills run by water-power at the present time (except at Eddyville) are operated by the Twaalf Kill and other streams apparently of but little importance. The early Bogardus mill of Kingston village was upon a stream that is now scarcely more than a ditch or sewer in that part of the city.

The scenery at the mouth of Rondout Creek, though it is now crowded along its shores and in all its ravines with a mass of dwellings and business establishments, has many elements of the romantic and the picturesque. The rugged hill north now pierced by the tunnels of the cement company; the pleasant slopes to the south upon which the village of Sleightburgh is located; the view up the creek, with its wooded hill-sides; the outlook upon the majestic Hudson; the deeply-indented ravines; and the hills of steep grade westward walling in the busy commercial town,—are all features of much interest. While yet untouched by the hand of civilization they must have presented to the eye of the early navigators of the Hudson a charming and beautiful picture.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Mr. John Romeyn Brodhead in his "History of the State of New York," in vol. i. page 536, under date of 1652, says,—

"Between Kat-kill and Manhattan there were as yet few European inhabitants, and Thomas Chambers, who had occupied a farm near what is now the city of Troy, removing with some of his neighbors to 'Alkarkarton' or Esopus, an 'exceeding beautiful land,' began the actual settlement of Ulster."

THOMAS CHAMBERS.

Thomas Chambers, *alias* Clabbort, had a somewhat singular but successful career. He is first mentioned in the records as an English carpenter, who, May 6, 1642, contracted to build a house for Jan Janse Schepmoes, in New Amsterdam. The dimensions of the house were 20 by 30 feet, "inclosed all around and overhead with clapboards tight against the rain, inside even as the mason's house, one partition, one bed-stead and pantry, two doors, one double and one single transom window. The carpenter shall deliver 500 clapboards for the house; Schepmoes shall furnish the nails, and the food for the carpenter during construction, which commences this day, and for eight weeks, when the house, accidents excepted, must be ready, and when the whole shall be duly completed, Schepmoes shall pay to Thomas Chambers in addition to board, the sum of one hundred and sixteen guilders (forty-six dollars and forty cents), computed at twenty stivers the guilder, for the which the carpenter and Schepmoes submit to all courts, provided the carpenter shall hew the timber to the best of his ability." This contract is signed by both parties with a mark.

He next appears as a tenant farmer on the manor of Rensselaerwyck. The farm he occupied, near Troy, was the tract lying between the Poesten Kill and the Wynants Kill, and was opposite the farm called the "Flatt,"—*de* "Vlachte,"—leased to Arendt van Curler in 1647, afterwards known as the Schuyler farm, near Fort Schuyler, at West Troy.

We give below a copy of the first clause in the lease to Chambers of the farm in Troy:

"IN THE NAME OF THE LORD AMEN:

"THIS DAY, 7th September, anno 1646, the presiding officers of the Colonie Rensselaerwyck on one side, and Thomas Chamber on the other, have agreed and consented about a certain parcel of land, lying right opposite the Bouwerie called the Flatt [*de* Vlachte], on the east bank of the river, between the two kills, which land he, Thomas aforesaid, shall occupy as a bouwerie for the term of five successive years, commencing the 15th November, anno 1647, on the following conditions."

The conditions of this lease, which we have not the space to copy in full, were so burdensome that at or before the end of his term Chambers deserted his "Bouwerie" in the Colonie of Rensselaerswyck, and went to the Esopus. But before his death he possessed a manor in his own right, endowed with all the same rights and privileges as the manor whose fields he plowed as a tenant.

Dr. Decker, vice-director of New Netherlands, residing at Beaverwyck, in a letter to Director-General Stuyvesant, Nov. 19, 1655, says, "Thomas Chambers, *alias* Clabbort, has seven hundred schepels of wheat, but on account of his absence at Esopus, he cannot be spoken to." This was about

two months after the Indian raid on New Amsterdam, Hoboken, and Staten Island, called the great Indian massacre, in which so many lives were lost, and such large quantities of grain were destroyed. A famine was threatened, and Stuyvesant was buying all the surplus grain in the province for the poor and destitute.

Why Thomas Chambers had an *alias* is not known. Goosen Gerritse calls him by his *alias*, Clabbort, as the purchaser of one of his horses, and it was by this he was frequently called in the early letters from Esopus. In after-years the *alias* was dropped, and he was known only as Thomas Chambers. He was probably one of the first to settle at Esopus as a farmer. He was then in the early troubles with the Indians, and was cultivating a small farm, the one lying nearest the Strand on the river. His wife and her children, by a former husband, also possessed two parcels of land in their own right—fifty-two and forty-four acres adjoining that of Chambers. He was the cause of the Indian outbreak in 1658. He had some Indians working on his farm. After their day's work was finished they asked him for a bottle of brandy. He weakly complied, although it was against the regulations of his village. One bottle of brandy only whetted their appetite for more, and they sent one of their number to the village for another bottle. This was secured and carried to the Indians in the bush. They now became hilarious and noisy, so that the good people became alarmed, and demanded that a squad of armed men should be sent out to quell the disturbance. They foolishly fired on the Indians, killing one and wounding others. The next day the Indians retaliated, and attacked a number of men going to the Strand, taking them prisoners, and afterwards killing them in cold blood.

Chambers was a prudent and thrifty man, accumulating property rapidly. He soon took a leading part in the little colony, and especially in their defense against the savages. He was commissioned a justice of the peace and a captain of the militia. In June, 1673, when the Indians attacked Wiltwyck he was in his fields. On his return to the village he was wounded in the ear. He succeeded in entering the palisades, and was active in resisting the savages until they were expelled from the place.

When the English took possession of the province, 1664, Thomas Chambers was one of the first to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. By his fidelity and good behavior he commended himself to the English Governors, who recognized his merits and bestowed upon him their favors. Governor Lovelace, Oct. 16, 1672, conferred upon him a patent in the words following:

"Whereas, Capt. Thomas Chambers, Justice of the Peace at Esopus, hath been an ancient inhabitant in those parts, where he hath done signal and notable service in the times of the war against the Indians, and having by his industry in time of peace acquired considerable estate, of which he now stands possessed, among the rest a mansion house not far from the town of Kingston, commonly called Fox Hall, with a great tract of land thereto belonging, which said house is made defensible against any sudden incursions of Indians or others. In acknowledgment of the services heretofore done by the said Capt. Thomas Chambers, and in part recompense thereof, I have thought fit to erect the said Mansion House, called Fox Hall, and land belonging to it, into a manor, to be known by the name of the 'Manor of Fox Hall,' the which shall, for the time to come, be held, deemed, reputed, taken, and be an entire enfranchised manor of itself, and

shall always, from time to time, have, hold, and enjoy like and equal privileges with other manors within the government, and shall in no manner or any wise be under the rule, order, or directions of any town court, but by the General Court of Assizes, or as from time to time the said Capt. Chambers shall receive orders or directions from the Governor and his Council."

Fourteen years after this, October, 1686, Governor Dongan issued a new patent, in a document too long to copy, concerning the same privileges, more minutely expressed, reciting the several parcels of land within the manor, and adding 300 acres; also reciting Chambers' services in the Indian wars, he "erects, makes, and constitutes the said tracts and parcels of land into one Lordship and Manor of Fox Hall." Thomas Chambers, lord of the manor, was also allowed "one Court-leet and Court-baron," with the right of advowson, and right of patronage to any churches established, or to be established, on the lands of the manor.

Thus the plain carpenter of New Amsterdam, and the farmer who fled from the exactions and oppressions of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, himself becomes the lord and oppressor of the tenants of the manor of Fox Hall.

Speaking of this manor and its lord, O'Callaghan says, "With all these temporal honors, Chambers' heart seemed unsatisfied." His first wife, Margaritta Hendrix, dying without issue, he married, in 1681, Laurentia Killenaelt, widow of Daniel Van Gaasbeck, whose son Abraham assumed the name of Chambers, and became heir to the manor of Fox Hall on the death of his stepfather, 1694. Under the dread that his name should become extinct and his manor broken up, Thomas Chambers established by his last will a most intricate entail. For, in case Abraham Gaasbeck Chambers died without issue, the estate went to his sister Janetje, "on condition that she and her children should take the name of Chambers, as well as whosoever should marry her." Under like failure here, the manor passed to the next eldest sister, Maria Salisbury, on like conditions, whose eldest son was to inherit both the property and the name. But if he died without children, it was to go successively from the second to the tenth son, and if no sons survived, to her eldest daughter, on the conditions already mentioned. In all cases the manor was to be left entire.

Whether any members of this ancient family remain we cannot say; but the manor of Fox Hall, with its stewards, with its court-leet and court-baron, its advowson and patronage, has itself become "a wail and estray." The name has disappeared, except from the book of patents.*

THE MANOR-HOUSE.

The original manor-house of Chambers was, without much doubt, situate at or very near the residence of the late C. L. Kiersted, just beyond and northerly of the city line, and not far from Albany Avenue. That Chambers resided there long after his settlement there is no doubt. It is claimed, however, that the manor-house was at the "Strand," now Rondout, on the site of the present mansion of Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck. On the grounds of Mr. Hasbrouck, which are situate on an elevation, is a pear-tree, still living,

which marks the grave of Thomas Chambers. Imbedded in the basement-wall of Mr. Hasbrouck's house is the tombstone of Thomas Chambers, inscribed with his name and the date of his death. His bones were taken up a few years ago and buried elsewhere. It would seem from this that Chambers had an earlier and a later manor-house,—one at Kingston, and the other in Rondout.

TJERCK CLAESEN DE WITT.

De Witt is one of the very few Dutch-American names which were illustrious in Fatherland. The grand pensionary, John De Witt, administered the government of Holland from 1652 to 1672. He and his brother Cornelius, who also held important positions in civil and military life, were killed by a mob at The Hague, after years of faithful services to their country. Tjerk Claesen De Witt was their kinsman. He came to this country from Zunderland, Holland, previous to April 24, 1656, when he married Barber Andriese in New Amsterdam. He was settled in Beverwyck, where he owned a house and lot, which he exchanged with Madame De Hutter for two parcels of land in Esopus, containing one hundred and forty acres, Sept. 1, 1660. In 1661 he was still possessed of a portion of his patrimonial estate in Holland, from which he received the rents.

Tjerk Claesen De Witt was the ancestor of several prominent Americans. Among his descendants were the Hon. Simeon De Witt, surveyor-general of the State of New York from 1784 to 1835, and the late Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., of New York, besides many others of lesser fame. He seems to have disposed of all his property in Albany, and taken up his permanent residence in Esopus, 1660. He was there in the Indian war, 1663, and bought one of Goosen Gerrits's horses from the soldiers "at the beat of the drum." Little is known of his character, but it is fair to infer from what little is known of him that he was a true republican, like his kinsmen in Holland, and unwilling to submit quietly to arbitrary power. It is related of him that in 1663, at Esopus, he resisted what he believed to be some unjust and oppressive requirements on the part of the military officers, and was consequently arrested and imprisoned. His descendants, like himself, have been lovers of liberty and friends of a free government. There is something in blood, carp as we may at the theory.

THOMAS DE LAVALL,

to whom four of the five projectors of the new village sold their lands at Esopus, came to this country with the English expedition which captured the Dutch province of New Netherlands in September, 1664. Soon after Nov. 26, 1664, he was appointed custom-house collector or receiver by Governor Nicolls. He established himself in business as a trader or merchant, and rapidly rose to wealth and political position. He was a trusted agent of the Duke of York. He was an alderman, mayor, and member of the Governor's council. At Esopus he prosecuted the work of the projectors, cultivating the soil. His returns were so large that he required more room for his crops than his barns could give, and was permitted to build a store-house near the redoubt of the Strand. He died in 1682, leaving a large estate to be enjoyed and spent by a son and a daughter.

* See paper published by Hon. George W. Schuyler.

CHRISTOFFEL DAVIDS (DAVIS),

commonly called "Kit," was early one of the most prominent men in the settlement. He was an Englishman, and settled first at Hellegat, on the island of Manhattan. Here he was in trouble with one of his neighbors, when he sold out to Jacob Hop and moved to Fort Orange. From thence he came down the river with his family, 1654, and settled in a log house on the south side of the "Redout Kill," opposite Ponckhockie. The stream was often called "Kit Davids' Kill." Here, in 1657, his first wife, Cornelia Vedos, died. He soon replaced the lost with another Dutch lady, Maria Martens, who outlived him.

Kit was a trapper, one of that strong, hardy race who are seldom in peace except when in the woods. Life had many ups and downs for him. The schepens of Fort Orange arrested him for contempt. Stuyvesant put him in jail for spreading false reports among the Indians. His consort petitioned for his release, "to provide for a poor, famished, and disconsolate wife and children." During the wars with the savages he was driven to leave his home, lest the "Kacle-backers" (empty heads) should strike him. He then went to New Amsterdam, where he was imprisoned again. After this he turned up in the Esopus, and finally moved to Marblatown, and built a house near the present residence of Cornelius Oliver, then held by Samuel Oliver, progenitor of the former. Here he followed his old occupation to a good age, and trained his son George in the secrets of it. Such was Christopher Davis, father of that respected family. At the time of which I now write he was interpreter and principal mediator with the Indians.

He was needed, too, for the acts and thoughts of his neighbors continued to breed evil to them and the savages. Conscious of their lonely situation, aware of the cruelty of the Indians in war, disgusted by their dirty habits, they were afraid of a people whom they despised, hated, and cheated. The red men could not forget the challenge of the Governor; the whites supposed they meant to fall on them during harvest and murder all. The former asked for the presents long since promised, built a fort near the guard-house, and beat some savages for walking in a path that ran by it. Kit sold them rum. "The Dutch of Esopus sell them brandewyne." Traders from Fort Orange did likewise. "Drunk Indians can be seen daily," wrote Smit, and "If this traffic is not stopped nothing but ruin can come of it." The sachems came in and professed friendship, but they were treated as liars. The States afterwards aptly remarked of these troubles and those of 1655, "They are the result of petulance and drunkenness."*

FIRST TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

The summer of 1658 was very wet. Great floods swept over the lowlands and carried off large quantities of grain, while much of it sprouted and remained worthless on the land. The bridge over the kill, which had but lately been built, was carried away, and, to make their losses more serious, worms destroyed their oats, so that they were not gathered. These burdens fell heavily on the planters, who had so lately forsaken home for their lives. Providence

seems to have tried their souls on the start, to make their future homes dearer because of the suffering they had borne.

The Indians had promised to live in peace, but by the 1st of August they manifested a factions mind again. Perhaps the settlers were too suspicious of them, but on the other hand they gathered to the number of five hundred in the neighborhood, were "spiteful," and killed a handsome mare of Jacob Jansen Stol. "They cannot well digest that the general challenged twenty of their best men," Laurensen wrote. "They say if those who have returned from hunting beaver had been home they would have accepted it." About the same time two *Mingua* sachems appeared, whose intentions they could not divine. Some thought it was to plan a general massacre. White men always suspect barbarians. The latter excused their gathering, as they were about to go against the *Mohicans*, but their word was distrusted by those who thought "the issue is only known to God."

These stories reaching the ears of the Governor, and being constantly repeated, determined him to go up again to look after the infant settlement. Accordingly, in October, he met the Indians at the house of Chambers and held a parley with them. Paspequahon, Prenwarmachan, and Nachhehamatt, chiefs of the *Esopus*, answered for themselves, their people, and brother sachems, Sanckackenaem, Kaelkep, Pemirawachgink, and Tuheran, that they were willing to agree to the terms of May, and would sell the land.

But the Governor would not agree to the old terms. Addressing the red men: "A year and a half ago you killed two horses belonging to Madame De Hulter, and attacked Jacob Audinaen-en in his own house with an axe, knocked out his eye, and mortally wounded his infant child, and, not satisfied with this, burnt his house last spring. You moreover robbed him of his property and killed a Dutchman in one of his sloops. You compelled our farmers to plow your land; threatened, at the same time, to fire their houses, and repeatedly extorted money from the settlers who had already paid you for their farms. You have added threats and insults, and finally forced the colonists, at much expense, to break up their establishments and concentrate their dwellings. Various other injuries you have committed since that time, notwithstanding your promises. For all this we now demand compensation; to force which efficient measures will be taken, unless the terms we now propose be acceded to." These were the surrender of all the lands, "so far as I did view them," and pay for the expense and trouble of the director's coming. For the house of Mrs. De Hulter, "they must never more vex her for payment for her land, and give for the burnt house one hundred fathoms of sewan, sixty for the house of Jacob Jansen, and forty for the damage done Andries Van der Sluys.

The savages answered they too had suffered many losses. Much land had been taken from them without purchase. "It is now proper to cancel one by the other, and live as friends." They also stated through the interpreter that the demand came unexpectedly; they should have more time for consideration, and to consult with their friends and chiefs, who were out hunting. To this Stuyvesant demurred, for they had said they were authorized to treat for

* Albany Rec., xvi. 27-33; O.C. N. Y., iii. 300-361.

all, therefore must answer yes or no. After much altercation they were allowed until the next day to consider.

Accordingly, on the next afternoon this council was renewed. The sachems were willing to make a reasonable recompense, but protested against the extravagant demand. They finally agreed to give Madame De Hulter's land. Then, throwing down a beaver, their spokesman said,—

"This was sent by the savages of the South, who wish to live in peace with the Dutch.

"When the summer comes the *Mingoes* will arrive in Stuyvesant's country to trade their peltries."

In witness whereof they gave another beaver.

"The *Mingoes* told them that the Dutch measured gunpowder by the tobacco box. We shall be glad if it be thrown to us by large handfuls: then indeed we could transport the beaver trade or do anything else. We ought to be provided with everything when we go out hunting, and should be able to pass the fort."

Another present.

"These *Mingoes* said to us, 'Ye are among us, and must submit to us and skulk among us as we also crouch and skulk among the Dutch. What! would ye fight the Dutch?'

"The *Mingoes*, and *Saenees* from the first castle, say they want powder and balls from the Dutch to kill deer, to sell these afterwards to the *Saannekins*."

Here they presented a belt of wampum.

The orator, offering another belt, added,—

"A horse belonging to Jacob Janson Stol broke into our cornfields and destroyed two of our plantations. One of our boys shot it, for which we gave Stol seventy guilders in sewan, but this belt we now present so that the soldiers may let us go in peace, and not beat us when we revisit this place."

Laying down another string, he said,—

"We hope no lies will be told us, then we can trust your word. We will not molest the person or the property of the Dutch. The Great Sachem can have the land so that it can be occupied. Then we will have many supplies. We do not like to have the land unsettled, like Jan De Hulter's. We wish many Dutch to learn we mean peace. We are pleased with the soldiers."

The chief who delivered this oration was an orator and statesman. It is but imperfectly reported, wherefore some have thought it a piece of cunning to deceive the whites into a false security; but, after careful study of the Dutch text, I must say it was truthful, and manifested the earnest desire of the Esopus savages to be at peace. Stuyvesant, who knew they were afraid of their savage neighbors, practiced a little intimidation, as he had done in the spring. He called their speech "empty words." They told him the land northward of the village belonged to Kaekop, wherefore he must wait to bargain for it until he came in, but he dryly insisted on a deed. "What do you propose about the land?" he reiterated. They answered they would return on the morrow with Kaekop, and give final answer.

The director thought this but an excuse to delay until he had left. He was confirmed in this opinion by their not coming as promised. He said, "I then told Jacob Jansen Hof, and Martin, the mason, to reconnoitre around their houses to see if they were yet there, and to ask what they meant." They returned with word, "The chiefs had made fools of them." Satisfied in his own mind they did not intend to make satisfaction, he departed on the 19th for the Manhattans, leaving Ensign Dirk Smit and fifty men to

guard the place. He also had instructions to join twenty-five militia-men with the garrison, give all watchwords, allow no Indian in the defense except on the permission of Jacob Jansen and Thomas Chambers, with strict injunctions not to commit hostilities except in self-defense. He was also to encourage plowing by protecting the husbandmen in their avocation, and to see to it that they go out with a convoy and properly armed.

On the 28th the savages appeared again and held a conference with Stol and Thomas Chambers. They presented all the land asked for, saying,—

"They now did hope they had nothing more to fear. The soldiers ought now to lay down their arms. They ought now to live in peace. The troubles were not entirely their fault, but in part must be laid on those who sold them liquor." They were ashamed, for they would be reproached by the other Indians for selling their lands through fear of the Dutch. They hoped no more rum would be given them and no lies told about them. "We could now see by this magnificent present what heart our sachem had. Asked if he would reciprocate it. Then they would discover he was in earnest and give more land. A Christian hand is easily filled. It will be a proof of your good-will."

Unfortunately for the colony, the settlers had nothing to grease the Indians' hearts. They had expected something, but "the meeting was a dry one." All they could do was to make promises.* Commissioners, consisting of Martin Cregier, Peter Wolfertsen von Couwenhoven, Peter Corneliseen Vander Veer, and Augustyn Heermance, were appointed to treat with them in connection with the Governor, but they too had returned to New Amsterdam. These Indians went away dissatisfied, leaving the Dutch suspicious.

THE FIRST SCHOOL IN ESOPUS.

While these negotiations were progressing towards such futile ends, Andries Van der Sluys applied to be appointed "*voorzitter*," or reader. As the Dutch Church was then a state church, its ministers, readers, and choristers were supported by tax. The schoolmaster must belong to it to be able to collect his salary. Hitherto the settlers had conducted their religious exercises among themselves. Van der Sluys had assisted in these, and now wished to be sole conductor. He was born in Utrecht, Holland, and married, in 1655, Marijke Peters, of Amsterdam. It was this that gave him a chance to say in his petition he had lost much on the Strand, "which places a young couple in the background." On this request the director and council commissioned him, October, 1668, empowering him also to "catechise the children, and to learn them the art of reading and writing." He does not seem to have remained long, however, for he soon afterwards turned up in Catskill. He opened the first school in Esopus, which was only kept nights and in the winter-time.

THE THIRD SHERIFF APPOINTED.

William Beckman was commissioned sheriff of Esopus, and arrived there on the 14th of July, 1664, when he took the oath of office. He was born in Hasselt, in Overysse, in 1625. He came to New Netherland in 1647, was appointed schepen of New Amsterdam, 1656, vice-director of Altona, on the South (Delaware) River, 1658,

* *Alt. Rec.*, xiv. 389, vi. 41, 59; *O.C. N. N.*, ii. 367-70; *Brodhead's N. Y.*, i. 650.

where he served the company with great faithfulness, but in great unrest. His troubles, trials, and efforts while there form a large part of *Hazzard's Annals of Pennsylvania*. He was recalled from thence on his own request, and rewarded with the appointment above indicated. He married Catharine De Hoogh, by whom he had six children. One of his daughters married Balthazar Stuyvesant, and lived with him in Wiltwyck. This accounts for the favoritism shown Beckman. His eldest son, Henry, settled in Esopus. He died in New York, 1707, in his eighty-fifth year. His name frequently appears in the annals of that city, and of Fort Orange, or Albany. Altogether he lived a useful life, and died possessed of a good fortune.

ANOTHER INDIAN TREATY.

The following notice of an Indian treaty is found on the Kingston records:

"Kingston, the 27th of April, 1677. Present, the Lord Governor, Capt. Salisbury, Capt. Chambers, Mr. Hall, and the honorable justices. George Davis, interpreter.

"The honorable Governor has asked the Esopus Sachems, by name Senerakan, Pannewack, Kaelkop, Ankerop, and almost all the Esopus Indians, men and women, young and old, if they had any pretence to the land we occupy, pursuant to the treaty made with Governor Nicolls. Having gone out and held a short consultation, they returned, and Kaelkop said they did not understand they had sold so far north, but were content we should have it, requesting the Governor to give him a blanket, shirt, and a loaf of bread. Hereupon the Governor asked him if he would be satisfied with that, and was answered yes, but if he would give him a patch it would be well. Then he and the other sachems, with all the savages, were told to describe the bounds just as they are and are now meant to be, and they spoke as follows: Beginning on the Rondout Kill, thence to a kill named Kanankasink, thence northerly along the mountains to a kill named Magowasink, from there to the second falls, thence east to Tendencyackmeek on the great river, thence south along the river to the Rondout Kill, with all what is thereon, good and bad, hill and dale, waters, etc.

"There was also granted by the Governor to the interpreter, George Davis, the land on this side of the Rondout Kill named Ragawasink, from the limits of Frederick Hunsy to a kill that runs in the Rondout Kill, or where a large rock lies in the kill.

"Kaelkop further states he has given the old sawyer his right to a kill named Saeger's Kill, and the land along the river to the limits of the Catskill Indians and to the mountains above. The Governor asked the chiefs and all the other Indians if they were satisfied and it was true, and they answered yes; no one had any pretence to it. Again, they, being asked if they would be satisfied with the above-named payment, answered yes, in full. When the Governor, in presence of all, paid Kaelkop the price stipulated—to wit: one blanket, one shirt, one loaf of bread, one patch, and yarn for a pair of stockings. All being well contented, the Governor said further to them, he intended to have the bounds followed for his satisfaction, and Kaelkop, with other Indians, should go with him to give particular directions and have pay for the trouble; which they accepted with thanks, saying they would be ready to do it at any time."

This treaty was signed by Kaelkop for the *Magowasink* family or tribe; Ankerop, for the *Ketsapray*; Wingawaes, for the tribe of *Mahenz*; Pannewack, for *Kakatawis*; Senerakan and Mamarok, all sachems of the Esopus tribes.

RONDOUT.

We take the following extract from an article published in the *Rondout Courier*, Dec. 13, 1870, entitled "Rondout Forty Years Ago."

"The residence of Hon. Abraham Hasbrouck stood in what is now Garden Street, between the site of the post-office building and a row

of sycamore trees along the front of Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck's premises.

"Not far from the Hasbrouck house, on the site of the Masonic Hall building, was a large white house, afterwards destroyed by fire, a part of which only was occupied by a man named Brink (better known in those days as 'Brinkie'), who was pilot of the sloop 'Martin Wynkoop,' which vessel, with the sloop 'Albert Gallatin,' formed the freight and passenger line to and from New York.

"Across Division Street, from where Brink lived, somewhat in the rear of the present Mansion House, stood the residence of Major Swart, who had been a member of the State Legislature. This house was, on the 1st of May, 1822, opened by James McEntee as a hotel and called the Mansion House, being the first public-house opened in Rondout, and for many years the only one. About where the Thomas Cornell store-house now stands was a stone building, in which John D. Middah kept store. The building was erected by Maj. Swart, who was something of an original. Mr. Middah afterwards occupied the old stone store at the foot of Division Street, and in which H. Roosa, John Stratton, R. Ackley, M. C. More, and R. Deyo were young clerks. In the block where Sherer's and Sampson's buildings now stand were two old stone buildings, one of which was occupied as a store by Alexander Snyder, and the other by Matthew Ten Eyck.

"These two buildings were burned in 1830, and were supposed to have been set on fire purposely by Snyder. Where Rouer & Tremper's storehouses now are were the old red and yellow store-houses of Mr. A. Hasbrouck, and from which the freighting was done. The yellow store still stands, with some additions and a coat of lead-colored paint. On the corner of Ferry and Division Streets, where Rouer's store now is, was a little brick office which Maj. Swart occupied, and afterwards Capt. Edward Snyder used for a tailor-shop and post-office. Not far from the Mansion House, on what is now Lackawanna Street, was an old stone building, which the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company used for an office until they built the stone office, which was torn down some years since.

"The original office building after the company vacated it was occupied as a dwelling by James Murray, the father of the Murray boys, who was that 'noblest of God's works,' an honest man, and set the good example which have made the sons such estimable citizens. On the site of the buildings, directly back of Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck's house and grounds, stood the great, comfortable, roomy old barn of his father, and below the rock-cut of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, on which is now Hasbrouck Avenue, stood the old red grist-mill, and opposite to it, in a corner of Mr. Hasbrouck's present garden, was the long, low old stone farm-house in which lived his father's farmer and miller, and in which was held the first religious service performed in the village, and where met the first Sunday-school. On the bank opposite P. McGivney's, between Division and Adams Streets, was a small frame house, known then as the Van Gansbeck house, but in more recent days as the George Adams house. It has since been removed. These buildings composed the Strand or Kingston Landing, as the settlement was called from 1828 to 1829. In 1822 the first school-house was erected at the foot of Wurts Street, on a ledge of rocks. Only three hundred dollars could be raised by district tax, but two hundred dollars more were subscribed and the building made large enough to hold divine service in.

"The first church edifice erected in the village was the Presbyterian, which was completed in 1835, but has since been enlarged. There was no road along the creek from Rondout to Eddyville until 1825 or 1836. Previous to that time to drive to Eddyville a person was compelled to go to Kingston, thence nearly to the Green Kill, where the mountain was crossed, and to Eddyville on the tow-path."

Another passage, from the work of David P. Mapes, already mentioned, adds a few incidents relating to Rondout:

"I took part in building up the town of Rondout, for after having been in the steamboat business for seven years, I concluded that I was well able to stay on shore, so I built me a fine residence overlooking the town and the river. It has been said that when the Quaker desires a curse to befall an enemy he wishes that the spirit of building would possess him, for he who possesses this spirit is sure to come to ruin. I have always been followed by the Quaker's curse, for I was fond of seeing and making improvements. I have built too much in every town in which I have lived,—too much for my

own profit, but it helped make the town. Once, at Rondout, after I had laid up the steamer for the winter, and my clerk had made out his bills and was at leisure, he said to me, 'I want to go at it and build a church.' 'What!' said I, 'build a Baptist church?' he being of that denomination. 'Yes,' was his answer; 'and what will you give?' I told him that I would give a lot to build it on and \$100; so at it he went with a subscription, and in a few days he had sufficient to build a small church. He then got a revival preacher to visit us, and before the opening of navigation he not only had the church built, but had members enough to fill it. They had to cut the ice in the river to perform the rite of baptism. This clerk's name was Asa Eaton, and he is one of the young men to whom I have heretofore alluded as having started in life with me. He became one of the best business men in the country.

"While the Baptists were building their church, I spoke to the agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company of the success with which they had met, and he said, 'You have done so much for them; why do you not do something for us Presbyterians?' 'You have already built a church,' I replied. 'Yes,' said he; 'but it needs painting.' 'Well,' replied I, 'start a subscription and head it yourself with a liberal sum, and it shall be done.' He did so, and at it I went, and in thirty days the church was handsomely painted both inside and out."

In illustration of the early settlement of Kingston, and as furnishing a variety of interesting material upon several topics, the following papers have been prepared.

OLD HOMESTEADS OF KINGSTON.

It is not possible to make a more complete and yet concise statement with reference to this most fruitful theme than by introducing the following address, delivered by Gen. George H. Sharpe, Dec. 20, 1875, omitting some of the introductory and explanatory portions:

I have recently read a description of the province of New York, written in the year 1695 by the Rev. John Miller, who, after "having been nearly three years resident in the Province of New York, in America, as chaplain to his Majesty's forces there, and constantly attending the Governor, had the opportunity of observing many things of considerable consequence in relation to the Christians and Indians, and had also taken the drafts of all the cities, towns, forts, and churches of any note within the same." "The places of strength are chiefly three,—the city of New York, the city of Albany, and the town of Kingstone, in Ulster." In regard to Albany, he states that "it is in circumference about six furlongs, and hath therein about two hundred houses." His full description of this village is as follows: "Kingston is the chief town of Ulster County; lies on the west side of Hudson's River, but two miles distant from it; from New York eighty-six and from Albany sixty-four miles; it is quadrangular and stockaded round, having small horn-works at convenient distances one from the other, and in proper places. It is in circumference near as big as Albany, but as to number of houses not above half so big; on the south side is a particular part, separated from the rest by a stockade, and strengthened by a block-house and a horn-work, wherein are about six guns."

It will thus be perceived that about the beginning of the eighteenth century Kingston had less than a hundred houses, and we may perhaps be able to trace the situation of most of them. Among the maps accompanying the book is one of Kingston. The northerly bounds of the stockade are of course North Front Street, the northeast horn-work or salient being at the junction of North Front and East

Front, where Mr. Frederick L. Westbrook's house stands. The northwest horn-work or salient I take to be about the corner of Frog Alley. The westerly line of the stockade runs along the elevated part of Green Street, and makes a junction with the southerly line at a salient near the mansion of the late Jonathan D. Ostrander. The southerly line runs along what is now Main Street, and makes a salient with the easterly line near the site of the old Hasbrouck homestead, known of late years as the Schryver house, and the easterly line runs thence to North Front Street. The particular part separated by a stockade from the rest, includes the church and adjacent burying-ground where the First Reformed church now stands.

There are upon the map six town gates: one on the east, near the present site of Mr. Frederick L. Westbrook's, for access to the lowlands; one on the north, about opposite to the head of Wall Street, for like access to the lowlands in that direction; two on the westerly side, to reach the meadows there; and two on the southerly side, leading to the commons in the direction of St. James Street. All this is extremely interesting, as we shall find by the enumeration of the old stone houses standing about the beginning of this century that the general appearance of the village remained for a long period the same.

About the beginning of this century the lower part of North Front Street was a narrow causeway, barely affording space for two wagons to pass each other. At the foot of the hill, and on the south side of the street, was the dam and pond, extending to where the Lucas turnpike now runs, affording water for the grist mill of Benjamin Bogardus. The mill stood about half-way between Frog Alley and the tannery, and was the means of supply for the whole country until about 1804, when the dam was presented as a nuisance and drained.*

The first old house in this direction was the stone mansion of Nicholas Bogardus, afterwards occupied by Peter B. Hasbrouck, and now owned by Mr. Sleight. The rocks back of the house were surrounded by luxuriant plum-trees, and the old gentleman was largely occupied in sallying forth, came in hand and stunning Dutch oaths in his mouth, to drive away the boys, who then watched behind some neighboring haystack for his disappearance, when the play was recommenced as before. Beyond the residence of Nicholas Bogardus there was nothing to remark except the *Steenbakery*, or brick-yard, near the bridge, which furnished the first brick used in Kingston. Frog Alley, of which I have spoken, is the site of the old wagon-road to the *rijf* or ford anciently used to cross to Brabant, by which all the country on the other side of the creek was long known.

Coming easterly on the south side of the street stood the old beer-house, whose production was famous all over the State,—a frame building not burned by the British because, it is said, a negro servant of the owner remained at his post, and, rolling out barrels of beer for the English troops, defeated their purpose to fire the building.

Next and easterly is the house, on the corner of North

* The Dewitt mill, in what is now Rosendale, was much older. See chapter upon that town.

Front and Green, of Solomon Slegt, known among the nick-names of the village as Suleiman the Magnificent. Next is the family mansion of the Hoffmans, a sturdy pile, which was said to have been fortified. I do not believe that it was a fort or occupied the site of one, but, thus standing as it still does upon an eminence then commanding the palisades beyond the upper part, was probably prepared with embrasures for the use of musketry, and from these the citizens could easily reach the Indians assaulting the walls.

On the opposite side, the house now of Charles O'Neil was the residence of Joseph Gashevic, first surrogate of the county under the first constitution, holding the office for seven years, and, after two successors, holding it again from 1787 to 1806.

Next, and on the same side, is the house of Abraham B. Bancker, a most useful gentleman in the early political history of the State. He was clerk of the State Senate in 1784, and continued to be reappointed at every succeeding session down to and including that of 1802, making a continuous service during seventeen sessions.

Next is the little stone house, fronting Crown Street, where resided John Van Steenbergh, Jr., silversmith, whose father was called in the village nomenclature Alexander the Coppersmith.

From here there was nothing until you came to the old Wynkoop House, belonging to the father of Martin Wynkoop, the stout sloop captain, which was afterwards rebuilt by Judge John Tremper early in this century in its present form, to which allusion has already been made as occupying the northeastern angle or salient of the ancient fortification. This was always considered a very fine house. John Tremper was made first judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1810. He kept a phaeton, one of the four carriages then maintained in the village. Conrad Edmundus Elmendorph kept a carriage; Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn, one of a Jersey pattern, having its entrance in the rear; and James Hasbrouck, son of the colonel and brother of Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck, maintained a coach.

Returning to the Hoffman house, on the south side next easterly was De Wall's, still standing, the famous place of entertainment of old Kingston.

It was not a hotel, but took boarders from time to time, more especially during the sessions of the court. It, however, contained a capital ball-room greatly used in those old days. This house was the scene of assemblies or balls, which were given by the young people, the expenses being divided among them, and were very frequent in the winter-time. The music consisted of a single fiddle, and dress was always expected. At a later date still no gentleman was admitted except in dress-coat, white stockings, and pumps, unless he maintained the knee-breeches and silk stockings of an earlier day. A salver, with refreshments, was handed round after each dance, and these consisted of two kinds of cake and two kinds of wine,—Malaga, for the ladies, and Teneriffe, a species of Madeira now rarely found in the markets. Added to these was the popular drink of gin-sling, which our ancestors very much affected, and which, forsooth, oftentimes very much affected our ancestors.

De Wall was a native Hollander, who brought himself into good-humor with his guests in the evening by firing

off a volley of Dutch oaths at a colored boy in his service during the afternoon preparations for the ball.

Early in the present century, and certainly before 1804, a great fire originated in the Bancker barn. Driven by a high wind, it soon swept away the barn, then Hoffman's, and then De Wall's house. The burning embers were carried far and wide by the wind, and the church roof caught fire. Young Henry Hamilton, whose father's residence is mentioned below, reached the burning roof, tore off the burning shingles, and extinguished the fire. It is further related, as showing the intensity of the fire, that many trees in the Arm Bouwery showed scorched branches for some years.

The next house, on the corner of Crown Street, is one of the family landmarks of Kingston, and indeed, of the county,—the noble old mansion which was the seat of a widely-known hospitality, and in front of which little boys stood to gaze upon the soldierly figure of Lieut.-Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn. After the war Col. Bruyn was a member of Assembly in 1798 and 1799, and then a State senator for the next five years succeeding.

Passing eastwardly on North Front Street, there is a small frame house, occupied early in the century by one Ellsworth, and afterwards purchased by Abraham Meyer, of Sangerties, who received the appointment of surrogate in 1813. Then came the family mansion of Christopher Tappen, lately removed from the corner of North Front and Wall, one of the best houses in Kingston, and often occupied by Governor Clinton, Christopher Tappen's brother-in-law, in his frequent visits to a county in which he held the office of county clerk for many years from Dec. 12, 1760, and was five times Governor of the State.

There was no house between Christopher Tappen's and that now occupied by Dr. Van Santvoord, then the residence of Gen. Armstrong, United States senator from this State, and who, while residing here for the better education of his children at Kingston Academy, was appointed minister to France. Gen. Armstrong occupied his leisure moments in writing for the *Plebeian*, and was a bitter opponent of Barent Gardenier, the leading Federalist of the day. This house enjoyed, also, the distinction of being occupied by the State Senate during the first sessions of the Legislature at this place.

Next southerly, on East Front Street, is the large, fine house of Abraham Masten, now held by his descendants. His house faces the precious lowlands, and it is interesting to learn that near the beginning of this century Abraham Masten bought lowlands of the church, and paid for them £80 in gold, or \$200 an acre.

Next, at the corner of East Front and John Streets, was the house and store of Capt. Thomas Van Gaasbeek. The house, of stone, stood with its gable-end to the street, the store, of frame, presenting its broad front and standing directly on the corner. Van Gaasbeek commanded a sloop that sailed every alternate week to New York, carrying freight and passengers, and by reason of his frequent absences his wife, a very pretty woman, had charge of the store. Here was said to have lived old Louis Du Bois,—Louis the Walloon. Capt. Tommy had the bad habit of getting aground at the mouth of the creek on each return

trip from New York, either due to the shifting channel or the shiftless navigators of those days, not certain which. The announcement of his arrival, as well as that of other sloops, was an event in the village. The news was communicated from mouth to mouth, and was of more importance than the arrival to day of a steamer at Sandy Hook. Friends were expected to arrive as passengers, and perhaps relatives and other visitors with them. Accounts were looked for of the produce shipped to New York, and the returning cargoes were sure to enrich the cellars of the Dutch burghers with rum, molasses, and sugar, and to gladden the hearts of the young damsels with the latest novelties in petticoats. Then everybody bustled about the village, and citizens as well as merchants prepared their teams and hastened to the Strand to welcome the vessel and the cargo.

Between what are now John and Main Streets there was a small stone house, belonging to one Turek, which was removed not many years since, and was occupied to a late day by the Rev. Mr. Barnes.

Next, and on the corner of Main Street, stands the old Beckman House, much changed in appearance. Opposite this, and known for many years past as the Schryver house, was the second town residence of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, the accomplished descendant of the Palitz Huguenot who some years before had removed from his Guilford home to Esopus. It was long the seat of a generous hospitality and must have been one of the best residences in the place, for as early as 1695, when owned by another family, it is particularly set down upon the Rev. John Miller's map as the house where the Governor is entertained.

The diary of Col. Hasbrouck, begun by himself in 1717 and going back in the history of his family to the two brothers Abraham and Jean, the first of the name to arrive in America, and continued to this day by himself and his descendants, is perhaps to be found with few parallels in the family records of this country.

There was nothing else on East Front Street, and from the Hasbrouck house going out on the Saugerties road (then the Vauxhall) there was no house until you came to the stone residence of the ancestor of Peter Dumond, facing the rear of the Academy Plains.

Beyond this, and on the other side of Albany Avenue, the house late of Jonathan D. Wilson was beautifully situated in front of the second plains, and was the homestead of Cornelius Burhans, the father of Jacob Burhans and four sisters.

A little farther out is the handsome house of Jacob Ten Broeck, afterwards occupied for long years by Peter G. Sharpe. It is not strictly one of the old houses of Kingston, but was built in 1803 or 1804. During its erection, and while its scaffolding afforded means of amusement to the boys, they were then crowded one day upon a notable occasion. It was a holiday in the academy, and the ancient and dignified body of the trustees of the corporation went forth beyond the bounds of the village, on the Vauxhall road, to receive his Excellency Chancellor Livingston, lately returned from his mission to France. He came from his residence at Clermont, crossing the river at Saugerties, and was accompanied thence by a large number of citizens.

The chancellor had donated a large tract of land, mentioned elsewhere, to the village of Kingston, in sympathy for the disasters during the Revolution. His mission to France had been a successful one, and the gratitude of the citizens of Kingston stimulated them to offer him a public reception. The trustees received him becomingly; the procession of the people in wagons and on horseback was imposing, and a profound impression was made by the appearance of the chancellor's own carriage, with its crimson trimmings. There was a great reception at Bogardus' tavern, a great speech by the chairman, a great reply by the chancellor, and then a great dinner, at which it is said there was "a big pig at the head of the table and little pigs all the way down."

Farther out, it may be stated, the William M. Hayes place of recent years was undoubtedly the manor-house of Thomas Chambers, proprietor of the manor of Vauxhall, afterwards corrupted into Foxhall, and it is possible that, Chambers having been an English officer, and his house quite distant from the village, it was not burned by the British in October, 1777.*

Returning to Beckman's Corner, on Main Street, next on the north side was the stone house of Major De Zang, a Hessian officer of liberal education and attractive manners, who fought in the British army, married Miss Lawrence, of Long Island, and then moved here. His scientific and liberal intelligence became very valuable to the people of Kingston. He first introduced picket fences and was the chief promoter of the Ulster and Delaware turnpike, the forerunner of the plank and railroads making the desired communication between upper Ulster and Delaware.

Going west, and directly across what is now Fair Street, at the Kingston Bank corner, was the great old ruin of Petrus Edmundus Elmendorf, called at the beginning of the century the Molly Elmendorf ruin. It was not rebuilt after the war, and was a well-known landmark for two generations, until its yawning cellars were filled to make way for the continuation of Fair Street. A story is told of one of Molly Elmendorf's old colored female servants, who fled with her mistress to Hurley when the British were marching on the town. Word came that the village was burned. It was stated again and again that Molly Elmendorf's house was burned, but the old negress warmly contradicted the assertion, insisting it could not be, as she *had the key of the house in her pocket*.

Proceeding westward, near Mr. Howard Chipp's, there was a small stone house of Mrs. Annatje Low, afterwards bought by the church and removed.

Beyond the church on Main Street, about half way between the corner of Wall and the northeast corner of Main and Green Streets, was a stone house, since removed, where Conrad Edmundus Elmendorf lived, known as "Lawyer Coen." John Sudan married his daughter, and subsequently built the house now on the corner.

Northwesterly was the house of Dr. Elmendorf, now occupied by Mr. James E. Ostrander. The corner stone

* Mr. Frederick Westbrook, of New York, and other excellent authorities regard it as certain that the real manor house, or at least a manor-house, was at the Strand. Thomas Chambers was buried at Rondout, and this fact corroborates their view.

house on Green (later of John H. Jansen) was occupied by Dr. Vanderlyn, a brother of the artist. The opposite corner, now occupied by Miss Ann Burhaus, was the home of David Delewater, whose daughter became Mrs. Egbert Jansen.

Returning easterly along Main Street on its southerly side, the corner house of Mr. Pine was then the residence of Mr. John C. Wynkoop, a lawyer and grandfather of Mr. F. S. Wynkoop of the present day.

Crossing Wall Street, on the corner where the brick church stands was the parsonage, occupied at the time of which we are writing by Dominie Doll, a short, stout German, who had been educated in the Dutch Church. His daughter, Ann, married Judge James Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, who came here to take the position of usher or assistant teacher in the academy. Mrs. Ann Vanderpoel afterwards became the mother of the wife of John Van Buren, son of the President.

There was a frame house where the parsonage now stands, occupied by another Conrad Elmendorf, who was called "Kreppel Coon" on account of his lameness.

Mr. Hamblin's house, on the corner of Fair Street, was the only brick house in town and was occupied by William Cepp, printer of the *Farmers' Register*, the first paper issued in this county.* He was afterwards associated with Samuel Freer in the publication of the *Rising Star*, the second paper in the county.

Between this point and East Front Street was a small office, occupied afterwards by Messrs. Ruggles & Hasbrouck.

Southerly, down East Front Street, there were no buildings on the west side, on all the property now occupied by Messrs. Cornelius and J. S. Burhaus, except the barns of James Hasbrouck, son of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck.

Turning westerly into Pearl Street, the frame house of Thomas G. Van Steenberg, now occupied by Mr. Winter, was then the residence of a merchant named Horsford.

Still westerly, on the corner of Fair and Pearl Streets, was an old cellar, the remains of a building belonging to the Molly Elmendorf property, and which, following the fate of the principal mansion, had been left to moulder into ruin. Over this was afterwards erected the first Methodist Episcopal church, an inconsiderable frame building, the predecessor of the present brick edifice.

On the northwest corner of Pearl and Fair Streets were the ruins of Judge Wynkoop's house, burned by the British, which was subsequently reconstructed by Conrad Edmundus Elmendorf, purchased by Mr. Severyn Bruyn, and now in the occupation of his family.

Next there is a small stone house, then occupied by Thomas Houghaling. Crossing Wall Street and going westerly, there was no house until you came to the corner of Green, where Mrs. Katrine Jansen kept a students' boarding-house, having among others as her guests the Livingstons and John C. Spenceer during their attendance at the academy.

Returning along the southern side of Pearl Street, on the

opposite corner to Katriac Jansen's, was an old frame building where lived William Marius Groen.

The house at the corner of Wall and Pearl was built by Benjamin Welch, the father of Benjamin Welch, Jr., afterwards treasurer and commissary-general of this State, a gentleman of large literary acquirements, who passed the last years of his life in active duty during the war, and died from disease contracted in the service.

The next house, on the corner of Wall and Pearl, was the residence of Teunis Swart for a long period, and for some time under Dr. Gosman, the faithful precentor of the church. Teunis was not often disconcerted at any emergency in the performance of his duty, but on one occasion his courage received a severe test. Dominie Doll gave out the 119th Psalm to be sung, and then resumed his seat without stating what part of the Psalm was to be used. Teunis looked despairingly at the congregation, and then imploringly at the pulpit, but no help came from either. He still hesitated in the presence of the mighty task before him, and heaved a long sigh which was distinctly audible throughout the church.

Mr. Dominie was lost in reflection or prayer, and Teunis at last deliberately took off his coat, which he slowly folded and hung over the back of the clerk's desk. With another heavy sigh he proceeded manfully to sing through the entire 119th Psalm, until Dominie Doll's attention was happily arrested and the error corrected, to the relief of the congregation and Teunis, who devoutly believed that his time had come.

At the corner of Pearl and Fair Streets lived Peter Newkirk, in the house which is now the parsonage of the Second Reformed Church. This gentleman was the father of Mrs. James D. Baldwin.

Next was the quaint old house of Mrs. Sahler, then occupied by Jesse Buell, and here he published the *Plebeian* (first issued in November, 1801) until he was called to Albany, in 1813, to edit the *Argus*.

Beyond were the first plains, and on their westerly side no building stood, and the only stone house on the southerly side of the first plains was that now belonging to the Presbyterian Church property, and then occupied by Dr. Abram Vostburgh.

Passing to Maiden Lane and going westerly along its north side is the stone house now of Miss Jackson, then of a Masten family, and from it there was nothing until the corner of Fair, where stood Evert Bogardus' tavern, which was the headquarters of the Federalists, the scene of many a public dinner and reception, the best-known public-house in the county for many years, and in which sat the convention which framed the first constitution of the State of New York.

Mrs. Sickles' house was then occupied by Solomon Hasbrouck, the village pedagogue, who taught school in the old building formerly opposite the Methodist church, where he was succeeded by Mr. Dederick.

At the corner of Maiden Lane and Wall was a house occupied by Joshua Du Bois, many years the court-crier. It is now gone, and the next of that date is Mr. Fowler's, then the home of Jonah McLane, on the corner of Maiden Lane and Green. He is remembered for once upon a time,

* The *New York Journal and Advertiser* had been published here for a few months before the burning of Kingston.

when the Woolverhookers invaded the territory of the Kinderhookers and attacked them, coming gallantly to the rescue of his own clan and routing the Woolverhookers by heaving a red-hot iron in their midst.

In the house now on the opposite corner lived Tobias Van Buren, the grandfather of the five brothers John, Tobias, Henry, Persen, and Isaac.

On the southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Wall there was a house occupied by two old ladies named Brink, the site now covered by the residences of Messrs. Johnson and Ridenour.

Next, and on the southwesterly corner of Maiden Lane and Fair, there was a small stone house occupied by Mr. Snyder, which in 1807 was taken down and rebuilt by Edward Eltinge, and afterwards purchased by Mr. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck. On the opposite corner was the rival public-house, the Republican headquarters, kept by Conrad Elmendorph, familiarly known as "Topper Conrad." This is now the residence of Gen. Van Buren.

The frame house of Mr. Teller, then of John Hitt, was not built until about 1814, and thence also there was nothing to the plains. Nor was St. James Street much occupied in those days. On it, indeed, there was a small frame house painted red, the home of Hendrich Crook. The American Hotel of later times occupies the same site.

The stone house farther westerly, still standing and opposite the furnace, was a homestead of the Masten family.

At the corner of East Front, where Mr. Charles Brodhead's house now stands, was the stone residence of John Van Keuren (brother of Lucas), who was born in the cellar of the old Van Keuren homestead, where his mother had fled while the English troops were firing the building over her head.

On the northeast corner of St. James and Wall lived a Du Bois, and opposite to him a Crook, and at the opposite corner of Wall lived Mrs. Katje Hermance. She sold small-beer and sponge-cake to the academy boys.

On the southeast corner was a stone house where the large frame one now stands, occupied by Mr. Hamilton, the father of Henry, who saved the Dutch church from fire, as already mentioned, and whose family subsequently removed to Twaalfskill.

Passing easterly, there was nothing to remark until you reached the Van Keuren house, and it is interesting to note its great antiquity by stating that it is known to have been occupied by the grandfather of old Lucas Van Keuren.

At the corner of Pine and St. James is the old Hough-taling homestead, still held by the family; and on the corner of East Front and St. James, Lucas Van Keuren bought a small frame house in 1805 of Maj. Swart, from which he rebuilt the present residence of Dr. Davis. In front of it was the only free well erected by the trustees of the town, and in the rear of Dr. Davis' house was the pound, opposite which lived the poundmaster, "Bill" Keator, as he was familiarly known.

Returning now to North Front Street, and following Green on its right or westerly side, there is found the long stone house in which lived James Styles, the watchmaker.

Next was the house of Egbert Dumond, the first sheriff

of the county under the State organization, and afterwards re-elected in 1785,—the place in later times of Charles G. Cooper.

After that we reach the homestead of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, burned in 1775, when he removed to his East Front Street house. It was again rebuilt by the colonel after the war for his son Abraham, and by him conveyed to Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck, first judge of the county, in 1793.

Next is the house of Lucas Elmendorph, first judge of the county, in 1815, with its fine front, perhaps unrivaled in the county.

There was no house on this site before the war. It was built by Judge Elmendorph, and is said to have been the first house illuminated in Kingston, which occurred in 1798, on the occasion of his election to Congress.

Here in a room over his stable the post-office was kept for many years, and on the spot where the Ostrander barn of later times stands was the village school-house,—the same building afterwards removed to Fair Street, in the rear of Mr. Bruyn's.

Next is the handsome house of Jacob Tremper, father of Judge John Tremper, whose sister married Conrad Edmundus Elmendorph as his second wife and became the mother of Mrs. Jonathan D. Ostrander, by which means it passed into the hands of the Ostrander family.

Next is the old homestead of Dirk Wynkoop, first judge of the Common Pleas, in 1783.

Beyond Green on Pearl Street there are three old stone houses,—one so long the residence of William Van Alen, then of Cornelius Masten; another, of John Masten, occupied in later times by his daughter; and last, the well-known homestead of that devout man William H. Dederick.

There were three small stone houses beyond Judge Wynkoop's,—the first of Thomas Beckman, the second of Jacob Marius Green (now removed), and the third of Abraham Wynkoop, a part only of which remains, near Mrs. Bexier's.

The last stone house on Green Street is the large one built by Tobias Van Buren the elder.

Beginning again at North Front Street, and passing south-erly along the east side of Green, there was a house of George Tappen, son of old Christopher Tappen, the county clerk, torn down to make way for the new school-house of District 11. On the corner of Green and John Streets lived Dr. Luke Kiersted, the leading physician of the place. Next, and on the opposite corner, was the homestead of Abraham Van Keuren, burned in 1775 by the same fire that destroyed Col. Hasbrouck's house, and rebuilt after the Revolution.

Then follows the large square mansion of John Tappen, occupying the corner of the triangle, which, by the way, is correctly laid down on the old map of 1695, given in this volume. Here John Tappen published the *Phebeum*, and the outline of the staircase ascending to the printing-room on the western exterior of the building can still be traced.

Having completed Green Street, we return next to the head of Crown Street at its junction with North Front. Going south on the east side, there was a small stone house, which is now a part of the Kingston Hotel, where lived Elizabeth Eltinge, an unmarried lady. Levi Jansen, sheriff

of the county in 1807, moved here at the expiration of his term of office, and kept it as a public-house; it was long known as "Levy" Jansen's Coffee-House.

Next, on the corner of John Street, was Peter Roggen's, now owned by Judge Schoonmaker. It may be said that this house, having undergone few changes, presents an excellent type of its kind.

On the opposite corner of Mr. Hiram Radeliffe lived Matthew Persen, a rich old man, who had many namesakes. He kept a public-house.

Next was the stone house standing opposite John Tappen's, where lived Cornelius Tappen. Adjoining it was another, taken down a few years since to make way for new buildings, where lived Henry Eltinge, a turner, who used to make tops for the boys.

On the other side of Crown, beginning at North Front, the corner was vacant, and the first house was a frame building recently torn down to make way for the new school-house of No. 11. Seth Couch lived there. He subsequently built the house, near the City Hall, now occupied by Mr. John O'Reilly.

Next was an old cellar, the ruins of a house burned in the Revolution, belonging to Mr. Roe, a jeweler. The rear only was immediately rebuilt, and now forms a part of the residence of Thomas L. Johnston. After the restoration of the front it was kept as a public-house by Benjamin Ostrander, father of Jonathan D. Ostrander.

Next was the stately house of Matthew Jansen, remaining externally nearly the same as at the beginning of this century. His children were John C. and Katy, both of whom died unmarried, and the property came into the possession of the late Jacob Hardenbergh.

Opposite to this was the famous Kingston Academy, originally founded by the trustees of Kingston, in the year 1774, twenty-one years before it was incorporated by the new regents of the university, Feb. 3, 1795. Beyond the academy there was nothing until the Tappen house is again reached, at the triangle.

Next take John Street, and begin at Green. On the north side passing the Jansen and Roggen houses, there next lived a Mr. Swart, in a house which in late years is the office of John E. Van Ertten. In front of Wall Street was the conspicuous ruin of the old Vanderlyn mansion, which was not rebuilt, but the gables of which were standing for many years subsequent to the Revolution. It was not entirely removed until Wall Street was opened through, in 1828. Here resided the father of John Vanderlyn, the painter. The latter became acquainted with Aaron Burr while he was in Kingston attending the Circuit Court. Mr. Burr saw a portrait of Mr. Van Gaasbeek, painted by young Vanderlyn, and also some drawings, at the residence of Gen. Armstrong. He sought out the young artist, who was only practicing in a limited amateur way, and expected to study medicine with his brother Peter. Under Mr. Burr's earnest advice Mr. Vanderlyn determined to educate himself to the profession, and, aided by Mr. Burr, he obtained a clerkship in a store in New York City where they sold prints and engravings. He was enabled to attend a drawing-school in the evenings, and laid the foundation of his future success.

On the east side of the Vanderlyn house, and occupying the site of the Ulster County Bank, was the small shop of Henry Columbus, a widely-known colored barber, and uncle of Henry C. Rosecrans.

Passing the Ulster County Bank, next to it is the house, still standing, of Oke Sudam, a Jerseyman, and father of the Hon. John Sudam.

Crossing Dover Street, is the stone house where lived Jacob Eaman. He was a harness-maker, and had a shop near his dwelling. Thence, with the exception of a small wooden building, where Mr. Chipp's sister kept a girls' school, there was nothing to East Front Street.

On the south side of John, beginning again at Green, and passing the academy and the old Persen house, there was nothing until we reach what has for many years familiarly been called the "Corner." This was the residence of Barent Gardener, a Congressional representative from this district, and a gentleman of fine personal appearance. His oratorical powers were so noted that John Randolph, of Roanoke, pronounced him the most eloquent man he had ever heard upon the floor of Congress.

On the southeast corner of Wall and John stood the stone house of Peter Marius Groen, lately removed to make way for the store of Mr. Demmick. The last house in this street, known in recent years as the Jonathan Schoonmaker place, was the residence of Dr. Sleght, a bachelor and a man of much wit and pleasantry.

It remains to trace Wall Street. Beginning at the Vanderlyn mansion, which faced it, on the west side stood the Gardener house, already mentioned, and after it came the court-house, a respectable stone building not much inferior in size to the present one, but disfigured by a great red kitchen on the north side, in front of which was a well used generally by the people, and making a sloppy, unsightly spot.

Next to the court-house, where Mr. H. G. Crouch's building now stands, was a small two-story stone house, originally the Abraham Masten place, a shoemaker, and about 1829 became a public-house, kept by Mrs. Hannah Radeliffe. Thence to the corner there was no building until the erection of the residence of John Sudam, early in this century.

Passing John C. Wynkoop's, on the opposite corner, Mr. Weleh's, Mr. Crook's, and Mrs. Katje Hermance, already mentioned, we come to a stone house of Jacobus Masten, in late years inhabited by Rev. Mr. James, and next to the homestead of Matthew Van Steenbergh, built by his father and now in the possession of Warren Chipp.

At the corner of Big Fly lane there was a little wooden house and blacksmith-shop of Martin Elmendorph, and lastly the old stone house of Abraham Van Steenburgh, well known as the only house not burned by the British in October, 1777. It was far upon the outskirts of the town; the work of devastation was nearly completed; Vaughan, having learned of the approach of Gen. Clinton, made haste to retire. The colored servants of the family, who had fled to the woods of the Kykoyt near by, hastily returned and extinguished the fire.

On the east side of Wall Street, opposite the court house, is the stone house then belonging to Noah Wells the latter.

Passing the church and the parsonage opposite (the lot of which ran to Pearl Street), we come to the house of Tennis Swart, already named, and the house of Joshua Du Bois, also noticed. It is said that before the door of the latter was a handsome basswood-tree, an ornament to the village, but which he caused to be cut down because so many cows gathered in its refreshing shade. Cattle in those days ran freely upon the streets, and were only taken to the pound if they broke into the gardens.

Beyond the Hamilton house, already spoken of, stands the old Black Horse Tavern, so called from the sign which swung before it. This was a prominent Federal headquarters.

On the road to the Strand was a solitary house, now used by the Walkill Valley Railroad as a station. This was an old Houghtaling homestead, and the proprietor is said to have been something of a fisherman and supplied the villagers with "small fry" caught at the Strand.

The old citizens inhabiting all these homesteads were a prudent, economical, and frugal people of strong religious principle, simple and unostentatious in their lives. They were farmers to a greater or less degree, each having a portion of the lowlands or the fields on the Arm Bouvery. By the side of every residence was a barn directly upon the street, and, as every householder kept cows, these were seen issuing forth in large numbers to the meadows in the morning, and their returning bells made the evening hour melodious. Besides the smaller shops or stores, many citizens were engaged in trade, purchasing cereals and other large products from the surrounding country and forwarding them in bulk to New York with the yield of their own broad acres. A large part of this interior trade came from Wawarsing and the intermediate towns, and a still greater proportion from Delaware County, whence were brought quantities of wheat and dressed deer-skins and fox-skins, which were sent to New York for the manufacture of gloves and breeches. The lower towns early inclined towards Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, but a considerable trade tended this way from Bontikoe,—the region lying between Perrine's Bridge and New Paltz,—named after one of the early Huguenot settlers. All these farmers, bringing their produce to Kingston, took from thence their family supplies. The produce was of course forwarded to New York by sloops, and those from this place always lay at Coenties slip. Besides these freights the sloops carried passengers, and, as nothing but the passage was provided by the skipper, each voyager took with him his own bedding and provisions, usually contained in a great chest; and when the fellow-travelers were relatives or familiar acquaintances, a mess was formed and the table supplies were turned into a common stock. Arriving in New York, those who chose resided on the vessel during their stay. The returning sloops bought cargoes which consisted mainly of cloths, flannel, coffee, tea, iron, nails, leather, furniture, and kitchen utensils, and salt, sugar, and rum in large quantities. The farmers raised their own flax, and from it made their linen, homespun garments, and ropes.

A cobbler went with his kit from house to house, remaining at one for days, at another for weeks, until the entire foot-gear of the family was placed in thorough repair for a year's use.

A good part of the wheat was manufactured into flour at Bogardus' Mill, or at the one in Wilbur (Twaalfskill), then owned by Thomas De Witt, the father of Jacob H., Reuben, and the Rev. Dr. De Witt. When a large quantity was in readiness at De Witt's mills, Abram Hasbrouck, of Rondout (father of Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck), the largest owner of sloops at the Strand, sent a huge scow to Twaalfskill for it, and from this the cargo was loaded into sloops.

Another encouragement to the trade of Kingston was the fishery at the steep rocks, which in the spring of the year supplied shad not only to the surrounding country, but also to Delaware and the valleys of Rondout and Minisink, and the region as far westward as Pennsylvania. The larders of those days were well supplied. Each householder killed his own pigs and beeves, and corned the latter for winter use, so that in the fall nearly every barn was turned into a slaughter-house. Poultry of all kinds was plentiful, and, besides the smaller game which abounded in the vicinity, an abundant supply of venison was brought from the Delaware in the winter and sold in open market on the streets. Indeed, deer were not infrequently shot in the Brabant and Plattekill neighborhoods. Most families provided their cellars with barrels of oysters before the close of navigation. There were four meals,—an early breakfast, dinner at noon, tea at four o'clock in the afternoon, and supper at eight.

Wood was brought at discretion by each family from the Kingston commons, and great piles of it lay in the streets between the houses and barns, to the great annoyance of pedestrians. Nor was there a lack of arms for all this work, as a large number of negroes were maintained by every household whose means justified it, who generally took the family name, were well treated, and made kind and attached servants. The Dutch language was in frequent use in the family and in general intercourse between the citizens, and always with the negroes; and Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, in his diary, says of a deceased relative that he spoke Dutch and French *well*, and *tolerable* English.

At the beginning of the century the antique dress was passing away, but the older men still wore stocks, buckles, and knee-breeches, while the younger assumed the long boots with pendent tassels. The people were somewhat clannish, partly by reason of the heated political divisions of the time, partly from other causes, and the sentiment extended strongly to the young. The boys were divided into Kinderhookers and Woolverhookers, the former being those who resided south of what is now Pearl Street, and the latter those from that line to North Front Street.

The Kinderhookers were said to be so called because the southern portion of the village was thought to be very prolific in children, and the Woolverhookers were stigmatized as savages by their envious rivals, because on cold winter nights the howling of the wolves could be heard in North Front Street from the woods above the Brabant farms. When a Woolverhooker strayed into the bounds of the enemy a rallying-ery was raised, there was a gathering of the Kinderhooker clan, and he was driven within his own limits or until he met a sufficient force to keep the field; and at times a large body invaded the hostile territory seeking and accepting battle.

So also there were defiance and trials of strength between the colored populations of Hurley and Kingston, the wrestling-matches and other rough sports taking place at a large oak-tree on the Hurley road; and the master-spirit in these contests for a long period was Prince Terry, a mulatto of splendid physique, nearly seven feet in height, and reputed to have been the son of a British officer.

There were no public amusements. Formal dinners were not frequent, but there was much tea-drinking, especially by the ladies. The young people were fond of dancing and promoted parties to that end, wherein they not only had the approval of their elders, but often their personal participation. This social enjoyment was so much approved that when De Wall's house and ball-room were burned he was assisted in the immediate rebuilding by a general subscription. There was not much driving, as the number of carriages was limited, and besides these only a few two-wheeled gigs were maintained; but the young people rambled a good deal together to the flat rocks, out to Love Lane, and down to Jacob's Valley, and these could bear ready witness to the whisperings of a hundred years ago.

A "Cider Club" existed, which convened once a week in winter at the members' houses, not to examine any question of literature or reform, but for the discussion of a generous supper.

Debates were left to the political parties, and here they found earnest favor. Party spirit ran high, and it was quite common about election-time, among the younger partisans especially, to wear cockades, the Republicans displaying on their hats red ones, the Federalists black; and when Lucas Elmendorf addressed the people before his illuminated house on his election to Congress, he wore the *bonnet-rouge* of the Jacobins. Each party celebrated the Fourth of July, the one on the *Kykuyt* and the other on the plains, each listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and an oration, followed by a dinner in a bower, with the inevitable accompaniment of pipes and tobacco.

This was a sincerely religious community. The Sabbath was quiet, and there was a general observance of the duties of the day. Two services were held on Sunday,—at ten o'clock in the morning and at two in the afternoon, there being no sufficient means for lighting the church in the evening. For a like reason the court rarely sat at night, and when such a session was necessary the court-room was imperfectly lighted by great tin *blaukers*.

A general observance was had of all the religious festivals, now largely neglected except by the Episcopalians. New Year's day received little attention, but Christmas was the prominent festival of the year. Communion was administered on that day, whether it fell upon Sunday or not, and during Christmas week there were family dinners and reunions.

Pingster was the favorite holiday among the colored people, who were so numerous that, added to another local peculiarity, it was a colloquial saying abroad concerning Kingston that every other house was a barn, and every other white man a negro.

Refreshments were provided at funerals, as many of the

attendants came long distances, there being a proper table set in the principal room within the house, and in mild weather without. Mulled wine was generally served, and after it pipes and tobacco until the procession was ready to move. Then, as there were no hearses, the body was placed upon the bier and carried by the appointed bearers to the burial-place, where they also completed the sepulture by filling up the grave. After a short pause the sexton stepped forward, uncovered, and returned thanks to all present for their assistance, beginning his set phrase with the words "*Vreinde and Messieurs*," one Dutch and the other French, and so, perhaps, had the Holland and the Huguenot blood been commingled in the body committed to the dust. This function of the sexton grew out of the fact that funerals were frequently held without the presence of the minister, who was not expected to travel wearisome distances over rough roads on every such occasion.

Letters and papers were received through a tri-weekly mail, the mail-route being from New York to Hackensack, thence to Goshen, and thence to Albany *viâ* Kingston. The coaches carried passengers, and on the close of navigation were the only means of travel, causing a sensation as they rolled in and out the village to and from the stage-house of Mrs. Hannah Radcliffe or other earlier inns.

Kingston was not only the centre of trade for a wide region round about; it was also the point of departure for the many old and opulent families in their voyage to New York by sloops. This was long the cause of frequent and familiar intercourse between these old families and our citizens. Such were the Ten Eycks, the Newkirks, the Wynkoops, the Roosas, the Crispells, and the Du Boises, of Hurley; the Beviers, the Olivers, the Lounsberrys, the Delematers, the Hardenberghs, the Dewitts, the Kroms, and the Jansens, of Marbletown; then, in Rochester and Warsaw, the Dewitts, the De Pays, and the Beviers again, and the Bruyns, the Hoornbecks, the Westbrooks, the Schoonmakers, the Van Wagenens, the Brodheads, the Vernooys, and the Oosterhonds. From the valley of the Walkill were the Jansens, the Hardenberghs, the Bruyns, and the Grahams, of Shawangunk; and the Hasbroucks, the Le Fevers, the Eltings, the Deyos, the Freers, the Du Boises, the Beviers, and the whole loyal tribe of the Huguenots, from New Paltz.

From several articles written for the press in 1876 by Mr. Marius Schoonmaker, we take the following additional items with reference to the old homesteads of Kingston:

The northerly bounds of the stockade followed North Front Street from the east only to about the junction of Crown Street; at that point the stockade diverged from the street to follow the brow of the hill and strike Frog Alley at or very near the site of the old stone house in that alley now occupied by John Roe, and which in the early part of this century was the residence of Benjamin Bogardus, the miller. The northwest horn-work, or salient of the stockade, must therefore have been at or about the site of that Bogardus house. From the old map of 1695 it appears the minister lived outside of the stockade, and very near the present junction of East Front and Pearl Streets. The singular fact appears by that map that at that early day in the seventeenth century Wall Street extended through to



Peter J. Du Bois

PETER J. Du Bois was born at Twaitskill (now Wilbur), in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1807. He is a descendant of Louis Du Bois, one of two French Huguenots by that name, who was born in the province of Artois, France, Oct. 26, 1626, came to America in 1660, and had a son named Matthew, born in 1679. Matthew had a son named Johannes, born in 1705. Johannes was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and had two sons, Jeremiah and Joshua. Jeremiah was born Jan. 16, 1738; had two children,—John Jeremiah and Marijse. John Jeremiah was born April 12, 1773, was the owner of a large, well-stocked farm at Twaitskill, which was the old Du Bois homestead and had been in the family for many generations.

On this farm was a water-power, which was used for carding wool and the manufacture of cloth. Peter J., son of John Jeremiah, lived here until 1824, when he left his father's home to learn the trade of a tailor. In 1828 he commenced the tailoring business for himself in Kingston, and kept on hand a stock of cloths, trimmings, ready-made clothing, and gents' furnishing goods. He married, Sept. 17, 1829, Harriet, daughter of John Hendricks, of Kingston. She was born Aug. 2, 1807.

Mr. Du Bois continued his business successfully until the spring of 1847, when impaired health caused by confinement compelled him to discontinue his trade, and he disposed of his stock of goods. In July of the same year he associated with himself Mr. Cornelius Bruyn, president of the Ulster County Bank, and others, in the purchase of a large tract of eighteen hundred and twenty-three acres of coal, lumber, and farming lands in Luzerne Co., Pa. Messrs. Du Bois and Bruyn were each one-third owners in the purchase. By agreement Mr. Du Bois was placed in charge of this property at a small salary, and in October, 1847, he removed there with his family with a view of improving his health by out-door exercise.

He began manufacturing lumber, running two saw-mills. The lumber trade did not prove profitable, in consequence of the great expense of transportation to the New York market and the low price of lumber. He continued this business until 1853, when the coal-land speculation was very excited, and in September of that year effected a sale of the whole property to John Gibson, of Philadelphia, at a very large advance over cost, for which he had the credit by all the prominent coal men of that district of making the best sale ever made in the Lackawanna Valley. In the winter of 1853-54 he made a purchase of one hundred and ten acres of William Silkman, adjoining the former tract, paying therefor one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, which, however, he sold in a short time at a handsome advance. In March, 1856, he returned with his family to Kingston. In June of the same year he was elected a director of the Kingston Bank, and in June, 1858, was elected vice-president, which office he held until January, 1869, when from choice he resigned his connection with the bank.

In 1856 he became interested in the Dickson Manufacturing Company,

located at Scranton, Pa., then in process of building. This was a large foundry and machine-works for building locomotives, railroad cars, stationary steam-engines, etc., of which Thomas Dickson, then of Carbondale, was the projector and for several years president of the company. This has been regarded as one of the most successful enterprises of the age. In 1857 he associated himself with Thomas Dickson, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Albright, Mylett, and a few others, all successful business men, in the purchase of a coal property located about one mile west of Scranton. A shaft was sunk, a coal-breaker and screens were erected at large expense and on an improved plan. These works were regarded as the model coal-works of the Anthracite Valley. The products of the mines were sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, and were delivered in their cars at the works.

This paid a liberal dividend over and above the interest on the investment, and was sold after a few years to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company at a price far in advance of the original cost. This sale was probably a mistake.

In 1860, Mr. Du Bois conceived the idea that a powder-mill for making blasting-powder located in the mining district would be a good investment. He therefore associated with himself John Smith, of the firm of Smith & Rand, widely known as a practical manufacturer of powder, and with him at once erected powder-mills a little north of Scranton, in Luzerne Co., Pa., which they put in running order within six months.

Previous, however, to starting the mills they interested with them four prominent residents of Scranton, each of whom was at the head of a large mining company, the object being to secure a ready sale of the products of the mills.

In 1861, Mr. Smith died; the business being carried on for several years after, until becoming dissatisfied with the hazardous character of the enterprise Mr. Du Bois disposed of his interest in the business. This was decidedly the most profitable business venture of his life.

The foregoing, with a few minor transactions of less magnitude, have constituted the active business life of Mr. Du Bois. By industry and economy he accumulated a very respectable and comfortable estate.

The panic of 1873, better remembered as Black Friday, was the beginning of a series of years of depression, and had the effect to prostrate every branch of business and industry in the whole country, as well as to depreciate the value of everything, particularly of local securities and real estate, and caused him with many others to meet heavy losses.

Mr. Du Bois and wife survive in 1880, both in their seventy-third year of age, and in their fifty-first year of married life. They have had three sons and two daughters.—Ann Elizabeth, died in 1853 in her twenty-third year; Lemuel, died in 1854 in his twenty-second year; John Gosman; Henrietta, wife of F. W. Ingalls, M.D., Kingston; and Orlando, who died in 1878 in his thirty-third year.

North Front Street, when less than a century afterwards, and before the burning of Kingston, it was effectually closed at John Street by the large and splendid stone mansion of the Vanderlyn family, the ruins of which remained standing after the Revolution until comparatively a recent period, when Wall Street was extended anew to North Front Street. The house at the corner of North and East Front Streets, spoken of as having been the residence of Gen. Armstrong, was only occupied by him for a short time. It was the original homestead of the elder Wessel Ten Broeck, and is one of the very oldest houses in the place, having been undoubtedly built, as the tablet upon it indicates, in the year 1676. It was therefore already one hundred years old when the first Senate of the State of New York met in it, and that event took place more than a hundred years ago from the present time.

On Main Street the frame dwelling-house next and beyond the Eagle Hotel, and the house on the corner, occupied in modern times by Burlans & Fehen, were built in the early part of the present century, if not even earlier than that.

On the south side of James Street there was a stone house occupied by a weaver named Sleight, which stood at what was then the end of Fair Street before it was opened to the south.

The "three small stone houses" beyond Judge Wynkoop's, already mentioned, were in the following order: first, that of Cornelius Beckman; second, that of Abraham Wynkoop; and third, that of Jacob Marius Groen. This last was located below Maiden Lane, and opposite the southerly end of the Van Buren House, situate on the corner opposite; directly adjoining it on the south was the old Van Buren tanyard.

At the time of the burning of Kingston that house was occupied by Peter Marius Groen the elder, and father of the younger Jacob and of Peter Marius Green. The old gentleman would not believe that the British intended to burn the village, and continued in that belief until the last moment. He was very deaf, and did not leave the house until the British were in the immediate vicinity. He went out of the rear door as they entered the front, and escaped over the fields in the rear.

Love Lane, a well-known romantic walk of olden times, lies between the property of M. Schoonmaker and D. E. Donovan. In the early part of this century, and, indeed, until the erection of M. Schoonmaker's dwelling on the adjoining lot, Love Lane was inclosed at the end in Wall Street by a gate, and for nearly its full length was shaded on either side by high bushes and trees, which, together with the woods at the end, made a pleasant and romantic walk. Hence the name.

The Noah Wells house, named above as on the east side of Wall Street, opposite the court-house, was taken down to make room for the savings-bank building. Originally that house was owned by Mr. Benjamin Lowe, the father of Rev. Peter Lowe, who was pastor of a Dutch Church on Long Island for many years. Adjoining the house at the time of the Revolution, and between it and the graveyard, stood a large barn, which escaped the flames, though the house was burned. Noah Wells, the hatter, when he came into

possession of the property, after the Revolution, moved the barn back from the street, and built a hatter-shop in front. The barn remained standing until within a few years past.

The stone house at the corner of John and Wall Streets, formerly owned by Cornelius Schoonmaker, and which was removed to make room for the stores of Dimmick, Wood & Walker, was at the time of the burning of Kingston owned by Cornelia Lowe, the grandmother of Mrs. Schoonmaker.

Before the British arrived Mrs. Lowe buried some of the china in the garden, and made preparation to remove the best furniture and the silver to a place of safety. She was prevented by her brother from doing so, who probably thought it unnecessary. There were also there the wife and daughter of a British officer. The wife told Mrs. Lowe not to remove anything, as she would stay and take care that nothing should be injured. When the British came this lady protested against their touching anything, as she was a British officer's wife. The soldiers' reply was, "You will all be British officers' wives now." They dragged her chest with clothing into the street, broke it open with their guns, rifled it, took her daughter along with them as far as where the academy now stands, the mother following them with screams and cries; they then tore the ear-rings out of her ears and let her go with her mother; so the only thing saved by Mrs. Lowe was the buried china. A part of this is still in existence.

The Vanderlyn ruin, mentioned above, was left for many years with its rear walls and gables still standing down to the extension of Wall Street. On the inside of the lot, against the rear wall, a small building was erected, and afterwards extended to the street by a small frame building at the north end, which accommodated the Vanderlyn family for many years. Vanderlyn, the artist, on his return from France, contemplated the restoration of the building, but his pecuniary condition never enabled him to accomplish it.

In reference to the Molly Elmendorph house there is told an interesting incident of Revolutionary times. At the time of the tea difficulty and the prohibition against its use, Mrs. Elmendorph kept a store in that building, and had some tea on hand, but could not sell it. Some of the ladies of the town, being determined to enjoy a cup of the comfort, went in a body to the store, took forcible possession, seized and weighed out what tea they wanted, left the money to pay for it on the counter, and went on their way rejoicing.

On the north side of North Front Street, and east of the Bancker House, where formerly stood the brick buildings of John Hume and Isaac Du Bois, was a stone building in which Cornelius Elmendorph, with the cognomen of "Old Naber," kept a public-house. That building was torn down to make way for the erection of the brick building about the time the new court-house was built.

On the opposite side of North Front Street stood the frame building which afterwards, and in 1816, was occupied as a store, and subsequently to that for many years by the Messrs. Wells as a cabinet-maker's shop.

Passing farther east, there was standing on the south side of North Front Street, where Sabler & Reynolds' hard-

ware-store is now situated, a frame dwelling occupied by Peter Tappen, and afterwards for several years by Philip Newkirk. It remained standing until it was removed to make room for the brick store now occupying the site.

At the junction of North Front and East Front Streets, and fronting North Front Street, was the storehouse of Peter Van Gaasbeek, who was commonly known as the Big Major, to distinguish him from another person of the same name, who was called the Little Major. He was a member of the Third United States Congress, and at that time also owned and resided in the Wessel Ten Broeck homestead. The old storehouse after his death was occupied by John Tremper, and then by Coert Du Bois and Peter G. & Henry Sharpe. It is still standing, having undergone several changes, which have left it in its present form.

In East Front Street, on the west side, and between John and Main Streets, the house now occupied by Moses Mulks was standing certainly as early as 1800. It was occupied for many years by Mrs. Grier as a store and dwelling. She was the widow of Mr. Grier, who built the mill at the Twaalf Kill which was afterwards owned by James Pine, and subsequently by Theron Skeel.

On Albany Avenue, opposite the stone house of Peter Diamond, and on the corner between the two plains, was the frame store and dwelling of Philip Van Kenren, which building is still standing. Between that and the Vo-burgh house, on Maiden Lane, and opposite where the academy now stands, were two frame dwellings, the one occupied by Philip Diamond and the other by Abraham Post.

On Union Avenue, on the west side, a short distance beyond St. James Street, stood a small frame house, the homestead of William Van Buren, and it still stands there, having undergone but little alteration. At that time a blacksmith-shop was attached thereto.

In St. James Street, on the south side, between Union Avenue and what is now called Prospect Street, were three or more frame buildings, compactly built, the corner on Union Avenue occupied by John Chollet as a bakery and small grocery-store, and the other buildings occupied by one Marsh, Garret Krom, and others. On the north side of St. James Street, between the Masten house and the present residence of Charles Brodhead, stood two old frame houses, the first occupied by one Pross, and the other was the John Heermance house, upon the site of which Jesse Hamilton's house now stands.

In what is now Prospect Street, on the west side, and back of where the furnace now is, stood the residence and blacksmith-shop of Abijah Dewey.

The Du Bois house, at the corner of Wall and St. James Streets, was the homestead of Joshua Du Bois the elder. He was the father of Charles Du Bois and Joshua Du Bois the younger.

The small stone house formerly standing in St. James Street, and removed when Fair Street was extended south-erly, was the homestead of Benjamin Elmendorph.

Thomas Beckman, spoken of as living on Green Street north of Pearl, was the son of Cornelius Beckman, who occupied the stone house at the corner of East Front and Main Streets, and the father of Cornelius, who occupied it in later years.

In Green Street, on the west side, and opposite to Main Street, stood the old public market-house mentioned in the extracts from the village records. This, after being abandoned for some years, was finally sold by the village directors to J. D. Ostrander.

Cornelius Persen, brother of Matthew Persen, whose homestead is already mentioned, lived at Kaatsbaan, and was the grandfather of John Van Buren, Isaac Van Buren, etc.

In John Street, the small stone house now the office of John Van Etten was occupied by Sarah Persen.

On the west side of Jacob Euman's house, and between that and what was then called Dover Street, stood a long frame building, one end of which was used as a carpenter-shop, and the west end as a dwelling. That was the Joseph Chipp place. It was removed when Fair Street was opened through to North Front Street.

In Dover Street, about midway between John Street and North Front, on the east side, was a small frame dwelling occupied by John Diamond, and in after-years by William Shaw.

This Diamond was the father of Mrs. Rachel Beekman, who, when Kingston was burning, carried off a pot of "Supaan" which she was boiling, and, with the aid of a colored girl, drove a pig towards Hurley and beyond the reach of the British.

In Main Street, on the south side, between the Green and Wall Streets, was the stone dwelling of the elder John Van Steenbergh, afterwards occupied by his son, Petrus Van Steenbergh, a watchmaker. That building has within a few years been remodeled, and is now the residence of Mr. Daniel E. Brodhead.

On the north side of Main Street, next to the Molly Elmendorph ruins, and upon the site of the house now occupied by Howard Chipp, was a stone dwelling occupied by Peter Bogardus, and afterwards by Johannis Lowe.

A frame building standing on the south side of Main Street, east of the Eagle Hotel, was formerly known as the Story house. It was originally built as a store, and was occupied by Christopher N. Kiersted before his removal to New York.

On Main Street, between the residence of the late John Sudam and his office, were the remains of the foundation of an old stone house which was owned by Johannis Hoffenstopple. It was burned down during the Revolution, and afterwards was partly built up and occupied until the building by John Sudam of his house at the corner.

By thus supplementing the address of Gen. Sharpe with the recollections of Hon. Marins Schoonmaker,—both of these gentlemen being acknowledged as standard authorities upon the antiquities of Kingston,—we obtain a view of the town as it was nearly one hundred years ago. If the extracts from the village records given elsewhere are read in connection with these annals of the old homesteads, they each explain the other, and together constitute a story of surpassing interest to the descendants of these ancient families, many of whom are living not only in the very streets where their ancestors walked, but almost upon the site of the ancient homesteads.

The memoranda of deeds given under the head of "The

Corporation of Kingston" from 1683 to 1700 carry this picture, in part at least, one hundred years farther back into the shadows of the receding past. The general notes from the "corporation records" fill in many of the minor incidents of the olden time, until the writer gathering these papers can widely picture in his own mind the Kingston of two centuries ago, and can clearly understand the honest pride which the citizens of to-day feel in these treasures of historic wealth,—these memorials of an honorable and patriotic ancestry.

GEN. WASHINGTON IN KINGSTON.

From the address already quoted we take the following extract :

"I cannot learn that Gen. Washington made more than one visit to Kingston. This was during the time when the English forces held possession of New York and commanded the North River for some distance, and Washington was driven to this circuitous route to reach West Point from the Jerseys. I think he came through Wawarsing, and it is quite certain that the night before his arrival here he passed at the Lounsbury mansion, in Stone Ridge.

"The next day he proceeded through Marletown to Hurley, where he halted, and an address of welcome was made to him by Gen. Wynkoop the elder. It was raining at the time, and Washington sat upon his horse in the middle of the old stage-road, hat in hand, while Gen. Wynkoop was comfortably sheltered under the stoop of a mansion still standing in Hurley.

"It is said that the speech had so strong a flavor of the Dutch accent as to be nearly incomprehensible to the officers forming Washington's escort, the Father of his Country being of course expected to understand the language of all his children. I do not know that he entered any house in Hurley, and, as the distance traversed by him that day was ten miles, or about two hours' ride, he must have arrived in Kingston at an early hour. During the afternoon he made a call at the Wynkoop house, on Green Street, and walked about the village.

"As he proceeded up East Front Street, Capt. Tommy Van Gaasbeek's wife came out upon the little piazza or was passing from the house to the store. Washington, struck by her beauty, paused to contemplate her, and spoke of her afterwards with admiration.

"In the evening there was a ball or entertainment of some kind at Bogardus' tavern, to which Washington paid the compliment of his personal presence. He walked around the ball-room, bowing to each lady present, and made brief remarks to a few, and then, excusing himself on account of the fatigues of traveling, he retired to his own room. Mrs. Dolley, of Albany, a lady moving in the most distinguished circles of her day, and whose husband was a senator of the United States, used to say that Washington passed the night at the Bruyn mansion, on North Front Street, but no such tradition has remained in Col. Bruyn's family. It is safer, therefore, to suppose that Washington's quarters were at Bogardus' tavern, and, this having been removed by the late James W. Baldwin to make way for the residence occupied in modern times by William F. Roemer, it is not certain that Washington entered any house now standing in Kingston other than that of Judge Dirk Wynkoop."

This account, it may be proper to add, does not quite explain all of the traditions concerning Washington's movements in this county.

The following appears in a gazetteer published in 1870 :

"With reference to the old Rutzler homestead at Rosendale, now the Cornell place, it is stated that 'Gen. Washington visited the county in June, 1783, when Mrs. Washington and Governor and Mrs. Clinton were entertained in this house by Col. Hardenbergh,' and it is said that a letter is extant among the papers of either the Hardenbergh or Cornell families notifying the proprietors of the intended visit."

This would appear to be a separate visit from the one mentioned above by Gen. Sharpe.

It is a tradition in Hurley, as noticed in the chapter upon

that town, that Gen. Washington dismounted there and drank a glass of wine in the old hotel,—a building now standing at the junction of the main road from Kingston with Old Hurley Street.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Henry C. Rosecrans, the well-known colored citizen of John Street, is the owner of quite a collection of curiosities which he has made during his long and active life. His mother was brought up in the family of the Tappens, and Mr. Rosecrans has a fund of incidents and traditions of the Clintons, Tappens, and other families of the Revolutionary age. Among his collection of documents is a set of mercantile books covering transactions from the close of the Revolution to 1804 or 1805. The merchant was William Tremper, and the names of Jacob Tremper and John Tremper also appear as if they were proprietors a part of the time. Upon a page of 1788 the names of the following customers appear :

Moses Yeomans, Annatio Freer, William Boggs, Jeremiah B. Hawley, John Tremper, Jon., Edward Churchill, Wilhelmus Tremper, Johannes B. Masten, Thomas Van Gaasbeek, Catherine Tremper, Martin Elmendorf, John Tremper, William Keator, David Delamater, James Cockburn, Martin Elmendorph, Isaac Post, Jan., Adijah Dewey, Jeremiah B. Hawley, Isaiah Babcock, Noah Wells, Marshal Lewis, Jacobus Winne, David Bonastale.

Mr. Rosecrans has a manuscript arithmetic appearing to be compiled by Henry Dewitt, dated March 26, 1755. Its definitions are a curiosity :

"Addition Teacheth you to add or put together divers numbers and to bring them into one whole or total sum.

"The next rule for Arithmetic is Substraction, or commonly called Subtraction, and this rule teacheth to take a less number or sum out of a greater, and sheweth the remainder, rest, excess, or difference."

The following example shows that the pupils of 1755 had to wrestle with about the same kind of tough "sums" that those of 1880 meet with :

"A regiment of soldiers, consisting of 3000, are to have new coats, and each coat to contain 2 yards 2 quarters of cloth that is five quarters wide, and they are to be lined with shalloon that is three-quarters wide. I demand how many yards of shalloon will line them."

Mr. Rosecrans also has another manuscript, evidently by the same author, upon the higher subjects of arithmetic,—evolution, progression, and including problems of surveying and geometrical constructions. There are also the field notes and the map of a survey of "lowland at *wenareink* on the east side of the creek laid down by a scale of four chains to an inch; the survey beginning at ye bars at ye fording-place thence running down the creek," etc., etc.

Another set of field-notes applies to "a certain tract called quakersland at Bruynswick."

Bruynswyck is evidently that part of the county settled by the Bruyn family.

There are also the following entries on one leaf, written in Dutch :

"1748, Nov. 10.—I, Henry Dewitt, married with Marytje Ten Broeck.

"1739, Dec. 2.—Then was born our first daughter, named Elizabeth. Godparents, Jacob Ten Broeck and my wife's mother.

"1741, Sept. 19.—Then was born, at nine o'clock in the evening, our first son, named Tjerek Clase; baptized by Domini Henricus Boel, of New York. Godparents, Tjerek De Witt and Maria Roos."

Mr. Rosecrans has a specimen of one of the very earliest issues of Revolutionary paper money, with the following imprint:

"This note shall entitle the bearer to the sum of ten shillings, New York currency, payable by us, the subscribers, on or before the first day of September next, pursuant to a vote of credit of the committee of the said County of Albany.

"By order of the Committee, JACOB TEN EYCK.

"ALBANY COMMITTEE CHAMBER, June 22, 1775."

He has also a collection of "shinplaster" money issued in 1862 by various parties.

A brick made in Holland, taken from the Tappen house, that formerly stood on the corner of North Front and Wall Street, is among Mr. Rosecrans' curiosities. Some of his curiosities bear fanciful inscriptions. An ancient fiddle is declared to be one Rip Van Winkle played upon just before his twenty years' sleep on the Catskills.

Among the Tremper papers, mentioned above, is the following letter:

"DELHI, Nov. 9, 1807.

"DEAR SIR,—I have talked with Mr. Cockburn about sending you some cattle by him to you, but the traveling is so bad, and my boys have no shoes fit to travel so far, that I should have to go myself.

"I give it up. I expect some money in about six weeks, and I will send you out some.

"If I should get disappointed in my plans I have a number of cows on hand. I can always sell cows in the spring. I intend to pay you before any man I know in the world, for you and your family have always used me well. You may depend on your pay.

"I am your friend and well-wisher,

"GILBERT TOWNSEND.

"MR. JOHN TREMPER."

There are also two promissory notes to Jacob Tremper,—one by Cornelius Jansen, the other by Hendrick B. Kroun.

"PETITION FOR A MINISTER, 1676.

"To the Rt Honable S^r Edmund Andros K^t of Saumarez; Lieutenant and Governor General; under his loyal Highnes Deuke of Yorke and Albany; and Dependances:

"The humble petition of Seuerall of the Inhabittance of Esopus sheweth unto yor Honor.

"Whereas this place is destitute of a minister for the instruction of the people; It is our earnest desiar and humble request wth all Submission that yor Honor will bee pleased to bee aiding and assisting in the procuring one for vs that can preache both English and Dutch we will be most fitting for this place it being in its minority and having great charges is not very able to maintaine two ministers; rather to bee at the charge of sending for one out of England or Holland and wee are Informd Mr Peeter Twestmaker is at Liberty, who is a person well knowne to your Honor and officiated in this for sum time: And if to bee procured is very well approved and much desired by most, bee being a man of scholar life and conversation having Deported him self to satisfaction of ye Inhabittance.

"Wherefor wee humbly pray that your Honor will be pleased to bee instrumentall in the same and yor Honor's humble Petitioners shall Ever pray, &c.

Thomas Vandermark,
Hendrick Hendrickson,
Thomas Bickerstaffe,
Petersa,
Broadhead,

Robert paycock,
Wm. Gray,
Jacob Jonson Vaneter,
Richard S. Wilson,
Meiger Claus,
Robert Chisam,
Thos. Garton,
John Cock,
Georg Maile,

Aron Garreson,
Garett Van flet,
Henry Pawling,
Peter Hillbrand,
Guert Prier,
Lambart Hubertson,
Robert Swartwout,
Garret H. Cornelisa,
Derrick Keyser,
Anthoine Cre-pel,
Albert Guersa,
Wm. Asfordbie,
McGarton,
Wm. H. Shea,

John Bigges,
George Porter,
Jacob Jansen Deeker,
Hallett,
Jansen,
Thomas Quynett,
John Garton,
Anthony Addison,
Tho. Quirk,
Teunis Jacobson,
Claus Tunison,

Cornelius Bern,
E. J. Whittaker,
Thomas Matthews,
William Legg,
John Ward,
Walter Danniell,
John Hall,
Thomas Chadock,
Hendrick Aldersa,
Peter Petersa."

The "Protestant Reformed Dutch Church at Kings-town" petitioned for incorporation under date of May 1, 1712. The petition was in the name of Petrus Vos, minister; Jacob Aussen, Wessell Ten Broeck, Jacob Du Bois, elders; and Jacobus Elmendorf, Gerret Wynkoop, Hendrick Pruyon, William Elten, deacons. They state that they and their predecessors "have many years since erected a church, and dedicated the same to the worship of Almighty God, and have also purchased about half an acre of ground for a cemetery or church yard, all at their own charges and expenses."

The report of the Governor's Council, May 2, 1712, favored the granting of the petition for incorporation, but, from the papers in the documentary history of the State, it appears this incorporation was not effected at that time. Seven years after—or Nov. 16, 1719—there appears to have been another report by the Governor's Council, again recommending the granting of what was evidently a new petition by the ministers, elders, and deacons: Rev. Petrus Vos, Abraham DeJannater, Capt. Wessell Ten Broeck, Guysbert Vandenbergh, Thomas Jansen, Nicholas Hoffman, Lambert Cool, Capt. John Rutsen, Tirk Van Keuren.

SETTLEMENT OF REV. MR. BLOM, FIRST MINISTER TO ESOPUS.

The certificate of his ordination bears date in the Classis of Amsterdam, Feb. 16, 1669.

"In the name and by the order of all.

(Signed) "Petrus PROELERS Eccles.

"Amstelodamensis et Dep-utorum ad causas Indicas Pt scriba."

The following are the closing passages:

"Soliciting all our brethren to accept him as a lawful Brother, and lawfully called minister of the Gospel of Christ, to honor him for the sake of his ministry and to assist him when ever it is in their power, so that he may officiate unmolested and cheerfully to glorify God's name and the conversion and the salvation of souls.

"The Almighty God, who has called this minister to the service of his church, enrich him more and more with all talents and the blessings of his Holy Ghost, so that his labors may be crowned with abundant success, to the glory of his name and salvation of men, and reward and adorn him at the appearance of the Great Shepherd of Sheep with the never-fading crown of glory."

THE TRIBULATIONS OF AN EPISCOPAL MINISTER.

From a report upon the state of the Church in the province of New York, as it was laid before the clergy, convened Oct. 5, 1704, at New York, by the appointment of his Excellency Edward, Lord Cornbury, and Col. Francis Nicholson, we take the following extract:

"ULSTER COUNTY, COMMONLY CALLED ESOPUS.

"In this county the greater number of people are Dutch, who, about twelve years since, sent to the Classis of Amsterdam for a minister. Mr. Neweella, being lately called home, left them destitute of any person to officiate among them, which his Excellency was pleased to

take into consideration, and has appointed the Rev. Mr. Hepburn to preach and to read Divine Service to them, whereby the English, who had never a minister among them, have the benefit of public worship, and are in good hopes of bringing the Dutch to a conformity. The Rev. Mr. Hepburn has at present small encouragement from the people, but chiefly under God depends on the kindness and bounty of his Excellency, the Governor of this Province.

"WM. VESEY."

The intimation at the close of the above report that the Episcopal minister was not very cordially received does not harmonize very well with the preceding statement that there were "good hopes of bringing the Dutch into conformity."

Further light is thrown upon this matter by the following letter of George Clarke, colonial secretary, addressed to the citizens of Esopus:

"NEW YORK, August ye 30, 1794.

"GENTLEMEN.—Mr. Haburne (Hepburn?), who is a minister of ye Established Church of England, and sent by his Excell. to administer ye Gospel to you in this Vacancy, ought I think, at least to be provided for as well as a Dissenting Minister to ye church, who is only tolerated to exercise ye unestablished religion he professes, but it seems you have not been of that opinion, or if you have, you have not paid that obedience to his Excellency's Commands and that regard to this gentleman's character as was due, and this appears plainly by ye mean accommodations you provided before. I am therefore by his Excell. Command to let you know that you are immediately without delays in misconstruing any part of this to provide a good and convenient house in your town of Kingstown, with necessaries thereto belonging (suitable to the character of Mr. Hepburn) for him, and if there be no other house to be gotten, you are immediately to put him in possession of ye house late of Poully Windelwitt, which was some time since escheated for her Majie, and make a speedy returne of what you shall have done herein.

"I am, gentlemen,

"Yr very humble servant,

"GEORGE CLARKE."

The following is supposed to show the names of all the freeholders in the year named, and is therefore a valuable paper in throwing light upon early settlement and subsequent changes:

"THE FREEHOLDERS FOR THE TOWN OF KINGSTON, 1728.

William Schepmoes.	Mattys Van Steenberg.
Coenraet Elmendorp, Esq.	Anthony Slegt.
Doct. Jacobus Elmendorp.	Nathaniel Devenpoort.
Simon Van Wagener.	Johannis Low.
Tjereck De Witt.	Major Johannis Hardenburgh.
Walran Du Mond.	Peter Tappen.
Gerrit Van Wagenen.	Tjereck Van Keuren.
John Slegt.	Samuel Burhans.
Nicholas Hoffman.	Aldert Kiersteeden.
Mattys Slegt.	Evert Roosa.
Petrus Bogardus.	Solomon Bunschoote.
Samuel Nights.	Hendrik H. Schoonmaker.
William Eltinge.	Ighbert Schoonmaker.
William Herries.	Edward Whittaker, Esq.
Hendrick Proyn.	James Whitaker.
Major Johannis Wynkoop.	William Legg.
Mattys Person.	Peter Oosterhout.
William Loughly.	Cryn Oosterhout.
Philip Viely.	Jacobus Dubois.
Lewis Du Bois, Jr.	Arie Kuykendall.
Thomas Beekman.	Jacobus A. Van Etten.
Jacob Ten Brook, Esq.	Hiskiah Du Bois.
Johannis Ten Brook.	Nicolas De Myer.
Jonas De Lange.	Hendrick Brink.
William Ploegh.	Cornelius Laugenlyck.
John Crook, Jr.	Barent Burhans.
Hendrik Oosterhout.	Evert Wynkoop, Esq.
John Oosterhout, Jr.	John Persen.

X

Arie Newkerk.	Tennis Swartt.
Johannis Snyder.	John Wels.
Johannis Wm. Snyder.	Johannis Masten.
Harmanus Hommel.	Adam Swartt.
Frederik Merkel.	William Swartt.
William Keel.	Jacobus De Lametre.
Jeronomous Klyn.	Lowrens Swartt.
Nicolas Dromboer.	Cornelius Elmendorp.
Christyaen Myer.	Johannis Schoonmaker.
Peter Monerse.	Hendrik Janzen.
Jurya Overpugh.	John Oosterhout.
Juryan Snyder.	John Ploegh.
Peter Fier.	John Wood, Sr.
Peter Wynnem.	John Wood, Jr.
Lowrens Merckell.	Edward Wood.
Jacob Rutsen, Jr.	John Legg.
Coll. Wessel Ten Brook.	Peter Luyks.
Johannis V. Steenberg.	Peter Peele.
Abraham V. Steenberg.	Andries Hoff.
Johannis Swartt.	Gysbert Peele.
Philip Moore.	Peter Van Leuven.
Johannis Janzen.	Moses Cantyn.
John Makleyn.	Mattys Du Bois.
Doct. Hans Kiersteeden.	Wilhelmus Hooghtelingh.
Cornelius Delametre.	Peter Van Aeken.
Johannis Delemetre.	Boudwyn Jacout.
Coll. Abraham Gassbeck Chambers.	Manuel Gonsalisduck.
Christophell Tappen.	Manuel Gonsalisduck, Jr.
Mattys Van Keuren.	William Traphagen.
Abraham De Lametre.	Peck De Witt.
Gysbert Van Denbergh.	Ario Van Vleet.
Johannis Tappen.	John Freer.
Abraham Low.	Johannis H. Schoonmaker.
Thomas Van Steenberg.	Aldert Aries Roosa.
Arie Van Steenberg.	Charles Brodhead.
Lowrens Hendrik.	Dedrick Soets.
Andries Heermans.	John Wolf.
Johannis Turck.	Christopher Waabomel.
Stephen Gasharie.	David De Lametre.
Cornelius Van Keuren.	Hendrick Frelingh.
Cornelius Swartt.	William Smith.
Tennis Adams Swartt.	Hendrick Ruyter.
John Davenport.	Hiskiah Schoonmaker.
Bastynen Dewitt.	Jacob Midlugh.
Tobias Van Beuren.	Coenraet Rightmyer.
	Tjereck Schoonmaker.*

SLAVES IN KINGSTON, 1755.

David Lametter, captain of a company of militia in Kingston, makes a return of those who had reported to him their "negrous slaves," as follows:

Abraham haesbroeck.....	2	Adam Paarsen.....	1
Evert Wynkoop.....	6	Nickolas Bogardus.....	1
Charles Brodhead.....	7	Hans Kiersteden.....	3
John Croocke.....	4	Cornelis Elmendorph.....	2
Abraham Louw.....	2	William Bondij.....	1
Johannis Jansen.....	2	Abraham Van Keuren.....	5
David De Lametter.....	4	Wilhelmus Hooghtelingh.....	6
Hendrickus Slegt.....	2	Johannis De lametter.....	1
Jakop tar k.....	1	Poulus Ploegh.....	2
Johannis Wynkoop.....	5	Petrus A. Louw.....	1
Cornelis De Lametter.....	1	Hiskia Du bois.....	2
Cornelis De Lametter, Jr.....	1	Domyne Van.....	2
Jakobus Eltinge.....	1	Ragel Du mont.....	3
Pieter Tappen.....	1	Jakobus Elmendorph.....	2
Domyne Mansius.....	2	Hendrick oostrander.....	1
thomas Beekman.....	2	Abraham Slegt.....	1
tatie tappen.....	5	Petrus Suedus.....	4
Jakobs Wittiker.....	1	Abraham haesbroeck, Jr.....	1
Jan Eltinge.....	1		

Another return by Capt. Laurence Salisbury, apparently

* The above list, with that of other towns in the county, was prepared by Sheriff Jacobus Van Dyck for the purpose of drawing a special jury to determine a cause between Major Hardenburgh and the corporation of Kingston. The paper was dated July 7, 1728.

for Kingston, contains the following list of masters and number of slaves:

Coll. Abram. Gaasbeek chain-	John Luyks.....	2
bers.....	John Burhans.....	3
Coll. John Tenbroeck.....	Thomas Van Gaasbeek.....	5
Capt. Laurence Salisbury.....	Wido Mandiana Tenbroeck.....	3
Capt. John Sleght.....	Abram. Van Gaasbeek.....	1
Nicholas Dumyer.....	Benjamin Tenbroeck.....	2
Wido Annaen Johnson.....	John Van Gaasbeek.....	1
Abram. Burhans.....	Jacobus Delametter.....	2
Abram. post.....	William Oosterhoudt.....	4
Powlas Swart.....	Jacob Burhans.....	1
John Sneyden.....	Wido Margaret Burhans.....	2
David Burhans.....	David Burhans, Jr.....	1
Jacob Brink.....	Isaac Decear.....	1
John Burhans, Jr.....	Wid. Rachel Dumond.....	4
Laurence Van Gaasbeek.....	Isaac post.....	1
Anas Van Steenbergh.....	Peter Winne.....	1
Marta Snyder.....	Tuenes Oosterhoudt.....	1
Philip Vielle.....	Henderick Brink.....	4

Another return, apparently about the same time, made by Capt. Petrus Bogardus, gives the following list of masters and the number of slaves belonging to each:

Capt. Petrus Bogardus.....	5	Tjerek Dewitt.....	6
Petrus Ed. Elmeudorph.....	2	Waldron Dumon.....	3
Wid. Catrienna Croeck.....	1	Johannis Dubois.....	1
Thomas Beckman.....	2	Jacobus Dumon.....	1
Christofel Kiersted.....	3	Nelle Oosterhoudt.....	3
Johannis Chris. Thomas.....	1	Moses Cortyn.....	2
Hirek Schepmoes.....	4	Wilhelmus Houghteling.....	1
Cornelis Vielle.....	1	Anthony Hoffman.....	6
Tryntje Van Keuren.....	1	Hendrick freigh.....	2
Izaak Dubois.....	3	Johannis Masten.....	1
Evert Bogardus.....	5	Barber Pleugh.....	2

AN INCIDENT IN SETTLING A CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

An interesting experience happened to Rev. Gerhardus Daniel Cock, pastor of the church at East Camp, German-town, in a fraternal attempt to settle a difficulty that arose in 1763 between the church at Kingston and their pastor, Rev. Mr. Hermanus Myer.

Coming over to Kingston at the invitation of the elders and deacons of the Kingston Church, he assisted at a meeting held for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the respective parties. How successfully the adjustment progressed is not stated in the petition from which these notes are taken; but the next morning the reverend gentleman, who had come over here in the interest of peace, suddenly found himself in the hands of the civil authorities.

In his petition for relief afterwards the Rev. Gerhardus Daniel Cock says,—

"A precept under the hands and seals of Levi Pauling and Johannis Hardenburgh, Esqs., two of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county of Ulster, was served upon your petitioner by one of the constables of the said town, whereby he was commanded to appear before the said justices of the peace to take the oaths prescribed by law.

"For that they took him to be a *Dangerous Person to the Government* and a *common disturber of the Peace* of his Majesty's liege subjects."

This was a rather serious charge against the good dominie, who was at Kingston upon a mission of peace. He very innocently says that the constable threatened that if he did not go voluntarily before the justices he would be compelled to, and so he went. They required him to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and in default thereof threatened to commit him to prison unless he paid a penalty of £500. He protests that he had been guilty of no breach of the peace, but, having no objection to swear allegiance to his Majesty, he took the prescribed oaths, and was set at liberty. And now in his petition he states that he

has learned that the said justices had no "*Dedimus Potestatem* commission," and therefore no authority to compel him to take the oath of allegiance; that they were the leaders of one of the parties to the dispute, and had treated him in this manner to "serve the purpose of their party." He therefore complains to the Governor and Council of "the insult he has received as being calculated to terrify him from the lawful exercise of his functions, and as being a presumptuous perversion and abuse of the power entrusted to the said justices for the public good." He prays that the matter may be inquired into, and if his statements are found to be true that the offending justices "may be removed from office, or otherwise dealt with as the law directs."

Whether the justices lost their offices does not clearly appear from the record, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Rev. Gerhardus Daniel Cock ever again undertook a mission of peace to the town of Kingston.

A large amount of other valuable material throwing further light upon early settlement will be found under "Civil History," "Churches," "Schools," and other topics.

IV.—CIVIL HISTORY.

THE "CORPORATION" OF KINGSTON.

This organization dates from the granting of the Kingston patent, May 19, 1667.

Under the charter twelve trustees were annually chosen by the freeholders and inhabitants, the elections being usually held the first Tuesday in March. Constables and assessors were also chosen, and other officers were added from time to time, constituting in all a civil organization similar to the "town" of later years. Among the trustees chosen, five were designated as magistrates and authorized to hold town courts. These magistrates chose one of their number as president. The presiding officer of the trustees was designated as "speaker," and the board in session was called "The House," as in the case of legislative bodies of the present time. This board of trustees constituted the legislative and executive departments of the town government, while the magistrates constituted the judicial. The jurisdiction of this government was coextensive with the boundaries of the patent. Down to the close of the Revolution, and to some extent for a few years later, the "trustees" governed the "patent of Kingston," the "town of Kingston," and the "village" of Kingston. All the earlier annals of the place are connected with the "corporation." The history of the doings of the corporation is very largely the history of Kingston. The men who controlled the interests of the corporation controlled the interests of the town. The prominent men of the corporation were the prominent men of the town. In the books of the corporation were recorded the deeds by which the trustees conveyed title to the lands which they sold. Deeds from citizens to each other are also recorded in these volumes to some extent, and a few mortgages. These books antedate by several years the general records of the county clerk's office. The first book of the latter dates from 1710, but the first "deed-book" of the corporation dates back to 1688.

All of these valuable papers were carefully collated by Commissioner Van Buren a few years since, under appoint-

ment from the Board of Supervisors. They were securely bound, explanatory notes added, and are conveniently arranged upon a shelf devoted especially to them in the office of the county clerk. The books of deeds are nearly complete, forming an invaluable history of early titles. The minutes of the proceedings of the trustees in the earlier years are mostly lost. There are a few fragmentary pages relating to 1688 and 1689, a few relating to 1705 and 1706, a few to 1710, 1711, 1712, and no others until 1737. From this latter date the minutes of the trustees are nearly complete down to 1816, when the affairs of the corporation were finally closed.

There seems to be no record preserved of the doings of the "town courts." They evidently had authority to punish for various petty offenses, and were doubtless quite informal in their proceedings. The courts were held monthly, and one form of punishment is clearly indicated by the fact that a "town whipper" was appointed.

From a note given elsewhere it appears that the sheriff of the county usually served process and enforced penalties for these town courts, but that it was sometimes doubted whether he had authority to, or at least whether he was obliged to. As constables were chosen from the very first, the town courts would seem to have had a sufficient number of officers at their command without calling upon the county authorities.

The following separate papers are compiled from these interesting records of the corporation, and it is believed that they present in concise form a large amount of valuable historic material.

TRUSTEES OF THE CORPORATION OF KINGSTON.

- 1688-89.—Dirck Schepmoes, Wessel Ten Broeck, Mattys Mattyse, Jacob Aertse, William De Meyer, William Haynes, Jan William Houghtaling, Tennis Elisse, Benjamin Provost, Jan Williams, Gerrit Aertse, William Legg, Jacob Rutgers.
- 1689-90.*—William De Meyer, Jan Stoeke, Wessel Ten Broeck, Benjamin Provost, Gerrit Aertse, Dirck Schepmoes, Jacob Rutgers, Jacob Aertsen, Matys Mattyse, Philip Schuyler, Jan Mattyse, Jan Hendrickse.
- 1690-91.—Names not found in the records.
- 1691-92.—Names not found in the records.
- 1692-93.—Gerrit Aertse, Abram Lamaitre, Cornelis Masten, Jacob Rutgers, Wessel Ten Broeck, Tjerek Claesen Dewitt, Jan Heermance, Jan Mattyssen, Matys Mattyssen, Tennis Elisse.
- 1693-94.—Nicholas Anthony, Jacob Aertsen, Jan Barhans, Walrand Du Mond, Cornelis Hogboom, Jurian Teunisse, Gerrit Wynkoop, Jan Hendrickse, Evert Wynkoop, Jan Williams, Arent Teunisse.
- 1694-95.—Gerrit Aertsen, William Legg, Jan Heermans, Jan Mattyssen, Tjerek Dewitt, Matys Mattyssen, Johannes Westbrook, Jacobus Lamaitre, Bonlewyn Dewitt.
- 1695-96.—William Legg, Evert Wynkoop, William Vredenburg, Egbert H. Hendricks, Coenrad Elmendorf, Hendrick Albertse, Jan Lachair, Solomon Du Bois, Joghim Van Namee.
- 1696-97.—Names not found on the record.
- 1697-98.—Not found in the records.
- 1698-99.—Gerrit Aertse, Evert Wynkoop, Egbert Schoonmaker, Francis Salisbury, Matys Jansen, Cornelis Masten, Jan Barhans, Abram Lamaitre, Jan Heermance.
- 1699-1700.—Wm. De Meyer, William Legg, Francis Salisbury, Thomas Noxon, Wessel Ten Broeck, Tennis Elisse, Benjamin Smedes, Jan Lachair, Evert Wynkoop, Johannes Wynkoop, Jacobus Lamaitre.
- 1700-1.—William De Meyer, Gerrit Aertsen, Evert Wynkoop, Abram Lamaitre, Tennis Oosterhoudt, Thomas Noxon, Jan Lachair,

- William Legg, Francis Salisbury, Johannes Wynkoop, Tennis Elisse, Jacobus Lamaitre, Benjamin Smedes.
- 1701-2.—William De Meyer, Dirck Schepmoes, William Legg, Evert Wynkoop, Abram Lamaitre, Hendrick Schoonmaker, Thomas Noxon, Edward Whittaker, Jan La Chair, Jacobus Lamaitre, Gerrit Aertsen, Johannes Wynkoop.
- 1702-3.—Evert Wynkoop, Coenrad Elmendorf, Abram Lamaitre, Edward Whittaker, Thomas Noxon, William De Meyer, Dirck Schepmoes, William Legg, Gerrit Aertse, Johannes Wynkoop.
- 1703-4.—Difficult to obtain the list for this year.
- 1704-5.—Dirck Schepmoes, Gerrit Aertse, Egbert H. Schoonmaker, Johannes Wynkoop, Evert Wynkoop, Gerrit Wynkoop, William Nottingham.
- 1705-6.—Dirck Schepmoes, Pieter Du Bois, Jacobus Elmendorf, Abraham Lamaitre, Philip Hoohtyling, Edward Whittaker, Jan Baptista Dumond, Jan Lachair, Egbert Schoonmaker, Hans Kiersted, Cornelius Vernouy.
- 1706-7.—Gerrit Wynkoop, Jacobus Elmendorf, Andries De Witt, Jan Lachair, Jan Baptista Dumond, Dirck Schepmoes, Tennis Elisse, Abraham Lamaitre, Egbert Schoonmaker, Matys Jansen, Jacobus Lamaitre, Thomas Van Steenburg.
- 1707-8.—Tennis Elisse, Gerrit Wynkoop, Mattyse Janse, Dirck Schepmoes, Egbert H. Schoonmaker, J. Hardenbergh, Andries Dewitt, James Whittaker, Jacobus Elmendorf, Jan Baptista Dumond, Coenrad Elmendorf, Barent Van Benthuysen.
- 1708-9.—Gerrit Wynkoop, Matys Jansen, Coenrad Elmendorf, Jacobus Elmendorf, Dirck Schepmoes, Andries Dewitt, Egbert H. Schoonmaker, Tennis Elisse, Jan Baptista Dumond, J. Hardenbergh, Barent Van Benthuysen.
- 1709-10.—Egbert Schoonmaker, Edward Whittaker, Andries Dewitt, Dirck Schepmoes, Gerrit Wynkoop, J. Hardenbergh, Barent Van Benthuysen, Hendrick Pruyn, J. Baptista Dumond.
- 1710-11.—Johannis Wynkoop, Abram Lamaitre, Matys Jansen, Hendrick Pruyn, Jacobus Elmendorf, Tennis Tappen, Gysbert Vandenbergh, Hendrick Traphagen, Egbert Schoonmaker, Cornelius Lamaitre, Cornelius Masten.
- 1711-12.—Cornelius Masten, Matys Jansen, Hendrick Traphagen, Jan Davenport, William Eltinge, Jan Post, Roeloff Eltinge, Evert Wynkoop, Cornelius Lamaitre, Aert Van Wagener, Tennis Tappen.
- 1712-13.—Johannis Wynkoop, William Schepmoes, Barent Van Wagener, Jan Post, Nicholas Hoffman, Tjerek Mattyssen, Christopher Tappen, Gysbert Vandenbergh, Henriens Heermance, John Davenport.
- 1713-14.—Johannis Wynkoop, Roeloff Eltinge, John Davenport, Gerrit Wynkoop, Cornelius Lamaitre, William Schepmoes, Christopher Tappen, Aert Van Wagener, Albert Kiersteden, H. Heermans, Gysbert Vandenbergh.
- 1714-15.—William Schepmoes, Roeloff Eltinge, Aert Van Wagener, John Rutsen, John Crooke, Johannes Wynkoop, Hendrick Pruyn, Jacob Ten Broeck, Cornelius De Lameter, Hendrick Jansen, Albert Rooza.
- 1715-16.—Hendrick Pruyn, Tjerek Mattyson, John Crooke, Jr., Johannes Masten, Johannes Wynkoop, Hendrick Jansen, William Eltinge, Aert Van Wagener.
- 1716-17.—Johannis Masten, John Lachair, Aldort Kierstede, John Crooke, Jr., Tjerek Mattyson, Abraham Louw, William Eltinge, Jacob Ten Broeck, Andries Heermance, Johannes Ten Broeck.
- 1717-18.—William Legg, Coenrad De Lameter, Aldort Kiersteden, Hendrick Jansen, Abraham Louw, Evert Wynkoop, James Whittaker, Coenrad Elmendorf, Christopher Tappen, Andries Heermance, Tjerek Dewitt, John Lachair.
- 1718-19.—Coenrad Elmendorf, William Eltinge, Arien Newkirk, Johannes Louw, Hendrick Jansen, Evert Wynkoop, Christopher Tappen, Gysbert Dewitt, Cornelis De Lameter, Arie Van Vliet, Andries Heermance.
- 1719-20.—Johannis Wynkoop, Andries Heermance, Hendrick Jansen, Tjerek Dewitt, Abraham Louw, Jacob Ten Broeck, Tjerek Van Keuren, William Eltinge, John Davenport, John Louw, Evert Wynkoop, Cornelius Delameter.
- 1720-21.—Johannis Wynkoop, John Davenport, Hendrick Pruyn, Hendrick Jansen, Nicholas Hoffman, Philip Viedle, William Schepmoes, Antony Slight, Peter Cantine, Solomon Van Benschoten, Nicholas De Myer, Tjerek Dewitt, Andries Heermance, Cornelius Delameter.

* Election March 4, 1689.

- 1721-22.—Johannis Wynkoop, Hendrick Pruyn, Jacob Ten Broeck, Tjereck Dewitt, Nicholas Hoffman, John Davenport, Philip Viele, Andries Heermance, William Schepmoes, William Eltinge, Cornelius Delamater, Johannis Ten Broeck.
- 1722-23.—John Davenport, William Schepmoes, Peter Tappen, Nicholas Hoffman, Philip Viele, Bastian Dewitt, Aldert Kiersteden, Tjereck Dewitt, Peter Cantine.
- 1723-24.—John Crooke, Jr., Andries Heermance, Nicholas Hoffman, Pieter Tappen, John Rutsen, Hendrick Pruyn, Cornelius Delamater, Aldert Kiersteden, John Slegt.
- 1724-25.—Jurian Tappen, Pieter Tappen, Hendrick Jansen, William Eltinge, Cornelius Eltinge, Cornelius Delamater, Solomon Davis, William Harray, Nicholas Hoffman, Cornelius Delamater, Jan Slecht, Johannis Ten Broeck, Guysbert Vandenbergh.
- 1725-26.—Nicholas Hoffman, Tjereck Van Keuren, Mattys Du Bois, Hendrick Pruyn, Cornelius Delamater, Aldert Kiersteden, Guysbert Vandenbergh, Pieter Cantine, Johannis Turek, William Eltinge, Tjereck Dewitt.
- 1726-27.—John Slegt, Johannis Ten Broeck, Abraham Louw, Tjereck Van Keuren, Edward Whittaker, Johannis Turek, Andries Heermance, Tobias Van Boren, James Whittaker, Tjereck Dewitt, William Eltinge.
- 1727-28.—William Legg, John Crooke, Jr., Tannis A. Swart, Johannis Delamater, Johannis Ten Broeck, Tjereck Dewitt, Jan Slegt, Christopher Tappen, Jacob Ten Broeck, Philip Viele, Abraham Louw, John Baptista Dumont.
- 1728-29.—Philip Viele, Wm. Legg, Bastian Dewitt, Jan Slegt, Wm. Ploegh, John Crooke, Jr., Jacob Ten Broeck, Abraham Louw, Christopher Tappen, Johannis Ten Broeck, Johannis Delamater, Bastian Dewitt.
- 1729-30.—Jacob Ten Broeck, Johannis Masten, Hans Kiersteden, Abraham Louw, Johannis Louw, Guysbert Vandenbergh, Johannis Jansen, Jury Snyder, Ignatius Dumont, Christopher Tappen, Johannis Delamater, Johannis Ten Broeck, William Ploegh.
- 1730-31.—Johannis Louw, Johannis Jansen, Ignatius Dumont, Jacob Ten Broeck, Johannis Masten, Guysbert Vandenburgh, John Davenport, Abraham Louw, Jury Snyder, Cornelius De Lamater, T. Dewitt.
- 1731-32.—Petrus Bogardus, Ignatius Dumont, Tannis A. Swart, Johannis Jansen, T. Dewitt, Jacob Ten Broeck, Jan Slegt, Johannis Masten, Johannis Ten Broeck, Jury Snyder, John Davenport.
- 1732-33.—Thomas Beekman, David Delamater, Tannis A. Swart, Johannis Ten Broeck, Petrus Bogardus, Ignatius Dumont, Christopher Tappen, John Davenport, Hendrick Jansen, Johannis Turek.
- 1733-34.—Jury Snyder, Thomas Beekman, Ignatius Dumont, David De Lamater, Christopher Tappen, John Davenport, Johannis Ten Broeck, Hendrick Jansen, Petrus Bogardus, Tjereck Dewitt, Petrus Bogardus.
- 1734-35.—Christopher Tappen, John Slegt, John Davenport, John Ten Broeck, David Delamater, Johannis Delamater, Abraham Louw, Petrus Smedes, Anthony Slegt, Tjereck Dewitt, Ignatius Dumont.
- 1735-36.—Johannis Louw, John Davenport, Johannis Jansen, Christopher Tappen, Johannis Ten Broeck, John Slegt, Petrus Bogardus, Johannis De Lamater, David Delamater, Abraham Louw, Petrus Smedes, Ignatius Dumont.
- 1736-37.—Johannis De Lamater, David De Lamater, Johannis Jansen, Petrus Bogardus, Abraham Louw, Johannis Louw, Christopher Tappen, John Davenport, Johannis Ten Broeck, Ignatius Dumont, Jan Slecht, Petrus Smedes.

Down to this point the list of trustees is mostly obtained from the signatures to the deeds of the corporation, as the actual minutes of elections and proceedings are not preserved *complete*. Only a majority of names seem to have been necessary to the validity of a deed, and the above list does not in every instance include twelve names. The continuation of this list, from 1737 to 1816 inclusive, is obtained from the actual records of the elections, and is complete, except for the year 1777. From the trustees there were chosen in the earlier years four or five magistrates "to hold town courts." They are here printed in italics:

- March 4, 1737.—*Mr. Cenevad Elmendorf*, President; *Capt. Nicholas Hoffman*, *Capt. Hendrick H. Schoonmaker*, *John Davenport*, *Hendrick Jansen*, *Jurian Tappen*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *Solomon Van Bunschoten*, *Laurence Salisbury*, *John Ploegh*, *Johannis Swart*.
- March 7, 1738.—*Johannis Jansen*, *Johannis Damond*, *Tjereck Van Keuren*, *John Jurian Tappen*, *John Slegt*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *Johannis Ten Broeck*, *David De Lamater*, *Johannis De Lamater*, *Abram Louw*, *Johannis Wynkoop*, *Thomas Beekman*.
- March 6, 1739.—*Johannis Jansen*, *Abraham Louw*, *David De Lamater*, *Johannis De Lamater*, *John Slegt*, *Johannis Wynkoop*, *Johannes Ten Broeck*, *Johannes Damond*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *Thomas Beekman*, *Tjereck Van Keuren*, *Christopher Tappen*.
- March 4, 1740.—*Christopher Tappen*, *Johannis Jansen*, *John De Lamater*, *John Wynkoop*, *John Damond*, *John Ten Broeck*, *David De Lamater*, *Thomas Beekman*, *Capt. T. Van Keuren*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *Abram Louw*, *Jan Slegt*.
- March 2, 1741.—*Johannis De Lamater*, *Johannis Jansen*, *David De Lamater*, *Tjereck Van Keuren*, *Gilbert Livingston*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *William Eltinge*, *Abraham Louw*, *Johannes Ten Broeck*, *Johannis Wynkoop*, *John Slegt*, *Thomas Beekman*.
- March 2, 1742.—*Johannis Ten Broeck*, *John Slegt*, *Tobias Van Buren*, *Johannes Wynkoop*, *Anthony Hoffman*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *John Delamater*, *David Delamater*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *Evert Wynkoop, Jr.*, *Abraham Louw*, *Johannis Jansen*.
- March 1, 1743.—*Abraham Louw*, *Tobias Van Buren*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *Johannis Jansen*, *David Delamater*, *Anthony Hoffman*, *Johannis Wynkoop*, *Johannis De Lamater*, *Johannis Ten Broeck*, *William Eltinge*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *John Slegt*.
- March 6, 1744.—*John Slegt*, *David De Lamater*, *Johannis Wynkoop*, *Johannis Jansen*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *Cornelius Persen*, *Evert Wynkoop, Jr.*, *Jan Heermance*, *Tobias Van Buren*, *Tunis Swart*, *Henry Dewitt*, *Jacobus De Lamater*.
- March 5, 1745.—*Johannis Wynkoop*, *Evert Wynkoop, Jr.*, *Cornelius Persen*, *John Crooke*, *Abraham Van Keuren*, *Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr.*, *Henry Dewitt*, *Anthony Hoffman*, *Johannis Jansen*, *David De Lamater*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *John Heermance*.
- March 4, 1746.—*Johannis Jansen*, *Johannis Wynkoop*, *David Delamater*, *Evert Wynkoop, Jr.*, *John Heermance*, *Cornelius Persen*, *Henry Dewitt*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *Abraham Van Keuren*, *Anthony Hoffman*, *Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr.*, *John Crooke*.
- March 3, 1747.—*Johannis Jansen*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *Jan Heermance*, *Evert Wynkoop*, *Johannis Wynkoop*, *Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr.*, *Cornelius Persen*, *Abraham Van Keuren*, *Anthony Hoffman*, *Capt. D. Delamater*, *John Crooke*, *Henry Dewitt*.
- March 1, 1748.—*Evert Wynkoop*, *Cornelius Persen*, *Abraham Van Keuren*, *Cornelius Jansen*, *Cornelius Masten*, *Direk Schepmoes*, *William Houghtaling, Jr.*, *Peter Dumond*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *Johannis Wynkoop*, *David Delamater*, *Henry Dewitt*.
- March 7, 1749.—*Evert Wynkoop*, *David Delamater*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *Cornelius Jansen*, *Johannis Wynkoop*, *Abraham Van Keuren*, *Cornelius Persen*, *William Houghtaling, Jr.*, *Peter Dumond*, *Anthony Hoffman*, *Cornelius Masten*, *Adam Persen*.
- March 6, 1750.—*Johannis Wynkoop*, *David Delamater*, *Evert Wynkoop*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *Abraham Van Keuren*, *Adam Persen*, *Cornelius Jansen*, *Cornelius Masten*, *Peter Dumond*, *Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr.*, *Cornelius Persen*, *Jacobus Eltinge*.
- March 5, 1751.—*Abraham Van Keuren*, *Cornelius Jansen*, *Peter Dumond*, *Petrus Ed. Elmendorf*, *Anthony Hoffman*, *Johannis Du Bois*, *Adam Persen*, *Cornelius Masten*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *Cornelius Persen*, *Henry Dewitt*, *Jan Eltinge*.
- March 3, 1752.—*Abraham Van Keuren*, *Evert Wynkoop*, *Abraham Hulsbroeck*, *Cornelius Elmendorf*, *David Delamater*, *Cornelius Persen*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *Benjamin Slegt*, *Petrus Ed. Elmendorf*, *Cornelius Jansen*, *Edward Whittaker*, *Peter Dumond*.
- March 6, 1753.—*Cornelius Persen*, *Benjamin Slegt*, *David De Lamater*, *Adam Persen*, *Petrus Smedes*, *Jan Eltinge*, *Severyn Bruyn*, *Jacob Ten Broeck*, *Evert Wynkoop*, *Petrus Ed. Elmendorf*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *Cornelius Jansen*.
- March 5, 1754.—*Evert Wynkoop*, *David Delamater*, *Benjamin Slegt*, *Petrus Ed. Elmendorf*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *Benjamin Masten*, *Jan Eltinge*, *Johannis Slegt*, *Cornelius Jansen*, *Johannis Snyder*, *Jacobus Eltinge*, *Cornelius Van Buren*.
- March 4, 1755.—*David Delamater*, *Evert Wynkoop*, *Petrus Bogardus*, *Petrus Ed. Elmendorf*, *Benjamin Masten*, *Cornelius Van Buren*,

- Jacobus Eltinge, *Johannis Snyder, Cornelius Jansen, Johannes Slegt, Anthony Hoffman, Jan Eltinge.*
- March 2, 1756.—*Evert Wynkoop, Cornelius Van Buren, Johannes Snyder, Jr., Jacobus Eltinge, Anthony Hoffman, Johannes Slegt, Adam Swart, Petrus Bogardus, Benjamin Masten, Cornelius Jansen, Petrus Ed. Elmendorph, Jan Eltinge.*
- March 1, 1757.—*Johannis Slegt, Adam Perseu, Cornelius Louw, Jacobus Eltinge, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Adam Swart, Philip Dumont, Peter Dumont, Howard Whittaker, Gerrit Elmendorph, Anthony Hoffman, Johannes Snyder, Jr.*
- March 7, 1758.—*Adam Perseu, Johannes Slegt, Anthony Hoffman, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Severyn Bruyn, John Beekman, Gerrit Elmendorph, Cornelius Louw, Adam Swart, Peter Dumont, Jacob Ten Broeck, Johannes Snyder, Jr.*
- March 6, 1759.—*Johannis Slegt, Adam Perseu, Harry Slegt, Johannes Jansen, Johannes Snyder, Jr., Petrus Ed. Elmendorph, Cornelius Persen, William Elsworth, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Peter Dumont, Jacobus Eltinge, Petrus Bogardus.*
- March 4, 1760.—*Johannis Snyder, Jr., Johannes Slegt, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Peter Dumont, Andries F. Dewitt, Adam Swart, Cornelius Persen, Johannes Jansen, Johannes Du Bois, Abraham Slegt, William Elsworth, Henry Slegt.*
- March 3, 1761.—*Johannis Snyder, Jr., Johannes Slegt, Johannes Jansen, Henry Slegt, Johannes Dubois, Peter Dumont, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Abraham Slegt, Adam Swart, Andries F. Dewitt, William Elsworth, Cornelius Persen.*
- March 2, 1762.—*Johannis Snyder, Jr., Johannes Jansen, Johannes Slegt, Andries Dewitt, Jr., Hendrick Slegt, William Elsworth, William Houghtaling, Jr., John Du Bois, Abraham Slegt, Adam Swart, Peter Dumont, Cornelius Persen.*
- March 1, 1763.—*John Jansen, Hendrick Slegt, Peter Dumont, Johannes Du Bois, Cornelius Persen, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Johannes Snyder, Jr., Adam Swart, William Elsworth, John Slegt, Andries Dewitt, Abraham Slegt.*
- March 6, 1764.—*Johannis Snyder, Jr., Johannes Slegt, Abraham Slegt, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Cornelius Persen, Johannes Du Bois, Andries Dewitt, Jr., Hendrick Slegt, Ezekiel Masten, Henry Jansen, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., William Elsworth.*
- March 5, 1765.—*Anthony Hoffman, Hendrick Slegt, Paulus Ploegh, Johannes Slegt, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Ezekiel Masten, Edward Schoonmaker, Henry Jansen, Johannes Snyder, Jr., Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., William Elsworth, Andries Dewitt, Jr.*
- March 4, 1766.—*Johannis Slegt, William Elsworth, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Direk Wynkoop, Hendrick Slegt, Johannes Snyder, Paulus Ploegh, Adam Swart, Ezekiel Masten, Johannes Du Bois, Abraham Delawater, Jr., Andries Dewitt, Jr.*
- March 3, 1767.—*Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Hendrick Slegt, Andries Dewitt, Jr., Ezekiel Masten, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Johannes Slegt, Johannes Du Bois, Johannes Snyder, Jr., Abraham Louw, Benjamin Masten, Adam Swart, Christopher Tappen.*
- March 1, 1768.—*Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Hendrick Slegt, Ezekiel Masten, Johannes Slegt, Johannes Du Bois, Johannes Snyder, Jr., Benjamin Masten, Adam Swart, Christopher Tappen, Abraham Louw, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Andries Dewitt, Jr.*
- March 7, 1769.—*Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Abraham Louw, Johannes Slegt, Hendrick Slegt, Christopher Tappen, Anthony Hoffman, William Elsworth, Andries Dewitt, Jr., John Beekman, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Jonathan Elmendorph, Abraham Van Gaasbeck.*
- March 6, 7, 1770.—*Paulus Ploegh, Johannes Slegt, Benjamin Masten, Abraham Van Gaasbeck, Anthony Hoffman, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Christopher Tappen, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Adam Swart, Johannes Du Bois, Johannes Snyder, Jr., Adam Perseu.*
- March 5, 1771.—*Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Johannes Slegt, Christopher Tappen, Abraham Van Gaasbeck, Anthony Hoffman, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Johannes Du Bois, Paulus Ploegh, Adam Perseu, Johannes Snyder, Jr., Benjamin Masten, Ezekiel Masten.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1772.—*Johannis Slegt, Johannes Snyder, Anthony Hoffman, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Johannes Du Bois, Adam Perseu, Abraham Van Gaasbeck, Joseph Gascherie, Christopher Tappen, Benjamin Louw, John Beekman, Direk Wynkoop, Jr.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1773.—*Abraham Van Gaasbeck, Anthony Hoffman, Joseph Gascherie, Christopher Tappen, Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Johannes Persen, Johannes Du Bois, Sylvester Salisbury,*
- bury, Johannes Slegt, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Ezekiel Masten, Adam Persen.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1774.—*Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Christopher Tappen, Sylvester Salisbury, Anthony Hoffman, Abraham Van Gaasbeck, Joseph Gascherie, Jacobus Van Gaasbeck, John Beekman, Benjamin Louw, Jonathan Elmendorph, Hendricus Slegt, William Eltinge.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1775.—*Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Hendricus Slegt, Anthony Hoffman, John Beekman, Benjamin Louw, Joseph Gascherie, Christopher Tappen, Sylvester Salisbury, William Eltinge, Jacobus Van Gaasbeck, Abraham Van Gaasbeck, Jonathan Elmendorph.**
- First Tuesday of March, 1776.—*Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Hendricus Slegt, Anthony Hoffman, John Beekman, Benjamin Louw, Joseph Gascherie, Christopher Tappen, Sylvester Salisbury, William Elsworth, Jacobus Van Gaasbeck, Jonathan Elmendorph, Johannes Van Keuren.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1777.—*Under the record of 1776, Christopher Tappen, the clerk, makes the following entry: "The Poll lists for this year and the year 1777 were, at the Conflagration of the town, destroyed among Mr. Tappen's papers."*
- First Tuesday of March, 1778.—*Col. Jonathan Elmendorph, Philip Houghtaling, Andries Dewitt, Jr., Jacobus Van Gaasbeck, Henry Jansen, Sylvester Salisbury, Benjamin Louw, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Christopher Tappen, Anthony Hoffman, Joseph Gascherie, Joseph Oosterhoudt.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1779.—*Board of last year entire re-elected.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1780.—*The same trustees chosen, except Luke Kiersted, in the place of Jonathan Elmendorph.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1781.—*Andries Dewitt, Jr., Christopher Tappen, Joseph Oosterhoudt, Benjamin Louw, Henry Jansen, Philip Houghtaling, Sylvester Salisbury, Jacobus Van Gaasbeck, Luke Kiersted, Tobias Van Buren, Conrad C. Elmendorph, Abraham Louw.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1782.—*Christopher Tappen, Conrad C. Elmendorph, Henry Jansen, Philip Houghtaling, Tobias Van Buren, Luke Kiersted, Egbert Dumont, Henry J. Slegt, William Eltinge, Joseph Gascherie, Nicholas Kiersted, Edward Schoonmaker.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1783.—*Andries Dewitt, Jr., Edward Schoonmaker, Philip Houghtaling, Henry J. Slegt, Benjamin Louw, Christopher Tappen, Johannes Persen, Tjere C. Dewitt, Jacobus Van Gaasbeck, Joseph Oosterhoudt, Sylvester Salisbury, Conrad G. Elmendorph.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1784.—*Johannis Snyder, John Dumont, Philip Houghtaling, Nicholas Kiersted, James Roe, Jacob M. Groen, Evert Bogardus, Edward Schoonmaker, Teunis Houghtaling, Johannes Van Benschoten, Tobias Van Buren, John Van Steenbergh.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1785.—*Johannis Snyder, Jacob M. Groen, Jr., Evert Bogardus, Henry Jansen, Henry J. Slegt, Benjamin Ten Broeck, Gerrit Van Keuren, James Oosterhoudt, Peter M. Groen, Andries Dewitt, Christopher Tappen, Benjamin Louw.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1786.—*Andries Dewitt, Jr., James Oosterhoudt, Benjamin Ten Broeck, Henry Jansen, Christopher Tappen, Gerrit Van Keuren, Jacob M. Groen, Jr., Peter M. Groen, Benjamin Louw, Henry Jansen, Edward Schoonmaker, Col. Snyder.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1787.—*Andries Dewitt, Jr., Benjamin Louw, James Oosterhoudt, Peter M. Groen, Edward Schoonmaker, Christopher Tappen, Benjamin Ten Broeck, Henry Jansen, Jacob M. Groen, Jr., Garret Van Keuren, Evert Bogardus.*
- First Tuesday of March, 1788.—*Johannis Slegt, Johannes Snyder, Benjamin Louw, Christopher Tappen, Abraham Houghtaling, David D. Delawater, James Oosterhoudt, Tobias Van Buren, Philip Swart, Anthony Freer, Jeremiah Du Bois, Jacob M. Groen, Jr.*
- March 2, 1789.—*Andries Dewitt, Jr., Luke Kiersted, Abraham V. Gaasbeck, Jr., Peter M. Groen, Jeremiah Du Bois, James Oosterhoudt, Cornelius Jansen, Gerrit Van Keuren, Wessel Ten Broeck, John Van Steenbergh, Tobias Van Steenbergh, Benjamin Louw.*
- March 2 and 4, 1790.—*Evert Bogardus, Gerrit Van Keuren, Tjere*

* The election of town magistrates ceased about this time.

- C. Dewitt, Cornelius Beckman, Peter M. Groen, Johannis Snyder, Jeremiah Du Bois, Philip Swart, John Van Vliet, Tobias Van Buren, Benjamin Meyer, Samuel Swart.
- First Tuesday of March, 1791.—Johannis Snyder, Tobias Van Buren, Jeremiah Du Bois, Cornelius Beckman, Peter M. Groen, Samuel Swart, Gerrit Van Keuren, John Van Vliet, Benjamin Meyer, Philip Swart, Tjereck C. Dewitt, Evert Bogardus.
- First Tuesday of March, 1792.—Johannis Snyder, Peter M. Groen, Tjereck C. Dewitt, Gerrit Van Keuren, Philip Swart, Samuel Swart, Jeremiah Du Bois, Evert Bogardus, Tobias Meyer, Henry Eltinge, Moses Yeomans, David Delemater, Jr.
- First Tuesday of March, 1793.—Johannis Snyder, Peter M. Groen, Evert Bogardus, Henry Eltinge, Philip Van Buren, Jeremiah Du Bois, Tjereck C. Dewitt, Samuel Swart, Philip Swart, Gerrit Van Keuren, Tobias Meyer, Moses Yeomans.
- First Tuesday of March, 1794.—Johannis Snyder, Evert Bogardus, Peter M. Groen, Jeremiah Du Bois, Tjereck C. Dewitt, Hendrick Schoonmaker, Abraham Terpenning, Oke Sudam, Henry Slegt, Samuel Freer, Thomas Houghtaling, Philip Swart.
- First Tuesday of March, 1795, and the day following.—Philip Swart, Tjereck C. Dewitt, Evert Bogardus, Thomas Houghtaling, Peter Marius Groen, Abraham Terpenning, Jeremiah Du Bois, Hendrick Schoonmaker, Coenrad G. Elmendorph, Oke Sudam, Henry Slegt, Samuel Freer.
- First Tuesday of March, 1796.—Peter Marius Groen, Tjereck C. Dewitt, Evert Bogardus, Philip Swart, Jeremiah Du Bois, Thomas Houghtaling, Abraham Terpenning, Hendrick Schoonmaker, Samuel Freer, Peter Roggen, Oke Sudam, Coenrad G. Elmendorph.
- First Tuesday of March, 1797.—Stephen Fiero, Abraham G. Vanaken, Tjereck C. Dewitt, Hendrick Schoonmaker, Evert Bogardus, Philip Swart, Peter Roggen, Thomas Houghtaling, Abraham Terpenning, Peter M. Groen, Jacobus Van Gaasbeck, James Oosterhoudt.
- First Tuesday of March, 1798.—Tjereck C. Dewitt, Peter Roggen, Peter M. Groen, Philip Swart, Hendrick Schoonmaker, Abraham Terpenning, Evert Bogardus, Jeremiah Du Bois, Samuel Freer, Stephanus Fiero, William Schepmoes, Peter Vanderlyn.
- First Tuesday of March, 1799.—Abraham Terpenning, Peter Vanderlyn, Tjereck C. Dewitt, Thomas Houghtaling, Evert Bogardus, Jeremiah Du Bois, Samuel Freer, Peter Roggen, Peter M. Groen, Philip Swart, Hendrick Schoonmaker, William Schepmoes.
- First Tuesday of March, 1800.—Evert Bogardus, William Swart, Peter M. Groen, Christopher Tappen, Jacobus S. Bruyn, Abraham Hoffman, Hendrick Schoonmaker, John Van Vliet, Jacobus Terpenning, Jonathan Hasbrouck, Johannis Snyder, Tobias Van Buren.
- First Tuesday of March, 1801.—Peter M. Groen, Christopher Tappen, Jonathan Hasbrouck, Abraham Hoffman, Jacobus Terpenning, Hendrick Schoonmaker, Evert Bogardus, John Van Vliet, Johannis Snyder, Tobias Van Buren, William Swart, Abraham Houghtaling.
- First Tuesday of March, 1802.—Peter M. Groen, Evert Bogardus, Tobias Van Buren, Abraham Houghtaling, Johannis Snyder, William Swart, Christopher Tappen, Jacobus Terpenning, Abraham Hoffman, John Van Vliet, Hendrick Schoonmaker, John Tremper.
- First Tuesday of March, 1803.—Peter M. Groen, Christopher Tappen, John Tremper, Abraham Hoffman, Jacobus Terpenning, Hendrick Schoonmaker, Evert Bogardus, John Van Vliet, Johannis Snyder, Tobias Van Buren, William Swart, Abraham Houghtaling.
- First Tuesday of March, 1804, and two days following.—John Tremper, Thomas Van Gaasbeck, Luke Kiersted, Jonathan Hasbrouck, Martinus Cole, Abraham I. Hasbrouck, Abraham Post, Jr., John Van Leuven, Benjamin Snyder, Peter Elmendorph, Henry Slegt, William Elsworth.
- First Tuesday of March, 1805.—Christopher Tappen, Peter M. Groen, Evert Bogardus, William Swart, Thomas Houghtaling, John Van Vliet, Abraham Terpenning, John Heermance, Samuel Freer, James Ransom, Ephraim Myer, Moses Yeomans.
- First Tuesday of March, 1806.—Peter M. Groen, Christopher Tappen, Evert Bogardus, Abraham Terpenning, Moses Yeomans, Ephraim Myer, Thomas Houghtaling, John Heermance, John Van Vliet, William Swart, James Ransom, Tjereck Dewitt.

- First Tuesday of March, 1807.—Peter M. Groen, Moses Yeomans, Evert Bogardus, Tjereck Dewitt, James Ransom, John Heermance, Joseph Chipp, Henry Hasbrouck, John Van Vliet, Thomas Houghtaling, William Swart, Abraham Terpenning.
- First Tuesday of March, 1808.—Peter M. Groen, John Van Vliet, Tjereck Dewitt, Joseph Chipp, Moses Yeomans, Abraham Terpenning, Evert Bogardus, John Heermance, William Swart, James Ransom, Thomas Houghtaling, Henry Hasbrouck.
- First Tuesday of March, 1809.—Peter M. Groen, Moses Yeomans, John Van Vliet, Abraham Terpenning, James Ransom, Thomas Houghtaling, William Swart, Evert Bogardus, Joseph Chipp, Henry Hasbrouck, John Heermance, Tjereck Dewitt.
- First Tuesday of March, 1810, and two following days.—Jeremiah Du Bois, William Swart, John Van Vliet, Peter M. Groen, Moses Yeomans, Joseph Chipp, Abraham Fiero, Philip Van Keuren, Jacob E. Bogardus, William Oosterhoudt, Jr., John E. Van Aken, Tennis Meyer.
- First Tuesday of March, 1811.—Jeremiah Du Bois, William Swart, John Van Vliet, Peter Maurius, Moses Yeomans, Joseph Chipp, Abraham Fiero, Philip Van Keuren, Jacob E. Bogardus, William Oosterhoudt, Jr., John E. Van Aken, Tennis Meyer.
- First Tuesday of March, 1812.—Peter M. Groen, William Swart, Jeremiah Du Bois, John Van Vliet, Abraham Fiero, Philip Van Keuren, Tennis Meyer, William Oosterhoudt, Jr., John E. Van Aken, Tjereck Dewitt, John Heermance, Cornelius Barbans.
- First Tuesday of March, 1813.—Peter M. Groen, Jeremiah Du Bois, John Van Vliet, Philip Van Keuren, Abraham Fiero, Tennis Meyer, William Oosterhoudt, Jr., William Swart, John E. Van Aken, Joshua Du Bois, Jr., John T. Schepmoes, John Winfield.
- First Tuesday of March, 1814.—Peter M. Groen, Jeremiah Du Bois, Tennis Meyer, William Swart, John Van Vliet, Abraham Fiero, John E. Van Aken, John T. Schepmoes, Philip Van Keuren, Joshua Du Bois, Jr., William Oosterhoudt, Jr., John Winfield.
- First Tuesday of March, 1815.—Peter M. Groen, Jeremiah Du Bois, Tennis Meyer, John Van Vliet, John T. Schepmoes, John E. Van Aken, Philip Van Keuren, William Oosterhoudt, Jr., Joshua Du Bois, Jr., John Winfield, William Swart, Abraham Fiero.
- First Tuesday of March, 1816.—William Swart, Abraham Snyder, John Hendricks, Henry H. Schoonmaker, Peter R. Decker, Solomon Degraff, Henry Schryver, Christopher C. Kiersted, John Chipp, Henry Jansen, Tjereck Meyer, Abraham Meyer.

During this year the trustees of the old corporation of Kingston ceased to act, their duties being terminated in accordance with an act of the Legislature passed in 1811.

OFFICERS OF THE TRUSTEES, 1737-1816.

SPEAKERS.

- 1737, Coenrad Elmendorff; 1738, Johannis Jansen; 1739-41, Christopher Tappen; 1742, Johannis Wynkoop; 1743, William Eltinge; 1745-47, Johannis Jansen; 1748, Evert Wynkoop; 1749, Johannis Wynkoop; 1750, Evert Wynkoop; 1751, Abraham Van Keuren; 1752-56, Evert Wynkoop; 1757-58, Johannis Snyder, Jr.; 1759, John Jansen; 1760-68, Johannis Snyder, Jr.; 1769, Direk Wynkoop, Jun.; 1770-71, Johannis Snyder, Jr.; 1772, Direk Wynkoop, Jr.; 1773, Johannis Slegt; 1774-75, Direk Wynkoop, Jr.; 1776-77, not given in the records; 1778-80, Direk Wynkoop, Jun.; 1781, Andries Dewitt, Jr.; 1782, Henry J. Slegt; 1783, Andries Dewitt, Jr.; 1784-85, Col. Johannis Snyder; 1786, Andries Dewitt, Jr.; 1787, Direk Wynkoop; 1788, Johannis Snyder; 1789, Andries Dewitt; 1790, Johannis Snyder; 1791, Tobias Van Buren; 1792, Moses Yeomans; 1793-1803, Peter M. Groen; 1804, Henry Slegt; 1805-15, Peter M. Groen; 1816, John Chipp.

CLERKS.

- 1737-40, John Croke; 1741, John Croke, Jr.; 1742-45, John Croke; 1746-48, Henry Dewitt; 1749-50, Jan Elting; 1751, Henry Dewitt; 1752-57, Jan Elting; 1758-62, Johannis Snyder, Jr.; 1763-69, Andries De Witt, Jr.; 1770-75, Christopher Tappen; 1776-77, not given in the records; 1778-83, Christopher Tappen; 1784, John Dumont; 1785-88, Christopher Tappen; 1789, Cornelius Jansen; 1790-99, Tjereck C. Dewitt; 1800-3, Christopher Tappen; 1804, John Tremper; 1805-6, Christopher Tappen; 1807, Moses Yeomans; 1808-9, Tjereck Dewitt;

1810-11, Jacob E. Bogardus; 1812-15, Jeremiah Du Bois; 1816, Abraham Meyer.

The treasurers were originally designated as men to "keep the town chest," and usually another man was also appointed "to keep the key of the town chest," and the two "jointly to have the care of the same." The president of the board, or "speaker," was often designated "key-bearer." The early records not being preserved, a list of treasurers can only be given from 1737:

1737, Capt. Nicholas Hoffman; 1738-39, John Sleght; 1740-42, John Delemater; 1743-47, Johannis Jansen; 1748-49, Evert Wynkoop; 1750-51, Adam Persen; 1752-56, Evert Wynkoop; 1757-58, John Sleght; 1759-60, Johannis Jansen; 1761-73, John Sleght; 1774-83, Benjamin Low; 1784, Evert Bogardus; 1785-89, Benjamin Low; 1790-91, Tobias Van Buren; 1792-1803, Evert Bogardus; 1804, Thomas Van Gaasbeek; 1805-8, Evert Bogardus; 1809, John Heermance; 1810, Jacob E. Bogardus; 1811-15, Peter M. Groen; 1816, John Chipp.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVEYANCES, 1688-1700.

June 20, 1688.—Trustees to Hendrick Albertse, a tract containing about 30 morgen, lying upon the south side of the Esopus Kill, at a place called Long Krumelbow.

March 12, 1688.—Trustees to Lewis Du Bois and Joheim Englebert, "a certain fly or meadow land lying to the north of Kingstowne, originally surveyed April 8, 1606, for Hendrick Claesen.

Dec. 5, 1688.—Trustees to John Hall, a certain tract or parcel of land situated on both sides of the Mother Kill, then known by the name of Oxford Leyding, in the rear of John Garton's land.

1688.—Trustees to Johannis and William Traphagen.

Dec. 5, 1688.—Trustees to — Slechtenhorst, a tract lying northwest of the house of Philip Schuyler, and southeast of the house belonging to — Meindertse.

Dec. 5, 1688.—Trustees to Arent Tunis Pier, 87 acres lying on the south side of the Esopus Kill, beginning at the falls, and bounded to the north, west, and southwest by the Esopus Kill.

Jan. 2, 1689.—Trustees to Johannis Hardenbergh, a lot to the southeast of the house of Abram Frankfort, being the corner of the street opposite the house and barn of Cornelius Masten.

Jan. 2, 1689.—Trustees to John Hall, one of the outermost lots in the new street, being No. 4.

Jan. 2, 1689.—Trustees to Cornelius Barentse Sleght and Cornelius Hogeboom, a tract situated about two miles from Kingston, to an old path to the falls, being a fly.

Jan. 29, 1688 (perhaps this may be 1689, and the subsequent dates of 1688* also).—Cornelius Barentse Sleght and Cornelius Hogeboom to Joghim Hendrickse, "a certain house & lott of ground seituat in Kingstowne, to the south of the house & Lott of ground of Roeliff Kierstede, to the east of the ground of Jan William Houghtaling, to the north and west of the streets.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Joghim Hendrickse to Cornelius Stynhout, half of the lot last named.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Joghim Hendrickse to Claes Roosevelt, the other half.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Trustees to Jan Burhans and Jan Oosterhoudt, a tract lying upon the north side of the Esopus Kill or river, beginning by the land of William Legg, and so running by the old river or Binnewater to the River, and so round by the river to a Brooke, and up the brooke to a waggon-path and roade, and so cross the Brooke to the hills, and by the hills west Northwest to the same brook again, and across the Brook to other hills, and by the hills southeast by south seven degrees southerly to the land of William Legg.

This seems to have been in the vicinity of Saugerties village.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Jan Oosterhoudt to Jan Burhans, a part of the above, or in that vicinity.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Jan Burhans to Jan Oosterhoudt, a similar deed.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Trustees to Mattys Mattyson, two tracts of land, and also "a house-lot in Kingston, on the north side, and is bounded to the northeast by the house-lot of Wessel Ten Broeck, and southeast by the street, and southwest by the house-lot of Dirck Janse Schepmoes, and northwest by the house-lot of Hendrick Kip."

Jan. 29, 1688.—Trustees to Cornelius Barentse Sleght and Cornelius Hogeboom, a house and lot in Kingston, lying and being to the south of the house and lot of Roeliff Kierstede, to the east of the ground of Jan Willeruse Houghtaling, to the north and west of the streets.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Trustees to Paulus Paulse, a tract situated upon the Platte Kill, or brook, on the north side of the Esopus River, beginning at a small pond by the clay-pit under the bank neare to the saw-mill, and runs by the brook as it runs to the great river, and by the river to the hills att the great falls, etc.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Trustees to Albert Janse Van Steenwyck, a house & lot in Kingston, on the north of the street, west of the house and ground of Aaron Jawbse, east of the house and ground of Jan Harberding and Thomas Janse.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Trustees to Philip Schuyler, a certaine house, barn, and lot, situated in Kingston, betwixt the houses and Lotts of Capt. Henry Beekman and Hillegout Van Sleghtenhorst, formerly made over to the said Philip Schuyler by Aertse Van Slechtenhorst.

Jan. 29, 1688.—Trustees to Dirck Hendrickse, a tract on the east side the Esopus Kill, or river, and in the rear of Capt. Thomas Chambers and William Traphagen, beginning at a small run of water at the fence of William Traphagen upon the bank of Woodland, etc.

Jan. 31, 1688.—Trustees to Jan Ward, of Marbletowne, a certain piece of valley, being upon the east side of Kingstowne, and to the North of the ground of Capt. Henry Beekman, and to the south and west of the ground of Wessel Ten Broeck.

Jan. 31, 1688.—John Ward to Claes Tennis Klier, the tract last named.

Jan. 31, 1688.—Claes Tennis Klier to Capt. Henry Beekman, the south half of the above-named tract.

May 10, 1688.—Trustees to Capt. Mienvill, a house

* The double dates used in early times between Jan. 1st and March 25th, and yet the double form being often omitted by writers, leads to this doubt.

and lot in Kingston, westward of the house & lot of Harmon Hendrickse, of Mombaeus.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Jan Harberding, a lot in Kingston, lying north and east of the streets to the south of the ground of Thomas Jansen, and to the west of Albert Jansen Van Steenwyck.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Hendrick Aryaense, on the south side of Kingstowne, to the north and east of the streets, to the west of Moses de Groat, and to the south of Cornelius Masten, and by the Court of Kingstowne.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Thomas Hermance, a house & lot in Kingstown, north of the streets, south of Teunis Elyse, west of Teunis Claes Klier, east of Jacobus Lamaitre.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Thomas Heernance to Arent Teunis Pier, the same tract.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Grietje Elmendorf, widow of Jacobus Elmendorf, deceased, a small piece of ground or pasture lying without Kingston, westward by the mill-pond.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Thomas Jansen, cooper, a lot to the east of the street, to the west of Albert Jansen, to the north of Jan Harberding, now in the possession of the said Thomas Jansen.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Lowies Du Bois to Anthony Dilba, a house and lot in Kingston, south of William De Lamontange.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Jacob Barentse Kool, a lot west of Jacob Staats, east of Aeltsie Van Slegthenhorst, south of Jacob Browne.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to the children of Hendrick Aertse, deceased, a lot in Kingston, north of the street, west of Jurian Teunisse, east of William Fisher.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Moses de Groat, a house and lot in Kingston, north of the street, south of the ground of Cornelius Masten, west of Jacobus Lamaitre, east of Hendrick Arijansen.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Mattys Slegt, a house and lot in Kingston, situated on Bridge Street, on the north side thereof, bounded east by John D. Javall's, north by Cornelius Wynkoop's, west by John Hendricks', and south by the street.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Abram Lamaitre, a house and lot in Kingston, east of the street, south of the lot of Robert Bigger, north of Joghim Van Aernem.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Direk Schepmoes, 62½ acres, bounded to the north by the Esopus Kill, to the southeast by the bank of the hill, to the northwest by the run of water, and also another tract of 120 acres, near the above.

Feb. 6, 1688.—Trustees to Marten Hoffman, several parcels of land, containing about 60 acres.

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to Tjerek Claes De Witt, 189 acres, bounded to the east and southeast by the woods not laid out and by land of Walrad Dumond, to the west by the woods not laid out and a small run, and to the north by the Esopus Kill, or river, it being in the shape of an irregular triangle.

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to John Roosa, of Hurley, 100 acres near the De Witt farm, above given.

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to Roelof Kierstede, a house and lot in Kingston, north of Claes Roosevelt, south of

Abram Laroe, east of John Williams and Jacob Aertsen, and west of the street.

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to Peter Cornelius Louw, a small piece of pasture, north of Kingston, south of the land of Wessel Ten Broeck and Teunis Elisse, west of Johannis Wynkoop, and east of the way to the great bridge.

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to Mattys Mattyson for 200 acres, being the one-third part of a tract granted by Governor Dongan, May 1, 1686, to Jan Mattyson & Co., lying upon the Hudson's River, north of Kallicoon Hook, and extending along said river to the bounds of Capt. John Sprague. This is one of the earliest titles to land in the present town of Esopus.

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to Direk Schepmoes, a house and lot in Kingstown, to the east of the street by the church, to the west of the lot of Teunisse Elyse, to the north of the new southmost street, and to the south of the other street by the church.

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to Jan Mattysen, confirming a grant of Governor Dongan for a tract "beginning by the line of Capt. Thomas Chambers, at an Indian-marked tree," etc., and bounded generally "north by the land of Capt. Chambers, east by the hills, south by the woods, and west by the land of Capt. Chambers and Jan Mattyson;" also a small piece "in the valley Eastward of the southeast gate."

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to Abel Westphalen and Claes Westphalen, a part of the Mattyson tract in the present town of Esopus, mentioned above.

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to Cornelius Masten, a piece of upland containing 10 acres, and lying south of the land of Simon Kool. Also, a house and lot in Kingston, east of the street, south of Joghim Van Aernem, north of Hendrick Arijansen, and west of Teunis Elyse.

Feb. 13, 1688.—Trustees to Symon Kool, a piece of land lying in the rear of the land of Wilhelmus De Meyer, near said town (Kingston), containing about 30 acres.

Feb. 20, 1688.—Trustees to Arent Teunisse Pier, a house and lot in Kingston, south of the street, north of Jan Stoeke Beekman, west of Jan Pieterse, east of Jurian Teunisse.

Feb. 20, 1688.—Trustees to William Haynes, about 4 acres north of the Rondout Kill, west of the said William Haynes, and to the southeast of the commons, bounded by hills and the said Rondout River.

Feb. 20, 1688.—Trustees to Gerrit Aertse, a tract south of the Esopus Kill, to the west and north of Tjerek Claes Dewitt, and east of Grietje Elmendorf, containing about 26 acres.

Feb. 20, 1688.—Trustees to Grietje Elmendorph, widow of Jacob Elmendorph, a tract south of the Esopus Kill, and west of Gerrit Aertsen, east of Direk Schepmoes.

Feb. 20, 1688.—Trustees to Sarah Weecksteen, a lot at the southeast corner of said town, to the north and west of the streets, to the east of Jacob Rutgers, to the south of Jan Jansen.

Feb. 20, 1688.—Trustees to Philip Schuyler, executor of Arent Van Dyck's estate, house and lot south of the street, north of Humphrey Davenport, west of Richard Hayes, east of John Fortune.

Feb. 20, 1688.—Trustees to Wilhelmus De Meyer, a tract of 800 acres, evidently in the vicinity of what is now Saugerties village, judging from the names of streams appearing in the description.

Feb. 27, 1688.—Trustees to William Legg, a tract of land upon the north side of Esopus Kill, beginning by a line of Edward Widdigher, by a small gully or spring by his fence, and runs into the woods by his line north-north-west, and bounded generally as follows: North by the hills, east by the land of Jan Burhans and Binnewater, south by Esopus Kill, and west by land of Edward Widdigher, containing 47 acres and 14 rods. Also, "Peeler Island," environed by a Binnewater, which was formerly the main kill or river, containing 21½ acres and 12 rods.

This appears to be another early title to lands at Saugerties:

Feb. 27, 1688.—Dirck Schepmoes to the Deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church, two house-lots in Kingston, to the east of the street by the church, to the west of the lot of Teunis Elysse, to the north of the new Southernmost street, and to the south of the other street by the church.

Feb. 27, 1688.—Cornelius Hogeboom to Jacob Rutgerson, a house and lot in Kingston, south of Bridge Street.

Feb. 27, 1688.—Trustees to Benjamin Provest, a house and lot east of the street, to the north of the churchyard, south of William D. Lamontagne, and west of Jacob Brown.

Feb. 27, 1688.—Johannes Schenck to Jacobus Lamaitre, a house and lot in Kingston, north of the street, south of Teunis Elysse, west of Arent Teunisse, east of Moses De Groat.

Feb. 27, 1688.—Trustees to Jacobus Lamaitre, confirming the above sale.

Feb. 27, 1688.—Trustees to Teunis Elysse, a house and lot south of the street, east of the lot of the deacons, and west of the lot of Teunis Peterse; also another piece south-west of said town, bounded by a path that runs to Martin Hoffman's plantation, and another path which divides the land of William De Myer and Simon Kool.

Jan. 2, 1689.—A grant was made by the trustees of Kingston to Cornelius Barentse Sleght and Cornelius Hogeboom of a piece of land "about two miles from Kingston, to an old path to the Paltz, being a fly, beginning at a white-oak tree, by the path running North-Northeast two degrees, easterly two chains to a marked tree, thence east-southeast two degrees, southerly forty-eight chains, and then west-Northwest two degrees Northerly to the first marked tree forty-eight chains, containing two hundred and one acres and one-half, being bounded with land not laid out."

As no adjacent owners are mentioned, it is evident this was the first grant in that neighborhood.

March 4, 1689.—Trustees to Teunis Elysse, a house and lot west of the street, east of Cornelius Masten, south of the "county house," and north of Claes Teunis and Arent Teunis.

March 16, 1689.—Joachim Van Namee to Louis Du Bois, a certain fly or meadow, being upon the great Binnewater.

Oct. 10, 1689.—Thomas Chambers to Jan Janse Oosterhout, Jan Burhans, and William Legg, a certain path of 2 rods wide, situate, lying, and being to the southeast of the Esopus Kill, or river, upon the upland now in the possession

of Dirck Hendrickse, where the said men above named have already begun their bridge over said river, and from thence to the highway, or King's Road.

Aug. 8, 1689.—Trustees to Louis Du Bois, a tract upon the great Binnewater, north of the town.

May 20, 1691.—Mattys Mattyson to Louis Du Bois, a house and lot adjoining the land of the said Du Bois.

May 28, 1691.—Heirs of Hendrick Aertse, deceased, to Dirck Schepmoes.

Nov. 12, 1691.—Deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church to Jan Oosterhout, 87 acres of land formerly devised to the church by the last will and testament of Thomas Harmse.

The deacons signing this instrument were Johannis Wynkoop, Mattys Sleght, Abram Lametre. The same day this was reconveyed to the deacons by Jan Oosterhout, and was probably done to perfect the title of the church.

Dec. 20, 1691.—Mortgage, Edward Widdigher to Jan Mattyson. The signature is spelled as at the present time,—"Whittaker."

Feb. 2, 1692.—Cornelius Fynhout to Jacamytie Eltinge.

Jan. 31, 1692.—Mattys Mattyson to Egbert Hendrickse, a house and lot west of the street, east of Hendrick Kip, south of Wessel Ten Broeck, and north of Louis Du Bois.

Jan. 31, 1692.—Egbert Hendricks to Abram Laroe, a cooper.

Jan. 31, 1692.—Abram Laroe to William Janse Schutt, of Albany County.

Feb. 15, 1692.—Mortgage, Mattys Mattyson to Louis Du Bois.

Feb. 22, 1692.—Jan Williams to Dirck Schepmoes, a tract of land lying to the north of the Esopus Kill, or creek, to the east of a small run of water that comes out of the mill-dam, etc.

Feb. 22, 1692.—Mortgage, Dirck Schepmoes to Jan William Houghtaling.

Oct. 6, 1692.—Cornelius Sleght to Severyn Tenhout, half of the great fly, about two miles from Kingstown.

Dec. 22, 1691.—Nicholas Anthony to Jan Pieterse, a house and lot in Kingston formerly belonging to Hendrick Teneyck.

Dec. 22, 1691.—Jan Pieterse to Johannis Wynkoop, blacksmith, a house formerly belonging to Matthew Blanshan.

Dec. 15, 1692.—Trustees to Pieter Winne, a tract on the North side of the Esopus Kill, fronting upon the Plattekill, and beginning at the North bounds of the mill lot.

Feb. 1, 1693.—Trustees to Pieter Winne, a certain fly or meadow lying below the great meadow of William De Meyer, commonly known by the name of the Small packmen fly.

June 19, 1693.—Trustees to Peter Lassing, a house and lot in Kingston, south of Wessel Ten Broeck, North and west of Louis Du Bois.

June 19, 1693.—Peter Lassing to William Janse Van Dauswyck, the same lot.

Aug. 14, 1693.—Jan Oosterhout to Dirck Hendrickse, a part of the Mattyson tract before mentioned, in the present town of Esopus, North of Kalliecon Hook.

Aug. 1, 1693.—Trustees to Pieter Wam Rommel, a house and lot in Kingston betwixt the lot of Martin Hoffman and the church-yard.

Nov. 29, 1693.—William Fisher to Alexander Griek, a house and lot in Kingston, on Middle Street, and also about 100 barrels of lime lying in a hole under ground.

Nov. 29, 1693.—Mortgage, Alexander Griek to William Fisher, the above premises.

Dec. 9, 1693.—*Die Coisson*, mortgage to Jan De Cuson.

Dec. 13, 1693.—Hillegant Van Slechtenhorst to Broe Janse Decker, a house and lot in Kingston.

Feb. 4, 1694.—Trustees to John Fortune.

Feb. 4, 1694.—Trustees to the deacons of the Reformed Church, a lot south of the towne, west of John Hall, and east of John Fortune.

Feb. 11, 1694.—Trustees to Dirck Schepmoes, a lot west of Kingston, opposite Jan William Houghtaling, south of Jacob Aertsen, and east of the mill-dam.

Feb. 4, 1694.—Trustees to Jacob Barentse Kool, a lot south of Tennis Elysse, west of Jacob Barentse Kool, and east of a lot belonging to the deacons of the Reformed Church.

Feb. 14, 1694.—Trustees to Arent Teunis Pier, a lot in Kingston.

Feb. 14, 1694.—Trustees to Johannis Westbrook, Johannis Terbush, and Gerrit Wynkoop, a small tract lying near Mill Creek, west of Kingstowne, to set Tann-Pits on. This indicates an early tannery.

Feb. 25, 1695.—Trustees to Nicholas Anthony, a house and lot in Kingston.

Feb. 25, 1695.—Trustees to Laurentia Chambers, of the manor of Foxhall, a lot south of Col. Henricus Beekman's, east of William D. Meyer's, north of Mrs. Sarah De Meyer's, and west of the highway.

Feb. 25, 1695.—Trustees to Wilhelmus D. Meyer, all the fall in the Esopus Kill between the land of Wilhelms D. Meyer and the land of Hendrick Albertse, together with the run of water about said fall, to erect saw- or corn-mill on.

Jan. 1, 1696.—Trustees to William De Meyer, 100 acres on the west side of Hudson's River, at a place known as Mollberry-trees, three hundred rods front on the river.

Jan. 1, 1696.—Trustees to William Legg, a tract of land lying above the third fall, on the kill known as Saw Kill, fifty rods in breadth, and in length along said kill so far as to make up 100 acres, together with the said fall, to erect a saw-mill thereon.

Nov. 5, 1698.—Trustees to the heirs of Louis Du Bois, 20 acres formerly owned by Jan Hendrickse.

Feb. 18, 1698.—Huysbert Aertsen to Antjie Hoffman, a lot in Kingston south of Bridge Street, west of Teunis Oosterhondt, east of Jan Gasherie, and north of Roelef Kierstede.

Nov. 18, 1698.—Benjamin Provoost to Jacob Coddeback, a lot in Kingston, east of the street, north of church-yard, south of William De La Montanye, and west of Jacob Browne.

Dec. 7, 1699.—Trustees to Col. Stephanus Van Cortlandt, a house and lot in Kingston.

Dec. 7, 1698.—Trustees to Col. Peter Schuyler, of Albany.

Dec. 7, 1698.—Trustees to Mattys Jansen.

April 5, 1699.—Trustees to Johannis Wynkoop.

Sept. 7, 1699.—Trustees to Wm. Nicoll, a farm on Hudson's River between Wm. De Meyer and Jan Tyson.

Jan. 3, 1700.—Trustees to Mattyse Janse, a lot in Church Street, east of Arent Teunis.

GENERAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

The first volume of trustees' minutes opens with the Indian treaty made Oct. 7, 1665, between Governor Nicolls and certain sachems. The signatures of other Indians are attached under several later dates.

Magistrates were appointed "to hold town courts," but occasionally an ordinary business meeting of the trustees is called a "court," as follows:

"A court held the 21st of November, 1688. Present, Jacob Rutse, Wessel Ten Broeck, Wm. D. Meyer, Tannis Ellisson, Wm. Legg, Jacob Aertse, Wm. Haines, Gerret Aertse, Benjamin Provoost, Dirck Schepmoes.

"1st. It was concluded that Wm. & Johannis & Hendrick Traphages shall have 250 acres of land above the Great fountain within the precinct of the corporation of Kingstowne for 200 schepels of good merchantable winter wheat in five several payments, the first payment to be made, of 40 schepels, on the 1st of February next ensuing.

"2d. Jacob Rutse shall have before his door in the alley 14 yards ground from the fence of Johannis Wynkoop, and so of the small point (?) 5 yards.

"3d. It is enacted and ordained that no manner of person or persons whatsoever shall at any point run races and use any disorderly riding within the towne of Kingstowne, upon the penalty of six shillings for each default; as also them that doe ride at unseasonable hours the fine aforesaid. It is further enacted that no manner of persons shall use any riding upon Sabbath-day, upon the forfeiture of five shillings for each default.

"4th. It is further enacted and ordered that no manner of vessels shall be admitted to bring any strangers from any other towne or country into the precinct of this town, but shall give notice thereof to a constable who they be and put in security for their maintenance, for want whereof such master shall be bound to take care for his."

At a trustee meeting, Feb. 16, 1706, they sold unto Cornelius Lamaitre a piece of ground "betwixt the ground of Abram Lamaitre and Teunis Pier and the ground of Johannis Westbroeck & Comp^{as}, about seventy-five foot square, to sett tann-pits on and build a mill, and not to fence the said ground, but only the mill, for — pieces of eight and the charges of writing."

"Ordered that the Clarke buy paper to make new bookes for Corporation records, and so charge the corporation for it.

"Resolved, That William Traphagen, the present messenger, his time is to begin the 15th day of January last, and is to have twenty pieces of eight per annum.

"Ordered that the messenger shall go and give notice to all persons that are obliged to pay quit rent that they bring the same in to him at or before the sixth day of March next.

"Resolved, That Wm. D. Meyer, Clerk, is to have for keeping the corporation books and writing the proceedings of the Trustees, ten (?) pieces of eight per annum."

Jan. 29, 1688.—The acknowledgment of deeds shows Tomes Chambers to have been a justice of the peace; also Hendrick Beekman.

The clerk of the trustees was William D. Meyer, who signs himself as "Corporation Clarck."

Feb. 6, 1688.—The name of Arie Rose appears as justice of the peace.

Oct. 10, 1689.—William D. Meyer, clerk, also signs himself as "magistrate of Kingstowne."

Jan. 22, 1692.—His signature is that of "County Clerk."

Jan. 22, 1692.—Philip Schuyler is mentioned as justice of the peace.

Feb. 15, 1692.—Dirck Schepmoes is mentioned as justice of the peace.

Aug. 26, 1693.—William Legg signs the verification of a deed as justice of the peace.

Nov. 30, 1693.—Jacob Aertsen is named as justice of the peace.

Dec. 14, 1693.—Jacob Rutgersen verifies a deed as justice of the peace.

Nov. 4, 1706.—John Cock is named as a justice of the peace.

Feb. 19, 1706.—William Nottingham is mentioned as a justice of the peace.

Nov. or Dec., 1710.—William Nottingham succeeds William D. Meyer as corporation clerk.

In the summer of 1716, John Crooke, Jr., was appointed corporation clerk. He served until 1721, and was succeeded by Gerret Van Wagener.

The town officers chosen March 4, 1737, other than those given elsewhere, were as follows: Nicholas D. Myer, Capt. Edward Whittaker, Ignatius Damont, Assessors; Isaac King, Cornelius Persen, Wessel J. Ten Broeck, Constables and Collectors; Johannis Delemater, Abraham Low, Petrus Smedes, Fence-Viewers; William Eltinge, Capt. Johannis Ten Broeck, Cornelius Delemater, Commissioners of Highways.

Masters of the highways towards Albany bounds from Kingston: Dirck Van Vliet, to the Rift from town; Jan Petrus Osterhoudt, from the Rift to the Platte Kill; Frederick Row, from Platte Kill to Albany bounds. For master of the roads to the Green Kill or Hurley bounds, Gysbert Vandenbergh; for master of the roads from the Strand through the town and over the mill-dam, etc., Gilbert Livingston, Esq. For viewers of fireplaces and chimneys: Henry De Witt, Jan Persen, Jr., Gerret Vielle.

The authority and status of "the town courts" seem to have been called in question, as appears by the following entry, May 16, 1740.

"Ordered that the clerk write to Mr. Murray that the two persons appointed to keep court by the charter have usually appointed a messenger to summon persons, and, when a judgment has been given, to issue an execution to the sheriff, and now the sheriff has refused to serve an execution to him offered; to know the opinion, how and in what manner they, by the words of their charter, are empowered to keep court; whether they can appoint a person to serve process and execution, and in what manner; and, if not, whether the sheriff is obliged to serve process and execution; and, if he be not, whether the commission of sheriffs cannot be worded in such a manner that he, thereby, shall be obliged to serve all process, which, by order of the five persons empowered to keep Court, shall be issued; and, further, of what sum they can hold pleas and determine cause; and that if, when his opinion is sent, any scruples or doubt remain, that he will further advise them therein; and the Trustees will satisfy him for his trouble herein."

"August, 1739.—Memorandum, That Mr. Christopher Tappen and Johannis De Lamater agreed, with Hendriens Van Keuren, to keep Auke Brass, and to give her good, sufficient drink, meat, lodging, & washing for one year, and to have five pounds; and if she should come to die before the year is expired, to pay in proportion."

This was a careful precaution not to risk any more of that £5 than might be necessary.

In early days the duties of the trustees' messenger were varied. April 2, 1740, they agreed with Mr. Solomon Freer to give him £4 16s. to serve them in warning the trustees to attend at their meetings and monthly courts, to warn people to pay their quit-rents, and keep the Strand path in repair when run out with rains.

Feb. 17, 1742, appointed Capt. Van Keuren and Mr. Thomas Beekman to view land for Cornelius De Lamater, *near his new mill*, and report thereon.

July 20, 1741, the following minute appears:

"WHEREAS, the people of the town of Kingston (by the troubles of the negroes in New York) are not knowing what may be their ease, ordered that Mr. Livingston desire the Governor to give an order to the inhabitants of the town to keep a civil watch in the night season, to hinder what disturbance may happen."

Hints of a negro insurrection were doubtless prevalent at that time.

March 6, 1744, the name Saugerties appears in nearly its present form in the following minute:

"Mr. William Legg, of *Saugerties*, had the greatest number of votes, next to the above three persons, for assessor."

The name also appears in 1743, and even earlier.*

Brick-making is alluded to as early as 1737, as follows:

"Granted Mattys Van Keuren the old road that formerly did go on the west side of the *brick-yard*, the said Van Keuren having bought the *brick-yard*, and is willing to give good ground, for clay, for the use of the town, so much as said road is in bigness, in lieu and stead of said road."

Overseers of the Highways, 1742.—From Hurley to the Strand or common landing, Philip Dumont; from Kingston to the Green Kill, Johannes Masten; from Kingston to the rift below Brabant, Peter Dumont; from thence to the Platte Kill, Nicholas De Myer; from thence to Albany bounds, Johannis Snyder; from Rondout Creek opposite the common landing to the bounds of the Paltz, Johannes Gonzales.

The care of the poor, and especially of the sick, was diligently provided for, and often minutely recorded.

"Feb. 3, 1718.—*Resolved*, To allow Dochtoor Christopher Kiersteden, for curing a man's feet, the sum of forty shillings."

"Oct. 21, 1748.—At the request of Mr. John Persen, *Resolved* To allow two barrels of beer to make a new winter path from the water-side to Kingston."

It is not recorded whether the beer proved to be good road material or not.

"Friday, Oct. 6, 1750.—Ordered by the Trustees, that they meet to-morrow in the Afternoon, the sun an hour high, at the house of Cornelius Eluendorph, to see in what manner the home-lots along the Arm Bowery shall be laid out; and to lay out a burying-place for the negroes."

"Fine, one pint of wine for him that not appears at the time and place above said."

"Nov. 6, 1750.—Agreed with Theunis Pleogh to be the town whipper for one year; and he is to have ten shillings for every person he shall whip living within the corporation, and is to have all the benefit which may come from other towns and precincts besides."

"Feb. 19, 1751.—*Resolved*, By the Trustees, to give or lend to the Elders of our church of Kingston the sum of one hundred pounds towards rebuilding of the Church of Kingston, upon such conditions that, in case the trustees should hereafter be in want of money, that

* The assertion of the gazetteers that Ebenezer Wooster, surveyor, first used the name in 1749 is therefore incorrect.

then the Elders then in being shall be obliged to return said money when thereunto required."

"April 29, 1751.—Ordered that the west gate of the town shall be made by Anthony Hoffman, Philip Dumont, Theunis Van Benschoten, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ for horses and wagons and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ for a man."

Charles Clinton was often named as a surveyor.

"Dec. 11, 1751.—Ordered that Mr. Cornelius Elmendorph shall go to Mr. Charles Clinton and desire him to come forthwith to run a dispute line between the trustees of Kingston and Nicholas De Meyer."

The burning of lime and the shipment thereof were carefully supervised by the trustees, as appears from items like the following:

"Oct. 20, 1752.—Granted to Mattys Blanshan, Jr., the privilege to ride so much limestone from the Green Kill hills as he shall want for one lime-kiln."

July 27, 1753, it was agreed that a market-house shall be built at the point of Hendrick Slegt's lot, between the two streets, 30 feet long and 16 feet wide. Petrus Smedes was appointed to superintend the building of the same.

"Oct. 19, 1753.—Resolved. That there be allowed to Petrus Smedes a gallon of rum for a morning dram to the workmen at the market-house, and that there be allowed a reasonable accommodation of liquor to the people that shall raise the said market-house."

"Nov. 9, 1758.—Ordered that Johannes Snyder and Anthony Hoffman shall have the care of providing a room for his Majesty's forces in the town of Kingston for the use of Hospital, in the best manner they can.

"Ordered that Severyn Bruyn, Anthony Hoffman, and Johannis Snyder, be a committee to report to Gen. Gage, commanding officer of his Majesty's forces, concerning the quartering of his Majesty's troops, and to apply to the justices for their assistance to settle the effects that may arise."

July 16, 1759.—By order of Governor De Lancey, directed to the trustees, it was resolved to build one block-house of 32 feet long within, and 24 feet wide within, with a stone partition in the middle, and two fireplaces with a double chimney, and a stone cellar under the one-half of said house, Cornelius Persen to furnish materials and have the oversight of building.

"Nov. 27, 1760.—Ordered that Johannis Persen and Johannis Snyder, Jun., by way of public vendue, sell all the house furniture lately provided by the trustees for the use of a hospital for his Majesty's troops. Granted to Paulus Pleogh, Nov. 24, 1760, the use of the guard-house for the rent of £1 8s. per annum."

"Nov. 9, 1763.—Ordered that the Trustees shall supply the guard-house with fire-wood for the night-watch, and William Ellsworth, Esq., is to have the care of the same, and is to be paid 3 shillings per load for his reward."

"March 5, 1765.—Agreed with Solomon Freer to be the town messenger at seven pounds fifteen shillings per annum. He is to ring the church bell at noon and at eight o'clock at night."

NOTES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

The election of 1775 is recorded as having been held "in pursuance of the charter of incorporation, and by virtue of the several acts of the Legislature of the colony of New York."

Royal authority began to be rather doubtful soon after, and the town-meeting of 1776 is recorded under the simple heading: "At an election held at the court-house in Kingston, on the first Tuesday of March, 1776, the following persons were elected in the several offices hereunder written, viz."

This was local home-rule without any reference to na-

tional authority,—a genuine interregnum. Below this, in the handwriting of Christopher Tappen, clerk, occurs the following:

"The Poll lists for this year and the year 1777 were, at the conflagration of the town, destroyed among Mr. Tappen's papers."

The election of 1778, the next spring after the burning of Kingston, was held at the house of Tobias Steenbergh, Jr.

March 27, 1778, the following letter was received by the trustees from Robert R. Livingston:

"MARCH 1st, 1778.

"GENTLEMEN,—The Inconvenience I daily experience from the destruction of my house and the ravages of the enemy serve only to increase my sympathy with the inhabitants of Kingston, and animate my desire in proportion as they lessen my power to contribute to their relief as liberally as I wish.

"My inattention to my private affairs for three years past, and the disaffection of my tenants, who have during this controversy very generally withheld their rents, put it out of my power to contribute what might, perhaps, be of more immediate use to my distressed friends at Kingston. Yet I flatter myself that my present proposal may meet with their approbation and be attended with permanent advantage, and in this view I am induced to make it; I mean a grant of 5000 acres of land in any part of Hardenbergh's Patent that may fall to my share, which I promise to make to the Trustees of Kingston for the use of the inhabitants thereof, under the following restrictions: 1st, to be taken in a regular square; 2d, not to be located at Woodstock or Shandaken, nor at any other place on which a settlement is already made; and that the location be made within three months from the date hereof, and a survey thereof returned in order to perfect the grant. This land the Trustees will dispose of in such way as will be most advantageous to the suffering inhabitants of Kingston.

"As I have been informed that many of them have been disappointed in not being able to procure boards, I have prevailed upon my mother to suffer Mr. Saxe to dispose of all but her third, which she reserves for her own use. I shall be happy if this or anything else in my power can in the least contribute to the ease or convenience of those whose attention to me early in life entitles them to my friendship, and who are more enleaded to me by the generous cause in which they suffered.

"I am, Gen^{ls}, with great regard, your most obedient, humble servant,
"ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON."

Upon this communication the following action was taken:

"Ordered, that Mr. Cockburn be requested to attend this board, to enable the trustees to make the location of the lands contained in the above grant. Mr. Cockburn attended accordingly with a map of the Hardenbergh patent.

"Resolved, That the location of the said lands be made either on the Schoharie Kill, or between the Packtaken Branch and the Delaware or Fishkill, in lots Nos. 39 and 40, or in such other place as a committee to be appointed for that purpose shall judge most valuable in quality and situation.

"Ordered, that Mr. Houghtaling be the committee to view and locate the lands granted by Mr. Chancellor Livingston, and that they employ Mr. Cockburn to survey the same, and that the trustees will pay to them the expense attending the same."

It was a year or more before this transaction was completed. April 15, 1779, the trustees voted to select the tract at Packstaken, above mentioned.

Livingston's deed was received Oct. 18, 1782, and a letter of thanks voted to him.

At a trustee-meeting, Oct. 2, 1778, it was

"Ordered, that Maj. Houghtaling cause to be run up into bullets of different sizes a part of the lead now in Mr. Low's barn.

"Ordered, that Mr. Tappen write to Dr. Tappen to purchase one hundred weight of good gunpowder, for the use of the corporation."

Oct. 12, 1778, a letter, signed Stephen Lush, with a copy of the general orders, being read, purporting that by

former orders, dated 30th of May and 23d of July, 1778, the two companies of militia of the town of Kingston, and such persons actually employed in rebuilding the town, are exempted from serving with the detachment of the militia.

At a trustee-meeting, the first Tuesday of March, 1779, it was

"Ordered, that the treasurer deliver to Edward Schoonmaker one thousand two hundred dollars, to put in the Continental loan-office at Albany, to procure a certificate for the same.

"Jan. 12, 1781, on motion of Mr. Dewitt, seconded by Mr. Tappen, that, as the frontier parts of this county are at present without any troops, and no prospect to have them supplied by men before the next campaign, nor even then, that consequently the enemy may make such inroads into the interior parts of the county as they may see cause; therefore moved that a petition be presented to the honorable the Legislature, now convened at the city of Albany, praying for a sufficient number of troops to defend the frontier parts of the county.

"Ordered, that Mr. Tappen prepare the petition.

"Ordered, that Mr. Tappen write to Mr. Wisner to let the trustees know whether he has any gunpowder to dispose of, and what his price is for the same."

The petition was presented by Mr. Tappen at the next meeting, and it was approved, signed, and transmitted. It was an able paper, and appears at length in the records of the trustees.

"March 12, 1781.—It was *Resolved*, That four men be employed to range the woods in order to discover, if in their power, whether any enemy are on the frontiers, and that two of the four men take their route between the bounds of Hurley and about half way to the bounds of Albany.

"Ordered, that Maj. Houghtaling and Mr. Elmendorph be a committee to agree with two proper persons for that purpose, and that Col. Snyder be requested to procure two other fit persons to take their route from about half way between the bounds of Albany and Hurley to the bounds of Albany, and that the trustees will pay the expense thereof.

"Ordered, that Mr. Benjamin Low run the lead he has in his possession into bars, and sell the same to all persons within the township who are well attached to the liberties of their country, not exceeding three pounds to each person, at sixpence per pound.

"Ordered, that Capt. Van Buren put or cause to be put in good order the cannon or field pieces belonging to this town, and that the trustees will pay the expense thereof."

Two rangers were immediately obtained, Peter Hynpagh and Isaac Diamond, and were to have six shillings a day, and the trustees were to find them provisions.

Maj. Houghtaling and Mr. Edward Schoonmaker were appointed to find them in provisions, at one shilling per day.

It does not appear whether this "army contract" became a dangerous source of expense or not; but the two rangers were discharged the week after.

April 3, 1781.—A committee appointed by the inhabitants waited upon the trustees to inform them that they were about devising ways and means to fortify the town against the common enemy; that for that purpose it would require a quantity of timber for stockades, and that they were informed that Mr. Jacob Van Gaasbeck would sell a parcel of pine trees for that purpose at one shilling for every tree, or if that sum shall be adjudged to be too much, he will submit that they shall be appraised by three indifferent men.

"*Resolved*, That the trustees will pay to Mr. Gaasbeck the sum adjudged to be the value of the timber, provided they do not exceed 200 trees."

April 16, 1781.—Mr. Tappen reported that he has received an answer to his letter from Mr. Wisner, purporting that he had a quantity of gunpowder now ready for the trustees.

"Ordered, that Mr. Abram Louw go to Mr. Wisner's for about 150 or 200 weight of gunpowder, and that the trustees will pay for the expense."

"June 4, 1781.—*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consult with Col. Snyder respecting the defense of this town."

Messrs. Elmendorph, Dewitt, and Van Buren were named as such committee.

Oct. 18, 1782.—The treasurer and clerk were directed to give Jacob Van Gaasbeck a note for his account of timber, to bear interest from the 1st of April last.

April 16, 1783, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The trustees have been informed that Col. Snyder has received intelligence that the enemy have been discovered on the frontiers;

"*Resolved*, That Col. Snyder be requested to procure six men out of that part of the regiment within the bounds of this township, to be sent westward to such passes as he conceives best to make discoveries as to the motion and movement of the enemy, and this corporation do hereby make themselves responsible for the payment of the said six men at the rate of six shillings per day, they finding themselves."

This seems to have been the last alarm of the Revolutionary war, and no further items appear in the minutes of the trustees respecting the means of defense.

ATTEMPT TO LOCATE THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES IN KINGSTON.

March 7, 1783, at a meeting of the trustees, the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, unanimously, that the president or speaker sign and seal with the common seal a certain instrument in writing, granting to the Congress of the United States one mile square of land within the limits of this town, in case they shall think fit to come and reside here."

March 14, 1783:

"*Resolved*, That copies of the resolution of the 7th and the 14th inst. and of the concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assembly, respecting Congress, be sent to the Honorable Robert R. Livingston."

March 18, 1783, a letter of the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, Esq., being read, purporting of a prospect of success that Congress will remove their place of residence to this place,

"Ordered, that Mr. Tappen draft an answer thereto.

"*Resolved*, That a copy thereof be sent by express.

"Ordered, that the Treasurer pay to Peter Hynpagh twenty shillings for carrying the said letter & papers."

July 13, 1783, a letter from his Excellency Governor Clinton, inclosing a resolve of the honorable the Congress, and also containing resolutions of the corporation of Annapolis, and the resolves of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, respecting the removal and offers to Congress to reside among them, being read,

"Ordered, that the papers be referred to Mr. Dewitt and Mr. Tappen, and that they take such measures thereon as they shall conceive necessary, and report the same."

Sept. 23, 1783, a letter from the Hon. William Floyd and Alexander Hamilton, delegates in Congress, being read, purporting that the trustees in their grant of lands for the

use of Congress have not been liberal enough,—that if they had tendered to Congress two miles instead thereof they they would have had some hope of success,—thereupon

“Resolved,” That a grant in fee of two miles square be proffered to Congress for the use of their permanent place of residence.

“Ordered,” that Mr. Tappen write a letter to our delegates informing them hereof.”

PLACES OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The election of March 4, 1689, is stated to have been held at the “County Huys,” and it is probable that the “town courts” of those days and the trustee-meetings were held at the same place.

The fragments of records preserved for 1705 and 1706 do not state the place of meetings, nor do those of 1712 and 1713.

It may be inferred from the minutes that the trustees generally met at the house of the “Chest Keeper” or treasurer.

March 3, 1746, there is the following entry:

“Johannis Jansen appointed chest keeper, and to receive the Quit and hire wheat, and find a room for Trustees.”

March, 1748, the trustees agreed with Mr. Evert Wynkoop to keep the trustees’ chest and find them a room to meet in, with sufficient fire and candles, and keep the accounts, at £4 10s. per annum.

March, 1750, a similar agreement was made with Adam Persen.

March, 1757, the trustees agreed with John Slegt to “keep the chest, give house-room, fire, and candle-light, receive and loft the Quit-rent, hire wheat, write for and receive the interest, and keep the trustees’ accounts, for the sum of £5.

March, 1774, a similar bargain was made with Mr. Benjamin Louw, and this was the place of meeting for many years.

March, 1784, Mr. Evert Bogardus became corporation treasurer, and the books, papers, and chest were removed to his house. At this time he only retained the office for one year. Mr. Louw again being appointed, and continuing for five years. The meetings were subsequently held for many years at the house of Evert Bogardus and his place was an old landmark in the public business of Kingston. It was situated at the corner of Maiden Lane and Fair Street, known in recent years as the James W. Baldwin place.

March, 1790, Tobias Van Buren became treasurer and served two years, and the trustees occasionally met at his house.

In 1804 the trustees met at the house of Conrad C. Elmendorf. This was on the corner of Maiden Lane and Fair Street,—the present place of Gen. D. T. Van Buren.

CLOSING UP BUSINESS.

A town government had gradually grown up in connection with the corporation. The limited powers of the trustees had not been sufficient, except as they were extended somewhat during the fifty years preceding the Revolution. At the close of that struggle the formal organization of towns took place by act of the Legislature of the State.

The town-meeting of 1783 was the last at which the business of the “town” and of the “corporation” was

transacted together, and that was the point of departure from which the corporation was to decline in importance, and finally to disappear.

The disposal of the lands still belonged, of course, to the corporation, and the trustees also continued to provide for the support of the poor, and to a certain extent for the laying out of roads. Constables and assessors still continued for a time to be chosen in connection with the corporation, and to a certain extent a *dual* government must have existed upon this territory. From and after 1803, however, the election of corporation constables and corporation assessors was discontinued. Somewhat gradually, too, the powers of the corporation trustees passed to the new *village* authorities. As an instance, there appears the following resolution in the minutes of the corporation:

“Resolved,” That the fire engine at present belonging to this board be given and granted, and the same is hereby given and granted, together with its appurtenances, and the use of the house in which the same is now kept, to the directors of the village of Kingston and their successors forever, to have and to hold, to them and their successors for and during the continuance of the incorporation of the said village, and to revert to the trustees of the Corporation & Commonalty of the town of Kingston when the said incorporation is dissolved, in consideration of one dollar to the said trustees by the said directors in hand paid.”

Action with reference to the care of the poor disappears gradually from the corporation records. Though instances occur of such action as late as 1815, yet the general care of the poor must have passed some years before to the town.

The final action of the trustees, in 1816, is recorded as follows:

“The debts against the trustees having been paid as far as the monies collected by them extended, on motion it was unanimously resolved that we now by virtue of the act of the Legislature of this State, passed 1811, assign the remainder of the corporate funds to the supervisors and overseers of the poor of the respective towns of Esopus, Saugerties, and Kingston. Garret J. Freer, Supervisor, John F. Sloyter and William Terpenning, Overseers of the Poor, Esopus; Peter Schoonmaker, Jr., and William Meyer, Jr., Overseers of the Poor, Saugerties; and Christopher Tappen, one of the Overseers of the Poor of Kingston, having appeared before the board of trustees, an assignment was executed according to the aforesaid resolution, and acknowledged and delivered to them together with the key of the Kos.”

And so this government by trustees came to a final end, having provided for all the exigencies of war and of peace, as well as all the details of home administration, through a period of nearly one hundred and fifty years.

CIVIL LIST OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON.

The “town,” as already seen, was a specimen of growth and development rather than a new formation by authority of the Legislature. In connection with the government of the patent by the trustees, additional officers were from time to time found necessary; supervisors, fence-viewers, road-surveyors, and other officers were appointed. In 1789 the town organization first held its annual meeting separate from the corporation. It may, however, be considered at least approximately accurate to consider as town officers those of an earlier date, not named under the head of “corporation,” and therefore we give in this connection the supervisors chosen, as well as occasional lists of



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

William Van Aken

When this Western Hemisphere invited to its bosom the lovers of civil liberty and of a pure Christian faith, his original ancestor in this land—Marinus Van Aken, from the ancient city of Van Aken (founded by a progenitor, John Van Aken), now more generally called Aix-la-Chapelle—was among those early pioneers from Netherlands and adjacent regions who took possession of a portion of Ulster County, and there stamped a character of virtue, conservatism, and permanency till this day visible.

The house only a few years ago was standing on the banks of the river, a little below Kingston, which had been the family mansion for several generations before the subject of this sketch was born.

His father, John E. Van Aken, born Jan. 11, 1777, when this nation was in the birth of its struggle for independence, early received impressions of the stirring scenes of the Revolution and the excitement of the battle-cry.

During the second war with Great Britain he himself raised a company, which he drilled and commanded, in readiness for the service of his country.

He took an active part in politics, mingled in counsel, and co-operated in action with the chief men of his day. In later years, dissatisfied with the trickery in the management of party affairs, he abandoned party associations, but held fast to the spirit of his pure patriotism.

He was a man of strict honesty and integrity in his public as well as private capacity. For more than three-score years he was a member of the church, and a large part of the time served as elder. He was a man of general reading, but the Bible was the book of books to him. He sought the Saviour in early life and remained an active and faithful Christian until his death, July 30, 1861.

His wife was Rachel Van Vleet, born also in Esopus, Dec. 22, 1781, and who died April 27, 1848. Their children are William, Eliphaz, Barent G., Leah, wife of David Van Aken; Catherine, wife of Walter Felter; Betsy,

wife of Aaron Carle; all living, the youngest being sixty-seven and the eldest seventy-nine years of age in 1880. The mother of these children was a daughter of Abram Van Vleet, of Huguenot stock.

William Van Aken was born in Esopus, Feb. 25, 1801. He removed to Saugerties with his parents at the age of twelve years, where he worked on the farm, and in the grist and saw-mill of his father during the remainder of his minority. His educational opportunities were confined to the common school.

On June 14, 1824, he married Polly, daughter of Peter Van Benschoten, of Woodstock. She was born Aug. 11, 1803, and died March 26, 1836. The children of this marriage are John; Maria, wife of John W. Longear; Rachel C., wife of John E. Du Flor; Alfred and Albert, twins.

For his second wife he married, Feb. 13, 1839, Janet, daughter of Richard M. Hasbrouck, of Woodstock. She was born Jan. 11, 1811. The children of this marriage are Eliza, wife of Frank S. Thompson, Edgar, and Martha.

After spending the year 1828 on a farm in Eddyville, he removed to the farm of Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck, in Kingston, where he remains in 1880. For over forty years he resided in the old stone house on the place, and in 1871 built him a fine brick residence near by, in which he now resides.

Unassisted pecuniarily in early life, he has by industry, economy, and judicious management secured a competency. Besides his farm pursuits he has engaged quite largely in the stone business in the vicinity of Kingston, and owns several lots containing valuable stone-quarries.

Mr. Van Aken was formerly a Democrat, is now a Republican, but has never been active in politics. He has been a member of the First Reformed Church since 1833, and is known as a man of correct habits, unassuming ways, and sterling integrity, which characterize all his business relations.

the other officers. The following were chosen March 4, 1689:

Magistrates.—Wilhelmus Meyer, President; Direk Schepmoes, Jacob Rutgers,* Philip Schuyler, Jan Steeke Heermance.

Assessors.—Wahand Dumond, Tjereck Claes (Dewitt), Jan Wilhelmus Houghtaling.

Constables.—Johannis Wynkoop, Jan Stertinger, William Jansen.

As the records are not preserved, we pass necessarily over a period of forty-eight years. In March, 1737, there were chosen as follows: Nicholas De Meyer, Edward Whittaker, Ignatius Dumond, Assessors; Isaac King, Cornelius Persen, Wessel Ja. Ten Broeck, Constables and Collectors; Johannis Delamater, Abraham Louw, Petrus Smedes, Fence-Viewers; William Elting, Capt. Johannis Ten Broeck, Cornelius De Lamater, Commissioners of Highways; Direk Van Vliet (to the rift from town), Jan Petrus Oosterhoudt (from the rift to the Platte Kill), Frederick Row (from Platte Kill to Albany bounds), Gysbert Vandenberg (to the Green Kill or Hurley bounds), Gelbert Livingston, Esq. (from the Strand to Hurley bounds, through the town and over the mill-dam), Overseers of the Highways; Henry Dewitt, Jan Persen, Jr., Gerrit Viele, Viewers of Fireplaces and Chimneys.

Ten years later (1747) the following were elected: Anthony Slegt, Jurie Snyder, Nicholas De Meyer, Assessors; Johannes Jansen, Petrus Smedes, Pieter Winner, Constables and Collectors; Jan Elmendorph, Matthew Van Keuren, Johannis H. Jansen, Surveyors of Fences.

Overseers of the Highways.—Jan Persen, Jr., from Kingston to Hurley and the common landing; Cornelius Van Buren, to the Green Kill; Hendrick Jansen, to the rift and through the hill; Jan Pieter Oosterhoudt, from there to the Platte Kill; Pieter Touck, from there to the bounds of Albany; Johannes Gonsales, over the Rondout Creek; Col. James Ten Broeck, to the Flatbush.

Jan Masten, Jan Elmendorph, Matthew Van Keuren, Viewers of Chimneys and Fireplaces.

At the end of another decade (1757) we find the following: Cornelius Persen, Johannis Snyder, Jr., Petrus Peelen, Assessors; Jerry Snyder, Peter Dumond, Richard Davenport, Constables and Collectors; Wilhelmus Houghtaling, Jr., Johannes Stof, Thomas Johannis Masten, Severyn Bruyn, Surveyors of Fences and probably Road Commissioners.

Overseers of Highways.—From Hurley to the Strand, Andries T. Dewitt; from Kingston to the Green Kill, Isaac Du Bois; from Kingston through De Myer's Rift, Lawrence Salisbury; from thence to the Platte Kill, Benjamin De Meyer; from thence to Albany bounds, Tobias Wynkoop; from the Strand to Klyn Esopus Creek, John Fort; to the Flatbush, Johannis Felten; from the King's road to John Legg's, William Legg.

1767.—Andries De Witt, Jr., Jacobus Van Gaasbeck, Commissioners of Highways; Hendrick Schoonmaker, William Elting, Jacob Ten Broeck, Assessors; Benjamin El-

mendorph, Johannis Backer, William Elting, Jr., Constables and Collectors; Jacob Turck, Nicholas Vanderlyn, Tobias Van Steenberg, Viewers of Fences.

1775.—William Elting, Jonathan Elmendorph, Hendrick Schoonmaker, Assessors; Benjamin Elmendorph, Cornelius Van Keuren, Christian Fiero, Constables; Jacob Tremper, David Delamater, Elias Hasbrouck, Fence-Viewers.

The last annual meeting in which the business of the corporation and the town was transacted together appears to have been that of 1788. At that time there were chosen as follows:

Evert Wynkoop, Jr., Jacob Tremper, Jacob Ten Broeck, Joseph Oosterhoudt, Abraham Van Vliet, Assessors; Moses Yeomans, Philip Houghtaling, Christian Fiero, Jr., Commissioners of Highways; Johannis Persen, William Elting, Tjereck Beckman, Fence-Viewers.

Overseers of the Highways.—From Kingston to Hurley, Tjereck Dewitt; from Kingston to the Green Kill, Tobias Van Buren; from Kingston to the landing, Peter Van Gaasbeck; from Kingston to De Meyer's fording-place, Abraham Ten Broeck; from Kingston to the Flatbush, Jacob Ten Broeck and William Schepmoes; from De Meyer's fording-place to the Platte Kill, Benjamin De Meyer; from the north side of the Platte Kill to the north side of Aries Bridge, Hendrick Meyer; from thence to the bounds of Albany, Christian Fiero, Jr.; from Jan Persen's to Kaatsban, Christian Fiero; from Widow Tremper's to the camp, Lodewyk Russell; from Christian Fiero's to the Blue Hills, Christian Snyder; from Dr. Kiersted's to the West Camp, Petrus Eygenor; from Johannis Meyer's, Jr., to the landing, Johannis Meyer, Jr.; from Benjamin Snyder's to Waghkonk, Johannis Wolven; from Sign Post to Binnewater's Bridge, James Whittaker; from thence to Saugerties, Hendrick Schoonmaker; from the Dray Bergh to Flatbush, Benjamin Swart; from the Manor to Cantine's Ferry, Jacob Ten Broeck; from the south side of the Rondout to the third milestone, Samuel Swart; from thence to the bounds of the New Paltz, Stephanus Eckert; from Major Houghtaling's to Woodstock, Abraham Houghtaling; Benjamin Elmendorph, Philip Van Buren, William Meyer, Jr., Constables and Collectors.

LIST OF SUPERVISORS, 1737 TO 1880.

1737-40, Johannis Dumont; 1741, Gilbert Livingston; 1742-43, Johannis Wynkoop; 1744, Johannis Wynkoop, Gilbert Livingston; 1745, Gilbert Livingston, John Croke; 1746, Cornelius De Lamater, Jan Eltinge; 1747, Abraham Hasbrouck, Abraham Van Keuren; 1748, Anthony Slegt, Abraham Van Keuren; 1749-50, Abraham Van Keuren, Evert Wynkoop; 1752, Anthony Hoffman, Evert Wynkoop; 1753-54, John Croke, Evert Wynkoop; 1755-56, Petrus Ed. Elmendorph, Evert Wynkoop; 1757, Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, Jan Eltinge; 1758, Severyn Bruyn, Abraham Van Keuren; 1759-64, Petrus Ed. Elmendorph, Abraham Van Keuren; 1765, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Petrus Ed. Elmendorph; 1766-69, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Abraham Low; 1770, Abraham Low, Abraham Van Keuren; 1771, Johannis Snyder, Jr., Abraham Van Keuren; 1772, Johannis Snyder, Andries Dewitt, Jr.; 1773, Johannes Snyder, Abraham Van Keuren; 1774-76, Abraham Low, Abraham Van Keuren; 1777, records destroyed at the burning of Kingston; 1778-79, Direk Wynkoop, Jr., Conrad C. Elmendorph; 1780, Abraham Low, Johannis Snyder; 1781, Abraham Hasbrouck, Andries Dewitt, Jr.; 1782, Joseph Gusherie, Conrad C. Elmendorph; 1783, Andries De Witt, Jr., Abraham Hasbrouck; 1784, Johannis Snyder, John

* Jacob Rutgers declined, and Tjereck Claes Dewitt was chosen in his place.

Dumont; 1785, Johannis I. Snyder, Henry I. Sieght; 1786, missing in the corporation records; 1787-88, Johannis Snyder, Peter Van Gaasbeek; 1789-93, Petries Van Gaasbeek; 1791-97, Peter Van Derlyn; 1798-99, Jacob Marius Groen; 1800, Henry Sieght, Luke Kiersted (to fill vacancy); 1801-4, Luke Kiersted; 1805-16, William Swart; 1817-18, Thomas Van Gaasbeek; 1819, Abraham Myer, 1820-26, John H. Jansen; 1827, Jacob H. Dewitt; 1828-29, James Mairs; 1830-32, Henry Tappen; 1833, Thomas H. Jansen; 1834, James W. Baldwin; 1835-36, John Chipp; 1837-38, John H. Jansen; 1839, Cornelius Bruyn; 1840, Jacob H. Dewitt; 1841-42, Irwin Pardee; 1843-44, William Masten; 1845, Abraham Hoffman; 1846-47, William Masten; 1848, Marius Schoonmaker; 1849-50, Jonathan D. Ostrander; 1851, Charles Brodhead; 1852, Charles Van Anden; 1853, Elvin Rogers; 1854, Peter Elmendorph Cole; 1855, Jacob T. Hendricks; 1856, Charles W. Schaffer; 1857-59, Elias T. Van Nostrand; 1860-61, Edgar Hoffman; 1862-65, Abram A. Deyo, Jr.; 1866, Samuel Frame; 1867-68, Edgar Eltinge; 1869, James A. Booth; 1870-71, Abram A. Deyo, Jr.; 1872-74, James Myer, Jr.; 1875-76, Jacob Brink; 1877, Erastus Brink; 1878-79, Elias S. Cutler; 1880, Dennis Murphey.

TOWN CLERKS.

The clerks of the "corporation" were undoubtedly clerks of the "town" a part or all of the time down to 1816. The town records having been burned, it is not easy to give an accurate list except for a few later years.

1860-66, Van Keuren Green; 1867, Matthew Van Buren; 1868, Van Keuren Green; 1869, Parr Harlow; 1870-72, William B. Scott; * 1873, Tannis P. Osterhoudt; 1874-76, William Charlton; 1877, Peter C. Black; 1878, Robert S. Kerin; 1879, John Fallon; 1880, Bernard Leahy.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

It should be stated that the following list may lack something of accuracy, from the loss of the town records. The roll of the county clerk's office is good authority to the extent of the record, but not always complete to show elections, for justices chosen sometimes fail to qualify, and succession in case of vacancies is somewhat difficult to trace from the roll.

1820, John Chipp; 1831, Peter Van Gaasbeek, Jr.; 1832, John Ferguson; 1833, Henry Tappen; 1834, John Chipp; 1835, Peter Van Gaasbeek, Jr.; 1836, Henry E. Du Bois; 1837, William Masten; 1838, Henry M. Ray; 1839, George P. Sharp; 1840, James S. McEntee; 1841, William Masten; 1842, Richard W. Tappen; 1843, George P. Sharp; 1844, James S. McEntee; † 1845, William Masten; 1846, John J. Tappen; 1847, George P. Sharp; † 1848, John B. Steele; 1849, Daniel L. Decker; 1850, William Merchant; 1851, Richard W. Tappen; 1852, John B. Steele; 1853, Edward Davison, Daniel L. Decker; 1854, Johannes D. Hasbrouck; 1855, Josiah Du Bois, Jr.; † 1856, Richard W. Tappen; 1857, Daniel L. Decker; 1858, Josiah Du Bois, Jr.; 1859, Johannes D. Hasbrouck; 1860, Richard W. Tappen; 1861, Robert H. Hill; 1862, Josiah Du Bois, Jr.; 1863, Oliver G. Du Bois; 1864, Richard W. Tappen; 1865, Robert H. Hill; 1866, Josiah Du Bois, Jr., Robert F. Macauley (appointed); 1867, Oliver G. Du Bois, Robert F. Macauley (appointed); 1868, D. W. Sparling; 1869, Robert H. Hill; 1870, O. P. Carpenter; 1871, Oliver G. Du Bois.

TOWN DISTINCT FROM THE CITY.

1872, Hiram Humphrey, James O'Connor, Solomon Brink, John McDonald; 1873, John McDonald; † 1874, James O'Connor; 1875, Michael Hallihan, Solomon Brink; 1876-77, Hiram Humphrey; 1878, James O'Connor, Charles E. Sanders; 1879, Barnard Johnson; 1880, Luke Ford.

* Special election held after the formation of the city, and Tannis P. Osterhoudt chosen town clerk for the remainder of the year 1872-73.

† Uncertain.

VILLAGE OF KINGSTON.

FIRST PROCEEDINGS.

"At a meeting[‡] of the Directors of the village of Kingston, held at the house of Evert Bogardus, innholder in the said village, on the 11th day of May, 1805, present, Tobias Van Buren, Jacobus J. Bruyn, John Van Steenberg, directors:

"Resolved, That Tobias Van Buren be, and he is hereby chosen and appointed to be, President of the Board of Directors.

"Thereupon the Board adjourned, to meet again at the above place, on the seventeenth instant."

"May 17, 1805.—The Board met by adjournment; present, Tobias Van Buren, President; Jacobus S. Bruyn, John Van Steenberg, Philip Van Keuren, Jr., Barent Gardinier, Directors.

"Resolved, That Anthony Dumond be, and he is hereby appointed, Clerk of the said village.

"Resolved, That six persons, being residents within the said village of Kingston, be chosen by the legal voters of the said village to be fire-wardens thereof and that the election for that purpose be held at the court-house in the said village, on the 25th day of May, instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and to be closed at the expiration of three hours; and that the clerk cause the same to be notified by advertising in at least three public places in the said village, at least two days before the said election.

"The Board adjourned, to meet again at the same place on the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m."

"May 20, 1805.—The Board met, agreeable to adjournment; Directors all present. Mr. Bruyn motions that the watch consist of four persons for each night; lost. After a variety of conversation as to a proper plan for a night-watch, and if a distinction as to property and a proportionate service thereto ought to be made and how it was to be done, the Board adjourned, without coming to any determination, until to-morrow at 9 o'clock a.m., to meet at the same place.

"May 21, 1805.—The Board met, agreeable to adjournment, the Directors all present. The clerk was ordered by the Directors of the Board to make out a complete list of all the dwelling houses in town, with a blank space for the families living in each, and the Board, without coming to any conclusion as to the night-watch, adjourned until to-morrow at 6 o'clock p.m. at the same place.

"May 22, 1805.—The Board met, agreeable to adjournment. The clerk produced the list ordered at the last meeting. On motion of Mr. Bruyn,—

"Resolved, That every house in the village be placed on an equality as to the night-watch, and that the resident or owner, as the Trustees think proper, shall perform the duty."

It was also resolved that widows be entirely exempted from this duty.

[‡] They met by authority of the following certificate, which appears in full upon the minutes:

"ULSTER COUNTY, }
"VILLAGE OF KINGSTON, } ss.

"We, Abraham B. Bancker, one of the judges, and John Van Steenberg, one of the assistant justices, of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county, and justices of the peace resident within the said village, having, agreeably to a law of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled, 'An act to vest certain powers in the freeholders and inhabitants of the village of Kingston,' passed the 3d of April, 1805, attended the polls of an election for Directors, Assessors, Treasurer, and Collector for the said village, the necessary public notifications of the said election having been given, and having carefully canvassed the ballots given at the said election, do, therefore, determine and declare that John Van Steenberg, James P. Bruyn, Tobias Van Buren, Philip Van Keuren, and Barent Gardinier were, by the greatest number of votes, respectively chosen Directors; that Joseph Chipp, John Van Steenberg, and Abraham Vosburgh were, by the greatest number of votes, respectively chosen Assessors; that Jacob M. Groen was, by the greatest number of votes, chosen Treasurer; and that John McLean, Jr., was, by the greatest number of votes, chosen Collector for the said village, to hold their respective offices until the first Tuesday of April next.

"Given under our hands at the said village of Kingston, this 7th day of May, 1805.

"ABRAHAM B. BANCER,
"J. V. STEENBERGH."

"Resolved, That the clerk by the next meeting prepare lists of the different watches, each to consist of six persons, and that the respective nights of the said watches be then balloted for."

The board then adjourned to meet again at the same place on the 24th instant at five o'clock P.M.

"June 25, 1805.—The clerk produced the list of the different watches required:

John Heermance, Captain of the First Watch.
Solomon Hasbrouck, Captain of the Second Watch.
Joshua Du Bois, Captain of the Third Watch.
Henry Hasbrouck, Captain of the Fourth Watch.
Thomas Van Gaasbeek, Captain of the Fifth Watch.
Nicholas Bogardus, Captain of the Sixth Watch.
Conrad C. Elmendorph, Captain of the Seventh Watch.
Martin Elmendorph, Captain of the Eighth Watch.
Jacob M. Groen, Captain of the Ninth Watch.
David Delamater, Captain of the Tenth Watch.
Adijah Dewey, Captain of the Eleventh Watch.
John Tremper, Captain of the Twelfth Watch.
John Van Gaasbeek, Captain of the Thirteenth Watch.
Cornelius C. Elmendorph, Captain of the Fourteenth Watch.
James Hasbrouck, Captain of the Fifteenth Watch.
John Tappen, Captain of the Sixteenth Watch.
Conrad E. Elmendorph, Captain of the Seventeenth Watch.
Abraham Hoffman, Captain of the Eighteenth Watch.
George Tappen, Captain of the Nineteenth Watch.
Peter Dumonl, Captain of the Twentieth Watch.

"Resolved, That every person being warned and refusing or neglecting to appear and perform his duty on the night of his watch shall forfeit one dollar and fifty cents for each offense.

"May 27, 1805.—It was voted that the said watch begin to perform their duty on the first day of June next."

At the special election ordered for May 28, 1805, the fire-wardens chosen were Jonathan Hasbrouck, Joshua Du Bois, John Tremper, Jacobus E. Elmendorph, Jacob M. Groen, and Oke Sudam. The directors the same day adopted a complete ordinance with reference to the night-watch. Each captain, when notified by the clerk, was required to call out the men on his list and serve for one night, and then again on the twentieth night from the first.

And thus a full system of night-police was inaugurated without expense to the village. A man summoned might furnish an able-bodied substitute. The watch were required to patrol the streets at all hours of the night, under the direction of the captain. They were authorized to apprehend at their discretion all intoxicated, riotous, or disorderly persons or persons of suspicious character, and detain them either in the watch-house or in the county jail. They might then either discharge them, or take them before one of the justices of the peace of the village for trial. The night-watch were authorized, on hearing any unusual noise in dwelling-houses or any other buildings, to enter the same and arrest the disorderly persons, and were further authorized to call on any bystanders for any aid they might need if resisted in the prosecution of their duties.

The directors, captains of the night-watch, and the several justices of the peace were also given special authority by this ordinance to maintain order upon the Sabbath and suppress any riotous or indecorous conduct.

The ordinance was ordered to be published in the *Gazette* and in the *Plébeian* for two weeks successively.

June 17, 1805.—A committee to have charge of granting licenses to the keepers of inns was appointed, consisting of the president of the board, Jacobus S. Bruyn, and Philip Van Keuren.

At the same meeting other ordinances were adopted,—“for removing obstructions from the streets and alleys in the village of Kingston, for regulating the planting of trees, their protection, and for other purposes,” and also “for preventing nuisances in the village of Kingston.”

July 9, 1805.—The directors ordered a survey of the village of Kingston to be made by Cornelius Tappen, and that he make an accurate return and map of the same.

July 22, 1805.—Various complaints were entered against individuals for refusing to serve on the night-watch, also the captains of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 18th squads were required to be present at the next meeting, as complaints were made against them. There was evidently some friction in the working of this new and ponderous machinery.

July 29, 1805.—Cornelius Tappen presented the map of the village which he had been directed to prepare. His expenses were \$15, and the chain-bearers' \$5. The directors reduced Mr. Tappen's bill to \$10, but allowed the chain-bearers the \$5 claimed.

Sept. 5, 1805.—It was voted that a request be made to the trustees of the corporation for a conveyance to the village board of a certain fire-engine owned by the corporation.

Oct. 2, 1805.—The amount to be named in the bond of the treasurer was fixed at five hundred dollars.

The following resolution seems to have been an indirect repeal of the ordinance for a night-watch:

"Resolved, That after the night of the 18th of October instant, there shall be no more watching in this village by the night-watch thereof until such time as the Directors shall otherwise determine."

"Oct. 19, 1805.—Resolved, That thirteen firemen be appointed to have the care of the engine.

"Resolved, That Nicholas Vanderlyn, Jr., be appointed captain of the firemen, and Samuel S. Freer lieutenant.

The thirteen firemen appointed included, besides these officers, John Beekman, Jacob Bogardus, Peter Van Steenberg, John Wells, Henry Hasbrouck, Tunis Houghtaling, Jr., John McLean, Jr., John J. Van Steenberg, Peter Van Gaasbeek, James Chipp, and William Brink. It was also ordered that the common seal consist of four dotted circles of sixteen points in each. An ordinance was also passed at this meeting dividing the village into six wards:

"1st. All that part of the village north of a line drawn through the centre of John Street,—John Tremper to have the care of this ward.

"2d. All that part of the village between the south line of the first ward and a line drawn through the centre of Main Street, from the western boundary-line of the said village to where it intersects the said southern boundary-line of the said first ward (the house of James Hasbrouck being considered as included in this ward).—Jonathan Hasbrouck, fire-warden.

"3d. All that part of said village between the southern boundary-line of the second ward, and a line drawn through the centre of Pearl Street, from the western boundary-line of the village to where it intersects the southern boundary-line of the first ward,—Oke Sudam, fire-warden.

"4th. All that part of said village between the southern boundary-line of the third ward and a line drawn through the centre of Maiden Lane to the extreme ends of said village,—Jacobus C. Elmendorph, fire-warden.

"5th. All that part of said village between the southern boundary-line of the fourth ward and a line drawn through the centre of James Street to the extreme ends of said village,—Jacob M. Groen, fire-warden.

"6th. All the remainder of said village not before mentioned. The

ordinance further minutely specified the duties of the fire-wardens and the precautions necessary to preserve the village from fire,—Joshua Du Bois, fire-warden."

Dec. 14, 1805.—A complaint was made that the oven of Abraham Post was dangerous. He was required to have it annexed to his house, so that the smoke and sparks of the oven would go up through the chimney of the house.

March 13, 1806, the clerk was voted a salary of \$15 for the year past. The treasurer was allowed two per cent. for receiving and disbursing public funds. The office of the *Plebeian* and of the *Gazette* were each allowed \$10.50 in full for their printing bills. Fifty cents was voted to John Van Steenberg for making the common seal. The treasurer was also voted the further sum of \$5.25. The conveyance of the trustees of the corporation to the village directors for the market-house, was duly accepted.

The annual election for April 4th was ordered to be advertised once in the *Gazette* and in the *Plebeian*. At this election the following officers were chosen: Henry Hasbrouck, John Beekman, Martin Elmendorf, Barent Gardinier, Joseph Chipp, Directors; Cornelius C. Masten, Peter Dumond, James Hasbrouck, Thomas Houghtaling, Abraham Hoffman, Philip Newkirk, Fire-Wardens; Jonathan Hasbrouck, David Delemater, John Van Gaasbeek, Assessors; Jacob Marius Groen, Treasurer; Teunis Swart, Collector. The board of directors chose Joseph Chipp president, Cornelius Tappen clerk.

This completes the business of the directors for the first year, and shows the beginnings of the municipal government which in later years became the *City* of Kingston.

We next give, as far as possible, the presidents, clerks, and treasurers from 1805 to 1871, but the second volume of records is lost, covering the period from 1830 to 1854, and the list is not accurately determined for that portion of village history.

PRESIDENTS.

1805, Tobias Van Buren; 1806-8, Joseph Chipp; 1809, John Van Steenberg; 1810, Jacob M. Groen; 1811-12, Joseph Chipp; 1813-15, James C. Elmendorf; 1816, Abraham Myer; 1817-23, James C. Elmendorf; 1824-25, James Cockburn; 1826, William Cockburn; 1827-28, James C. Elmendorf; 1829-30, Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck; 1831-33, no record; 1834, Benjamin M. Hasbrouck; 1835, John H. Schryver; 1836, William Hendrick; 1837, Cornelius Burlans; 1838-39, William S. Kenyon; 1840-62, James E. Ostrander; 1863, Abram A. Deyo, Jr.; 1864, James E. Ostrander; 1865, Marius Schoonmaker; 1866-67, Theodore B. Gates; 1868-69, Marius Schoonmaker; 1870-71, Elisha M. Brigham.

CLERKS.

1805, Anthony Dumond; 1806-18, Cornelius Tappen; 1819, Peter Hasbrouck; 1820-29, Solomon Hasbrouck; 1830, John M. Newkirk; † 1831-33, no record; † 1834-37, Jacob B. Hardenbergh; 1838-61, Daniel L. Decker; ‡ 1862, Augustus T. Newton; 1863-64, James R. Foland; 1865, James H. Lockwood; 1866-69, Parr Harlow; 1870-71, Augustus Schepanices.

TREASURERS.

1805-7, Jacob M. Groen; 1808-30, Solomon Hasbrouck; 1831-33, no record; * 1834-36, Caleb S. Clay; 1837, William Hendricks;

* The second volume of village records being lost, it is difficult to give the names of the three officers with any degree of accuracy from 1831-33.

† Solomon Hasbrouck declined a re-election, and a vote of thanks for past services was unanimously adopted.

‡ In 1860 the election was a tie between Mr. Decker and Abram S. Schoonmaker, and was determined by lot in favor of the former.

1858-59, Jonathan D. Wilson; 1860-62, Samuel France; 1863-64, William M. Hayes; 1865-67, Augustus T. Newton; 1868, Robert Loughran; 1869, James R. Foland; 1870-71, Charles Burhans.

ADDITIONAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

It was not always easy to secure a full meeting of the board. April 7, 1807, the clerk makes the following entry:

"Joseph Chipp and Henry Hasbrouck met at Bogarduses; the other members being absent made no board."

The mill-pond of Benjamin Bogardus was a prominent subject of discussion for a time, and the following action was taken:

"Be it ordained, in and by the directors of the village of Kingston, that the mill-pond lying in the west part of the village of Kingston, in the possession of Benjamin Bogardus, is a nuisance, and also the brook leading into the same from the pond through the lands of Jonathan Hasbrouck, Lucas Elmendorf, John C. Masten, and others, up to the south bounds of the tannery of Joshua Du Bois, and the said directors of the village of Kingston do ordain that said pond be drained within thirteen days from the date hereof, and also that the owners of the said several lots on said brook, from said pond to the south bounds of the tannery of the said Joshua Du Bois, shall clear out said brook through their respective lots by digging, for the free passage of the water of the same, a ditch at least three feet wide and one foot deep."

The amount of damage done to the property of Mr. Bogardus was afterwards a subject of considerable debate before it was settled. A motion to pay him \$1000 was voted down at a special meeting, but a motion to pay \$500 was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Bogardus afterwards agreed to accept the latter sum.

According to the old custom, the "assize of bread" was decided from time to time by the village board,—a proceeding which would seem very odd at the present time. April 20, 1807, the following ordinance was adopted:

"Be it ordained by the directors of the village of Kingston that all loaf bread exposed for sale after the 15th day of May next ensuing shall be baked by a licensed baker, agreeable to the provisions of this ordinance.

"And be it further ordained that all such bread shall be made of good wholesome rye flour, and each loaf shall be marked with the initials of the Christian and surname of the baker baking the same, and each loaf of wheat bread with the initial of superfine, and shall be agreeable to the assize hereinafter directed."

It was further ordered that the president of the board, with the aid of one or more of the directors, should establish the assize of bread as often as the price of wheat flour should have varied 50 cents a barrel, and rye flour twenty-five cents a barrel, in the city of New York.

In pursuance of this ordinance the assize for January, 1808, was fixed as follows:

A loaf of superfine wheat flour, when the price of merchantable wheat was 8 shillings per bushel, must weigh 71 ounces, and be sold for 1 shilling, and a loaf 35½ ounces for 6 pence, as in the following table:

Price of wheat. 8 shillings.	Weight of loaf. 71 ounces.	Price of loaf. 1 shilling.	Price of half loaf. 6 pence.
9 "	63 "	1 "	6 "
10 "	57 "	1 "	6 "
11 "	52 "	1 "	6 "
12 "	47 "	1 "	6 "
13 "	41 "	1 "	6 "
14 "	38 "	1 "	6 "
15 "	36 "	1 "	6 "
16 "	33 "	1 "	6 "

Jan. 26, 1808, the exclusive right to weigh all hay in the village of Kingston for the period of eight years was granted to Cornelius Tappen. Mr. Tappen was required to deed to the village a plot of ground eight feet in breadth and ten feet in length as a site for said hay-scales, and at the expiration of the eight years "the house, chains, weights, and appurtenances of said hay-scales" should become the property of the village. He was allowed to charge 37½ cents for each load weighed, and was "to give due attendance at all seasonable hours of the day."

April 5, 1808, Cornelius Tappen was appointed sealer of weights and measures, and was required "to impress with the letter K" all beams, weights, and measures sealed by him.

Dec. 13, 1809, an ordinance was adopted forbidding any person or persons to race horses either on the back or before any sleigh, sled, or wagon, or to drive faster than a trot in any of the streets of said village, and any person offending should forfeit the sum of five dollars for each offense. It was further ordained that on the Sabbath no sleigh, carriage, wagon, horse, or horses should be permitted to approach nearer to the church, at the time of divine service, than twelve feet. The rights of people on foot were carefully guarded by ordaining that "no person on foot, going to or returning from the church on the Sabbath, between the hours of ten and twelve A.M., and the hours of two and four P.M., shall be obliged to leave the beaten path for a sleigh and horses, but that the sleigh shall always turn to the right, and if any person or persons, slave or servant (for which the master shall be liable), shall offend in any part of this ordinance, he or they shall forfeit the sum of two dollars for each offense."

April 26, 1810, Messrs. Heermance and Masten were appointed a committee to meet the Consistory and consult about keeping the clock in repair for one year, the directors offering to pay one-half of the expense for employing a clock-maker. This attempted union of Church and State did not succeed, as the Consistory, according to the subsequent record, refused to bear any part of the expense.

June 28, 1810, it was found necessary to pass a vote ordering the market-house to be repaired and closed "in such a manner as to prevent negroes and others collecting in the night to enter the same."

June 28, 1810, on complaint of Adam J. Doll, it was ordered that Abraham A. Masten and Jacob Carman be fined fifty cents each for leaving their wagons one night in the street.

It seems that the Elmendorfs were particularly active in the celebration of the Fourth of July; for we find the following recorded July 18, 1810:

"Cornelius A. Elmendorf, Abraham A. Elmendorf, and Cornelius J. Elmendorf having discharged a piece of ordinance on the 4th day of July, 1810, and a complaint having been entered against them for a breach of the village laws, the board, having given those persons permission, ordered that their fines be remitted, that being a day of national congratulation."

Aug. 24, 1810, printing bills were audited: one to Jesse Buel of \$10.25 for printing ordinances, blank licenses, assize of bread, and notices to innholders; one to Samuel S. Freer of \$9.75 for like services, excepting blank licenses.

Nov. 14, 1810, the clock question came up again, and at a special village meeting it was voted "that the clock in the church be kept in repair at the expense of the village," and an agreement was made with Peter Van Steenbergh to keep the said clock in order until the 1st of May next for the sum of \$10; and it further appears that at the end of that period a new agreement was made with him for one year at \$20.

May 4, 1813, a mad-dog scare induced the passing of an ordinance, with the following preamble:

"Whereas, complaint has been made of a certain mad dog lately running through the village and biting several dogs in his way, which has caused serious apprehensions amongst the inhabitants, to prevent the serious consequences that may arise therefrom, be it ordained, etc., etc., etc."

It was ordered that all dogs in the village shall be killed or confined by their masters or owners. Any dog running at large might be killed on sight by any person, and all the dogs that had been bitten were required to be immediately killed on penalty of \$5 for every twenty-four hours' neglect.

Dec. 12, 1814, there appears to have been a scarcity of change, as the directors authorized the president of the village to issue bills from 3 to 50 cents each for the accommodation of change, and that the president sign his name to the same.

Feb. 18, 1815, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the President recommend to the citizens of the village, on the information of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, that a general illumination be observed in the said village from six to nine o'clock in the evening."

April 6, 1818, the amount of scrip issued for change under the order of 1814 appears to have been of considerable amount. Notices for redemption were posted from time to time, and at this date James C. Elmendorf reports that there was issued the sum of \$2796.43, and that there had been canceled \$2106.37, leaving a balance still unredeemed of \$690.06. It does not appear that there was any further redemption, and if not the village must have made "a good thing" by the issue.

May 2, 1818, Messrs. Swart, Barhaus, and Elmendorf were appointed a committee to ascertain "the situation of the village clock," and May 5th they probably reported upon the "situation," as the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That Peter E. Osterhout be allowed twenty dollars for attending to the village clock for one year, and that he be paid such sum for repairing the said clock as Mr. Osterhout shall render for his services, not exceeding twenty dollars expense."

The clock must have been rather an expensive institution, requiring \$20 a year for the care of it, and continued bills for repairs.

May 14, 1819, the assize of bread was ordered to be for the ensuing three months as follows: one loaf of superfine wheat flour to weigh 47 ounces and be sold for 12½ cents; and a half loaf of 23½ ounces to be sold for six cents.

March 7, 1820, a committee reported in favor of selling the market-house to the highest bidder; but a motion finally prevailed to have it repaired and remodeled for an engine-house. Subsequently, however, the house was offered to the highest bidder, but it was bid in by the board at \$51.

Sept. 4, 1822, the directors voted to pay \$30 towards defraying the expenses of removing the Consistory house in front of the church.

Jan. 7, 1823, at a special town-meeting, it was voted, 24 to 8, to purchase, at an expense of \$250, a place of rendezvous or training for the militia on the farm of John Sudam, along the Twaalf Kill road.

Jan. 17, 1823, a committee upon the troublesome clock reported that it might be repaired so as to run perhaps for a year, but they were decidedly of the opinion that it was best for the village to buy a new clock, to run eight days. March 10th the board declined an offer from New York to furnish a new clock at \$450, but July 10th they passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on the village clock purchase said eight-day clock from James Rogers, clock and watchmaker, in New York, No. 82 Chatham Street, for the sum of four hundred and forty dollars, including his expenses for coming to Kingston and putting it up and warranted, as soon as it is ready."

"April 19, 1824.—Resolved, That the president sign and deliver a license to E. Kelly to exhibit a caravan of living animals for two days in this village, for three dollars."

April 10, 1830, application was made by J. W. Bancker, clown performer, for a license to perform and exhibit feats of horsemanship for four nights successively. Granted at \$4 per night.

May 3 and May 8, 1830, the following grocery licenses were granted, at a charge of \$6 each: Sharp & Voorhees, whose store was on the corner of North Front and East Front Streets; soon after they moved to the junction of East Front and Albany Avenue. Jacob Burhans, whose store was on the corner of East Front and Pearl, where stands the residence of his son, J. S. Burhans. Joseph S. Smith, whose store was on the corner of East Front and John Streets; soon after he removed to the corner of Wall and John Streets, where the State of New York National Bank now stands; the elm recently cut down was set out by Mr. Joseph Smith in 1824. Jacob K. Trumbour, whose store was on the corner of North Front and Fair Streets, where in later times has been the well-known store of John Kraft. Eliphas Van Aken, who traded at what is now the junction of St. James Street with Union Avenue, on the site of the late Merchants' Hotel. Washington Du Bois, whose store was in North Front Street, nearly opposite Crown. Lewis Mason, who kept a small grocery-store on the lot now owned by John E. Van Etten. Conrad Crook, who traded near the Black Horse Tavern, so called, in Wall Street. Peter Tappen, Jr., who was located in North Front Street. John Hume, who also traded in North Front Street. Charles Du Bois, whose store was in St. James Street, on the corner of Wall. William Kerr, who traded in North Front Street, near the public-house now kept by William Hill. Hiram Radcliff, who was located on the corner of Crown and John Streets. J. & J. Russell, who traded on what is now called Washington Avenue, at the junction with North Front Street. E. O'Neil & L. O'Neil, Jr., who traded at the junction of "Frog Alley" with North Front Street.

The following tavern licenses were also granted, at a charge of \$13 each: John H. Rutzer, whose tavern was on East Front Street, opposite the junction of Main,—the

same building that was burned a few years since when occupied by the Perrines. Hannah Radcliffe, whose tavern was a noted stage-house, and stood on the site of the present *Argus* building. The present Hauver House is a very old tavern; Gen. Smith speaks of it as a tavern sixty-three years ago. Matthew Styles was also licensed at this time.

Two other grocery licenses are mentioned: Higgins & Hasbrouck, who traded in what has been called Higginsville, from the name of one of its proprietors; Peter Davidson, who traded opposite the court-house. Others licensed at this time were Chambers & Hasbrouck, Benjamin Van Etten, John H. Eaman, Scarborough & Wygant, and Conrad Romine.

Sept. 10, 1830.—About this time occurred the debate over the opening of Fair Street through to John Street. On the last page of the first volume of records it is entered that the directors ordered a special meeting to be called for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to raise by tax a sum of \$500 to be expended in the extension of Fair Street to John Street, and that the proper notice be given in the *Plebeian*.

The second volume of records being lost, the subsequent steps taken do not appear. It was, however, some years before the extension finally took place.

The full complement of officers chosen April 3, 1830, comprised the following: James E. Elmendorf, President; Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck, Jacob Burhans, Matthew Ten Eyck, Joseph S. Smith, Directors; Peter Dumont, Collector; Solomon Hasbrouck, Treasurer; Conrad Crook, John H. Jansen, Isaac Du Bois, Assessors; A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Jacob Burhans, M. Ten Eyck, Joseph S. Smith, Inspectors.

Fire-Wardens.—First Ward, Washington Du Bois; Second Ward, William W. Woodworth; Third Ward, Jacob Snyder; Fourth Ward, Abraham I. Van Gaasbeck; Fifth Ward, John Van Buren; Sixth Ward, Benjamin Van Etten; Seventh Ward, Edward O'Neil.

John M. Newkirk, Clerk and Street Commissioner.

The last board of village directors, chosen April, 1871, consisted of Daniel Bradbury, First Ward; Thomas Beckman, Second; Charles D. Bruyn, Third; Jacob Plough, Fourth; Augustus T. Newton, Fifth; William H. Fredenbergh, Sixth; E. H. Brigham, Seventh; Thomas H. Tremper, Eighth; Ethan A. Durham, Ninth. Among the other officers of that year were Charles D. Bruyn, Vice-President; Edward Schoonmaker, Street Commissioner; Elisha M. Brigham, Augustus T. Newton, Ethan A. Durham, Excise Board.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

In March and April the village board were occupied in making all necessary arrangements for closing up the village business, instituting the new city government, and making a final surrender of their authority. The last regular meeting was held April 15, 1872, the evening before the day of the first city election. Various communications were received from fire companies, and several bills were audited. On motion of Director Bruyn, it was resolved that the thanks of this board are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. E. M. Brigham for the able, impartial, and dignified



J. S. McEntee

JAMES S. McENTEE was born at Western, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 21, 1800. His parents, Charles and Mary McEntee, came from County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1794, first settling at Herkimer, N. Y. They removed to Western in 1797, where they resided until 1805, and then settled in Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where Mr. Charles McEntee engaged in the manufacture of salt. Here both the father and mother died in August, 1808, within eleven days of each other, leaving five sons and one daughter. James S., then only eight years of age, went to Western, and resided with his uncle John until the death of that gentleman, in 1813, when James was bound to Edward S. Salisbury, a farmer and man of means, known as the "squire."

He resided here, working on the farm summers and attending school winters, until 1819, when he obtained a situation as axe-man under Daniel Judson, who was laying out the line of the Erie Canal. In November of that year he engaged as chain-man, and shortly after as rod-man, with the Bates party, then exploring for the Oswego Canal. John B. Jervis, now the noted engineer, carried the compass for this party. The work being completed on Jan. 8, 1820, he attended school during the remainder of the winter, and the following summer was one of the party under Judge Wright, chief engineer, engaged on the middle section of the Erie, extending from Utica to Montezuma, getting in feeders and finishing up the work. He assisted Mr. Jervis, resident engineer, during the seasons of 1821 and '22, working on the canal between Amsterdam and Big Nose, and in the autumn of 1822 he was assistant to Mr. Judson, below Schoharie. After spending a part of 1823 with Mr. Jervis' party, he was engaged with a party of engineers under Canvas White on the Union Canal in Pennsylvania for some eight months, and then rejoined the Jervis party, remaining until June, 1825. He married, Jan. 20, 1826, Mary Swan, of Western, N. Y., and settled in Kingston, taking up his residence in the time-honored old senate-house, where he resided until the death of his wife, Feb. 1, 1826. For his present wife he married, in August, 1827, Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of Rev. Henry Goetcheus, a descendant of Huguenot stock. She was born Jan. 24, 1809, and survives in 1880. The children of this union living are Jervis, an artist in New York City; Mary S., wife of Calvert Vaux; Augusta, wife of Joseph T. Tompkins; Maurice W.; Sarah; Lucy, wife of Capt. John N. Andrews, United States Army; and Giral L., general insurance and real estate agent, Rondout.

Maurice W. McEntee, appointed midshipman from the Fourteenth Congressional District in October, 1850, served until 1852, at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., on the sloop-of-war "Preble," when he resigned and entered the merchant marine. In April, 1861, he went out as orderly sergeant, Company H, 20th Reg't New York State Militia; was appointed adjutant June 15, 1861; resigned October, 1861, and was appointed master's mate in the navy, and served in Admiral Farragut's squadron until April, 1866, as master's mate, ensign, and master, participating in the battles of New Orleans, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Mobile Bay, and Mobile City; went to Europe in May, 1866, in special squadron, with special envoy Gustavus V. Fox, in steamship "Augusta" and monitor "Miantonomah;" was honorably discharged, with thanks of Navy Department, May 14, 1868.

Jervis McEntee studied in the studio of Frederick E. Church in 1850, but in 1852 engaged in business in Rondout, which he relinquished three years later. In 1858 he opened a studio in New York, and has been suc-

cessful as a delineator of Northern scenery, especially in its more sombre aspects. He has recently paid much attention to painting. Among his principal works are "The Melancholy Days Have Come" (1866), "Virginia" and "Indian Summer" (1862), "The Wilderness" and "Woods of Ashtekon" (1860), "Last Days of Autumn" (1867), "October Snow" (1870), "November Days" and "Danger Signal" (1871), "Sea from Shore" and "The Pine Tree" (1872), "A Wood Path" and "Solitaire" (1873), and "A Song of Summer" (1874). The last three are figure pictures.

Following his marriage, in 1825, James S. McEntee joined Mr. Jervis on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and was soon after appointed resident engineer of the first twenty miles of the canal from tide-water. In 1827 he was made resident engineer of the canal from tide-water to Port Jervis, and also had charge of the construction of the docks at Rondout. In this position he remained until 1830 and resigned. The same year he took a contract for mining coal for the company at Carbondale, and mined the first coal ever mined in the Lackawanna Valley. He continued his residence at Rondout, whence he removed after his second marriage, and in 1832 purchased the Mansion House of the company, and after repairing it began hotel-keeping. In 1837 he built for the United States government the first lighthouse and the dock on which it stood at the mouth of the creek. He sold the Mansion House in 1838, subsequently owned it and sold it a second time. He purchased fifty-two acres of land on the "Weinbergh" and built a residence in which he resides in 1880. For many years he was engaged in constructing docks for the Sagerties and Esopus Meadows light-houses and quarrying cement-stone, which he shipped in sloops to Newark, N. J., for the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company. During the year 1844 he took charge of the towing business for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in 1845-46 constructed the Island dock, and in 1847 completed contracts on the Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. McEntee had sole charge of the construction of the dock at Cold Spring for the West Point Foundry. He had the superintendence of the construction of the plank-road from Kingston to Rondout and Wilbur in 1850-51, and in 1853-54 constructed the steamboat wharf at West Point according to the specifications of Col. Robert E. Lee, then superintendent of the Academy and afterwards the great Confederate general. For years Mr. McEntee was the consulting engineer for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and made a survey of the canal from Hawley to tide-water after the enlargement, the facts connected with which being important evidence in the great suit between the old company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. In the spring of 1865 he made a survey for a railroad from Rondout to Ellenville up the valley of the Rondout, and the same year he commenced a survey for a railroad from tide-water at Rondout to Coopersville on the Susquehanna, which survey was preparatory to the construction of what is now called the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.

Mr. McEntee's life has been one of active business. He has given little attention to political notoriety and never sought preferment of that kind. Originally a member of the Whig party, he identified himself with the Republicans upon the organization of that party, and was a supporter of Horace Greeley in 1872. He has never held office except to serve as justice of the peace. He is known as a man of correct habits, sterling integrity, and is liberal in his views of religious faith.

manner in which he has discharged the duties as president of this board during the past year. On motion of the same, a like resolution was passed complimentary to the clerk. A special meeting was held on Saturday evening, April 20th, at which various bills were audited, thus finally closing sixty-seven years of village history.

THE VILLAGE OF RONDOUT.

The first meeting for the election of officers for the village of Rondout was held at the village hall May 1, 1849. John B. Steele, a justice of the peace of the town of Kingston, presided, and George F. Von Beck acted as clerk *pro tem.* in the absence of the town clerk of the town, who was designated for that purpose by the act of incorporation. The officers elected were the following: George F. Von Beck, Edmond Suydam, Terence O'Reilly, William H. Bridger, Michael Dougherty, Trustees; Adam Brightenbecker, James Diamond, John H. Leasing, Fire-Wardens; John Dougherty, John Rockefeller, William Welch, Assessors; Joseph F. Davis, Village Clerk; George A. Adams, Treasurer; John Johnston, Collector.

At the first meeting of the trustees, May 3, 1849, George F. Von Beck was chosen president. The clerk, Joseph F. Davis, having declined, John B. Steele was chosen clerk *pro tem.* The treasurer, George A. Adams, also resigned, and his resignation was placed on file.

The petition of Solomon Brown and twenty-five others to be recognized as Fire Company No. 1 of the village of Rondout was received, and at the next meeting the same was approved. The board recommended the raising of village taxes as follows: for a new fire engine and hose, \$800; for hooks and ladders, \$100; for incidental expenses, \$100; total, \$1000.

At the village meeting to which the tax resolutions were submitted, 25 votes were cast in favor and 21 against, and the taxes were approved. A motion was then made to apply the money voted, to constructing a reservoir and conveying water from the hill back of the village into and through the village, for the private use of the inhabitants thereof and for fire. The question was decided by ballot, and 26 votes were cast for "reservoir" and 18 for "engine." The trustees afterwards decided this motion to have been illegal and out of order, and that the money voted must be applied as first directed.

Immediate means were taken to establish a board of health and adopt suitable precautions against the danger of cholera, which was then appearing in Rondout. The "Emerald's Store-House" was hired and fitted up as a hospital.

At the first village election, 1849, only 287 votes were cast. Ten years later 504 votes were cast. In 1867, 715 voters attended the annual election, and at the last village election, May 3, 1871, the whole number of votes cast was 1365.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, 1849-72.

PRESIDENTS.

1849, George F. Von Beck; 1850, Hiram Roosa; 1851, Edmond Suydam; 1852, James G. Lindsley; 1853, George Thompson; 1854-55, Thomas Keys; 1856-58, George F. Von Beck; 1859-63, Nathan Anderson; 1864-66, Lorenzo A. Sykes; 1867-69, James G. Lindsley; 1870-71, John Derrenbacker.

CLERKS.

1849, Joseph F. Davis;* 1850-51, Abraham Wood;† 1852, John B. Steele; 1853, Thomas F. Hibbard; 1854-58, William Lawton; 1859-71, Seymour L. Stebbins.

TREASURERS.

1849, George A. Adams;* 1850-59, Jansen Hasbrouck; 1860-63, Edgar B. Newkirk; 1864-67, Robert H. Atwater; 1868-71, Charles Bray.

LAST VILLAGE OFFICERS CHOSEN, MAY 13, 1871.

John Derrenbacker, Edward O'Reilly, Stephen Conwell, William Hutton, Thomas Hamilton, Trustees; Seymour L. Stebbins, Clerk; Charles Bray, Treasurer; Dominick Lynch, Collector; Josiah Du Bois, Jr., James S. McEntee, William Rieser, Assessors; Patrick Langan, Street Commissioner.

The closing proceedings of the village trustees relate to preparations for instituting the new city government. April 4th the arrangements for the first city election which had been made March 30, 1872, at a joint meeting of the authorities of Kingston and Rondout, were confirmed, and the election of city officers ordered for April 16th. The polling-places in each of the nine wards of the proposed city were designated, and inspectors of the election appointed.

Two meetings of the Rondout trustees followed the city election.

April 18, 1872.—Present, Messrs. O'Reilly, Conwell, Hamilton. Minutes of previous meetings read and approved. Various bills were audited, and warrants signed from No. 991 to No. 1007, inclusive.

April 20, 1872, 5.45 P.M.—Present, O'Reilly, Conwell, Hutton. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. On motion, the grading of Newkirk Avenue by Henry W. Otis, having been inspected by the board, was accepted. Dominick Lynch, village collector, returned lists of uncollectable taxes, amounting to \$376.61, of which \$123.57 belongs to the taxes of 1870, and \$253.07 to the taxes of 1871; and, on motion, the return was accepted. Bills were audited and ordered paid, warrants being signed from No. 1008 to No. 1017, inclusive. The simple entry, "On motion, adjourned," closes twenty-three years of village history.

CITY OF KINGSTON—CIVIL LIST.

The city charter having been obtained in the winter of 1871-72, the two boards of village officers for Kingston and Rondout, in accordance with the act of the Legislature, made all the necessary preliminary arrangements, appointed inspectors of election for each of the wards, and the first election took place on the 16th of April, 1872. The reports of the inspectors of elections were transmitted to a joint convention of the two village boards, and by them the votes were duly canvassed.

The certificate of the election of the first city officers was signed April 22, 1872. The chairman of the joint convention was William Hutton, and the secretaries were Augustus Schepmoes and S. L. Stebbins. The whole number of votes given for the office of mayor was 3271.

* Declined.

† Declined, and Robert Gosman chosen in his place.

At the close of the canvass of the votes and the signing of the certificate the joint convention adjourned *sine die*.

At the first election, April 16, 1872, the following officers were chosen: James G. Lindsley, Mayor; Robert F. McCauley, Recorder; Daniel Johnston, William J. Turek, Michael A. Cummings, Assessors; Christopher T. Shader, Peter Carey, Robert G. Tammany, John Hetzel, Constables; Stephen Conroy, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Supervisors.—First Department, Edward Tompkins, Andrew Near; Second Department, William B. Scott, Josiah Du Bois, Jr.; Third Department, Jefferson McCausland, Elias T. Van Nostrand.

Aldermen.—First Ward, Artemas Sahler, Frederick L. Westbrook; Second Ward, Ethan A. Durham, Thomas H. Tremper; Third Ward, John H. Cordts, Palmer J. Gurnee; Fourth Ward, Michael J. Madden, Charles Bray; Fifth Ward, Matthew Larkins, Jr., Anthony Koons; Sixth Ward, George Bug, Palmer A. Canfield; Seventh Ward, John Derrenbacker, James G. Tubby; Eighth Ward, Jacob Plough, Nathaniel Booth; Ninth Ward, John Pettit, William H. Fredenburgh.

Inspectors of Elections.—First Ward, Friend Hear, Jr., James E. Ostrander; Second Ward, Jared Traver, Abram Hart; Third Ward, David B. Abbey, George M. Nickerson; Fourth Ward, John Maxwell, David P. Byers; Fifth Ward, James Cullen, Michael J. Barry; Sixth Ward, Willett L. Hasbrouck, George F. Stephan; Seventh Ward, Chauncey Houghtaling, Martin G. Hayes; Eighth Ward, Horace Humphrey, James Hartley; Ninth Ward, Frank M. Nestell, Stephen W. Doyle.

Inspectors appointed.—First Ward, Charles Kerr; Second Ward, Amariah L. Near; Third Ward, Bernard Culleton; Fourth Ward, Charles M. Preston; Fifth Ward, Enoch Carter; Sixth Ward, Anthony Rieser; Seventh Ward, Henry Krieger; Eighth Ward, Joseph C. Treadwell; Ninth Ward, Charles Van Buren.

Officers appointed by the Common Council, 1872.—D. Freeman Hasbrouck, City Clerk; Grove Webster, City Treasurer; Seymour L. Stebbins, Corporation Counsel; Clark Chatfield, Superintendent of Streets.

At the second election, held March 4, 1873, the officers chosen were J. Deyo Chipp, Justice of the Peace; Simon S. Westbrook, Assessor; John W. Schoonmaker, James O'Brien, John Hetzel, Peter Cloonan, Constables; Bernard Feeney, City Sealer.

Supervisors.—First Department, Charles D. Bruyn, Moses Stone; Second Department, Arthur J. Mellon, Willett L. Hasbrouck; Third Department, Jefferson McCausland, Luke Noone.

Aldermen.—First Ward, Frederick L. Westbrook; Second Ward, Alexander W. Shufeldt; Third Ward, Abraham H. Vandling; Fourth Ward, Charles Bray; Fifth Ward, Patrick J. Flynn; Sixth Ward, Palmer A. Canfield; Seventh Ward, John Derrenbacker; Eighth Ward, Michael A. Cummings; Ninth Ward, William H. Whitticar.

Officers appointed by the Common Council.—Augustus Schepmoes, City Clerk; Grove Webster, City Treasurer; Seymour L. Stebbins, Corporation Counsel; Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, Superintendent of Streets.

At the third election, held March 3, 1874, the following officers were chosen: James G. Lindsley, Mayor; Josiah Du Bois, Jr., Justice of the Peace; David Gill, Assessor (full term); Daniel B. Stow, Assessor (vacancy); Lewis B. Smith, John Hetzel, Robert G. Tammany, Peter Cloonan, Constables; John B. Tubby, City Sealer.

Supervisors.—First Department, Moses Stone, Augustus T. Newton; Second Department, Arthur J. Mellon, Stephen Conwell; Third Department, Jefferson McCausland, Luke Noone.

Aldermen.—First Ward, Artemas Sahler; Second Ward, Dewitt C. Overbaugh; Third Ward, John C. Cordts; Fourth Ward, Michael J. Madden; Fifth Ward, Patrick McGibney; Sixth Ward, Palmer A. Canfield; Seventh Ward, John Derrenbacker; Eighth Ward, Michael A. Cummings; Ninth Ward, John Pettit.

Officers appointed by the Common Council.—Augustus Schepmoes, City Clerk; Grove Webster, City Treasurer; Seymour L. Stebbins, Corporation Counsel; R. M. Van Gaasbeck, Superintendent of Streets.

At the fourth election, held March 2, 1875, the officers chosen were as follows: Augustus Schepmoes, Recorder; George W. Hasbrouck, Justice of the Peace; Daniel B. Stow, Assessor; Philip Reiss, City Sealer; Christopher Shader, Daniel R. Johnston, John Hetzel, Peter Cloonan, Constables.

Supervisors.—First Department, Robert Loughran, Moses Stone; Second Department, William B. Scott, Stephen Conwell; Third Department, Jefferson McCausland, Lawrence Kirchner.

Aldermen.—First Ward, Charles M. O'Neil; Second Ward, George M. Brown; Third Ward, Charles M. King; Fourth Ward, Charles Bray; Fifth Ward, Patrick J. Flynn; Sixth Ward, George Bug; Seventh Ward, James G. Tubby; Eighth Ward, Jacob Freileweh; Ninth Ward, John A. Gross.

Officers appointed by the Common Council.—Augustus Schepmoes, City Clerk; Grove Webster, City Treasurer; Seymour L. Stebbins, Corporation Counsel; R. M. Van Gaasbeck, Superintendent of Streets.

The fifth election was held March 7, 1876, and the officers chosen were James G. Lindsley, Mayor; Samuel T. Hull (full term), Robert H. Hill (vacancy), Justices of the Peace; Simon S. Westbrook, Assessor; John Bruck, City Sealer; Daniel R. Johnston, Robert F. Smith, John Hetzel, Peter Cloonan, Constables.

Supervisors.—First Department, Robert Loughran, John R. Stebbins; Second Department, Stephen Conwell, James H. Cullen; Third Department, James Joy, Warren Chipp.

Aldermen.—First Ward, William M. Hayes; Second Ward, Alonzo Van Bramer; Third Ward, James Kelly; Fourth Ward, Cornelius Hallinan; Fifth Ward, Patrick McGibney; Sixth Ward, George Bug; Seventh Ward, James G. Tubby; Eighth Ward, Jacob Freileweh; Ninth Ward, John A. Gross.

Officers appointed by the Common Council.—Augustus Schepmoes, City Clerk; Grove Webster, City Treasurer; S. L. Stebbins, Corporation Counsel; R. M. Van Gaasbeck, Superintendent of Streets.

At the sixth election, held March 6, 1877, the following

officers were chosen: Melford Vernooy, Justice of the Peace; Peter L. Osterhoudt, Assessor; John Bruck, City Sealer; Robert F. Smith, Michael Cahill, John Hetzel, James Glennen, Constables.

Supervisors.—First Department, Robert Loughran, William F. Van Voris; Second Department, Patrick McCormick, James Nugent; Third Department, Warren Chipp, George L. Wachmayer.

Aldermen.—First Ward, Theodore Spore; Second Ward, George M. Brown; Third Ward, David S. Manchester; Fourth Ward, John Maxwell; Fifth Ward, Patrick J. Flynn; Sixth Ward, Isaac M. North; Seventh Ward, John Derrenbacker; Eighth Ward, James J. Sweeney; Ninth Ward, John R. Freer.

Officers appointed by the Common Council.—Augustus Schepmoes, City Clerk; Grove Webster, Treasurer; Seymour L. Stebbins, Corporation Counsel; R. M. Van Gaasbeck, Superintendent of Streets; A. Grant Childs,* City Engineer.

The seventh election was held March 5, 1878, with the following result: William Lounsbury, Mayor; Augustus Schepmoes, Recorder; George Bug, Assessor; Josiah Du Bois, Justice of the Peace; Robert F. Smith, Michael Cahill, James Glennen, John Barry, Constables; James Sweeney, City Sealer.†

Supervisors.—First Department, Robert Loughran, John R. Stebbins; Second Department, James T. Orwell, Michael Flick; Third Department, Warren Chipp, George L. Wachmayer.

Aldermen.—First Ward, William W. Ten Broeck; Second Ward, Moses Stone; Third Ward, John H. Cordts; Fourth Ward, Charles Bray; Fifth Ward, Abram Hasbrouck; Sixth Ward, William B. Scott; Seventh Ward, Andrew McMullen; Eighth Ward, Jacob Freileweh; Ninth Ward, W. Scott Gillispie.

Officers appointed by the Common Council.—Augustus Schepmoes, City Clerk; Grove Webster, City Treasurer; Charles M. Preston, Corporation Counsel; R. M. Van Gaasbeck, Superintendent of Streets; A. Grant Childs, City Engineer.

At the eighth election, held March 4, 1879, the officers chosen were George S. Score, Justice of the Peace (full term); Willett L. Hasbrouck (vacancy);‡ Alfred Hudler, Assessor; Robert F. Smith, Michael Cahill, John Barry, James Glennen, Constables.

Supervisors.—First Department, Robert Loughran, John R. Stebbins; Second Department, James T. Orwell, John W. Weber; Third Department, Warren Chipp, Jefferson McCausland.

Aldermen.—First Ward, Thomas L. Johnston; Second Ward, William F. Van Voris; Third Ward, David S. Manchester; Fourth Ward, John Maxwell; Fifth Ward, Patrick J. Flynn; Sixth Ward, Isaac M. North; Seventh Ward, John Derrenbacker; Eighth Ward, James J. Sweeney; Ninth Ward, John R. Freer.

Officers appointed by the Common Council.—Augustus Schepmoes, City Clerk; Grove Webster, City Treasurer;

Charles M. Preston, Corporation Counsel; R. M. Van Gaasbeck, Superintendent of Streets; A. Grant Childs, City Engineer.

The ninth election, held March 2, 1880, resulted as follows: Charles Gray, Mayor; Peter L. Osterhoudt, Assessor; Samuel T. Hull, Justice of the Peace; Robert F. Smith, Michael Cahill, James Glennen, John Barry, Constables.

Supervisors.—First Department, Theodore Spore, Thomas H. Tremper; Second Department, George C. Smith, James Sweeney; Third Department, Warren Chipp, Jefferson McCausland.

August Weiberman, City Sealer (appointed by the Common Council).

Aldermen.—First Ward, William W. Ten Broeck; Second Ward, George M. Brown; Third Ward, John H. Cordts; Fourth Ward, Cornelius Halliaun; Fifth Ward, David Mulholland; Sixth Ward, William Winter; Seventh Ward, Andrew McMullen; Eighth Ward, James Cummings; Ninth Ward, William H. Fredenbergh.

Officers appointed by the Common Council.—Augustus Schepmoes, City Clerk; Grove Webster, City Treasurer; Charles M. Preston, Corporation Counsel; R. M. Van Gaasbeck, Superintendent of Streets; A. Grant Childs, City Engineer.

The board of alms commissioners was organized in 1872; Isaac D. L. Montanye was appointed secretary and superintendent, and has held the position ever since. Presidents of the board have been Hiram Schoonmaker, 1872-75; Elisha M. Brigham, 1876-77; James L. Van Dusen, 1878-79. The Hon. Marius Schoonmaker is the present incumbent.

V.—FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The subject of fires and the means of preventing destruction by them were very early taken into consideration by the village fathers. From the old treasurer's book of the corporation of Kingston, it appears that Nov. 28, 1754, the sum of £80 was paid to Petrus Ed. Elmendorph for a fire-engine. It is presumed that he had purchased the same as a committee on behalf of the corporation.

June 6, 1755, there was also paid to Mr. Elmendorph £12, in part for freight upon the fire-engine, and December 8th, of that year, 6s. was allowed to William Eltinge for cleaning the fire-engine.

Fifty years later the corporation transferred to the village board a fire-engine, and the same was accepted by the new authorities. The records do not show whether it was the engine of 1755 or not.

Under the village organization an ordinance was passed April 14, 1806, for regulating the firemen in the discharge of their duties. The captain of the firemen was required to order out the firemen to meet at the engine-house on the 15th day of April each year, and at least once every three weeks thereafter, until the 1st day of November ensuing. The firemen were to proceed with the engine from the place aforesaid for the purpose of filling with water and working in a suitable manner the said engine at such places as the captain or, in his absence, the lieutenant, shall direct. They were required to oil the crew and other machinery of said engine, and keep everything in readiness for actual

* Office created in 1877.

† Appointed by the Common Council.

‡ Hasbrouck resigned, and Mr. Score appointed for vacancy also.

work in case of fire. On the breaking out of a fire, they were required to proceed with the engine instantly to the place of conflagration, and assist in the filling of the engine with water and working the same to the best advantage. The fire wardens were really in command over the firemen. In the absence of the captain and lieutenant, the senior fireman present was to have the direct command of the company. A fireman neglecting or refusing to obey orders was liable to a fine of \$10. Each fireman was required to furnish himself with a leather hat painted white, to be worn on all occasions when he appeared as fireman. Each fire-warden was required to furnish himself with a ward-pole, painted white, at least one inch and a half in diameter and seven feet long, which he shall always carry with him whenever executing any of the duties required by this or preceding ordinances. It was further ordained that if any person shall, in any street, garden, or yard within the village, have a pipe with lighted tobacco or a lighted cigar, he shall for every offense forfeit and pay the sum of \$1, and no one was permitted to carry fire in the streets except in a well-covered vessel or other thing.

For the young people of the present time it may be necessary to explain that there were then no friction matches, and, if the fire went out in a dwelling-house, it was often necessary to "borrow fire" of the neighbors.

The directors asked the freeholders to vote an appropriation, at a special meeting, Aug. 30, 1806, to purchase fire-buckets and repair the fire-engine. It was, however, refused.

Oct. 27, 1806.—An agreement was ordered to be made with Peter M. Groen to construct a leader or pipe to the fire-engine. This seems to have been afterwards rescinded.

April 6, 1807.—The white hats do not appear to have proved of much advantage in extinguishing fires, and the order requiring them to be worn was rescinded.

April 20, 1807.—The blacksmiths having created some alarm by building fires promiscuously in the streets to set tires, they were restrained by an ordinance which forbid them to "erect any fire in any street, alley, road, or garden, except by a special permit from the board of directors,"—the penalty for the offense to be five dollars.

June 15, 1807.—Nicholas Vanderlyn, captain of the fire company, preferred complaints against several delinquent firemen.

July 19, 1807.—He asked to have added to his company John Chipp, Jacob Masten, Anthony Freer, and David Delemater, Jr.

Firemen being more than two miles from the village on a day of parade, or at the breaking out of a fire, were excused if away on necessary business.

April 1, 1809.—Thirty dollars were voted for a new leader or pipe to the fire-engine, the one made by Jacob M. Groen pursuant to a former arrangement not proving satisfactory to the board.

March 20, 1810.—It was voted that the president contract for six leather fire buckets for the use of the company, and also as many hooks used in cases of fire as he may judge necessary.

March 31, 1810.—The president reported that Mr. Roberts, the blacksmith, had made fire-hooks, and he had paid for them by an order on the treasury.

Aug. 17, 1810.—It was voted to build a public cistern in the court-yard next to the engine-house, "if we have a right to place it there," otherwise on Mill Brook, in the rear of the market-house.

John W. Van Gaasbeek and Benjamin Bogardus were reported to have barracks covered with straw, and, these being regarded as dangerous, they were required to remove the said barracks or cover them with better materials.

Aug. 17, 1811.—No full lists of the fire company are given, but under this date it appears the following were members: Peter Van Steenburgh, Peter Van Gaasbeek, Conrad Van Gaasbeek, James Chipp, Samuel S. Freer, Seth Couch, Henry Chipp, Edward Green.

Nov. 14, 1812.—Other names of firemen appear, viz.: William Brink, Abraham I. Delemater, John C. Jansen, John McLean, John Chipp, Jacob Ketcham, John Beckman.

March 26, 1813.—The directors contracted with James & Henry Chipp to make two cisterns,—capacity twelve hogsheads each,—to be placed in the ground with sufficient clay around them, at \$26.50 each.

Aug. 11, 1813.—Among the firemen are named Conrad Gaasbeek, Edward Green, John M. Van Keuren, Alexander Story, Tennis Swart.

March 18, 1814.—Another fireman mentioned is James C. Elmendorph. The same year Wilhelmus Van Gaasbeek and Jacob Burhans joined the fire company.

Sept. 16, 1815.—Discussion began to arise over the necessity of having another engine, and the subject was brought before a meeting of the board. A vote was passed in favor of raising \$100 by tax for that purpose.

March 9, 1816.—Peter Wynkoop, of New York, appeared before the board and explained, in answer to correspondence with Mr. Elmendorf, that he cannot purchase a good engine for \$400, but can for \$500. The board approved the proposition at \$500.

March 23, 1816.—The following firemen are named as being *licensed* firemen: William G. Elting, Abraham G. Van Keuren, Jacob Burhans, Gideon Ostrander, William Holmes, Peter Swart, Abraham Myer, James Roggen, Tobias Hasbrouck, Jacob Masten, Jonathan B. Ostrander.

April 13, 1816.—Engine Company No. 1 is mentioned, with James C. Elmendorf captain, and the following members: John Chipp, Wilhelmus Van Gaasbeek, John McLean, Peter Van Steenburgh, Edward Green, Anthony Freer, John M. Van Keuren, John Beckman, Cornelius T. Beckman, Samuel S. Freer, William G. Eltinge, Abram G. Van Keuren, Jacob Burhans, Peter Swart, Tobias Hasbrouck. At the same time the following are named as constituting Engine Company No. 2, Seth Couch captain: William Brink, James Chipp, Henry Chipp, Alexander Story, William Holmes, John C. Jansen, Gideon Ostrander, Abraham I. Delemater, Jr., Abraham Myer, James Roggen, Jacob Masten, Jonathan D. Ostrander. It is inferred that at this date the new engine had been procured, and that the two companies were fully organized and equipped.

Sept. 15, 1816.—John C. Van Keuren becomes a fireman in place of Samuel S. Freer.

May 26, 1817.—Peter G. Sharp is appointed a fireman in place of James Chipp.

April 8, 1818.—John Hume is received as a fireman in place of Alexander Story.

May 6, 1823.—It was unanimously voted to build a new engine-house on the academy ground.

These notes show at such length as our limits permit the early movements for the suppression of fires, the purchase of the first engines, and the founding of the first companies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF RONDOUT.

The three fire-wardens first chosen were assigned as follows: James Diamond to Fire District No. 1, being the easterly part of the village from Ponckhockie up to Division Street; Adam Brightenbecker to District No. 2, being the central part of the village from Division Street to Hone Street; John H. Lansing to District No. 3, being that part of the village lying westerly of Hone Street.

Fire Engine Company No. 1 was organized by the approval of the board, immediately after the first village election, on the petition of Solomon Brown and 25 others.

Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 1 was formed by the approval of the board, Feb. 13, 1857. D. McMillan was chosen foreman.

Under the amendments of the charter, made in 1857, a chief engineer and an assistant were thereafter annually appointed. After the first year two assistants were chosen.

- 1857.—James G. Tubby, Chief Engineer; Jacob Derrenbecker, Assistant.
- 1858.—Palmer A. Canfield, Chief Engineer; Charles S. Everson, First Assistant; William Winter, Second Assistant.
- 1859.—Donald McMillan, Chief Engineer; George M. Emmett, First Assistant; George Weber, Second Assistant.
- 1860-61.—Donald McMillan, Chief Engineer; George Weber, First Assistant; James McCausland, Second Assistant.
- 1862-63.—George Weber, Chief Engineer.
- 1864.—Martin Wynne, Chief Engineer; John O'Connor, First Assistant; William Bartholomew, Second Assistant.
- 1865-67.—George Weber, Chief Engineer.
- 1868.—George Weber, Chief Engineer; Peter Kearney, First Assistant; Daniel McGrane, Second Assistant.
- 1869.—George Weber, Chief Engineer; Peter Kearney, First Assistant; William Gage, Second Assistant.
- 1870.—George Weber, Chief Engineer; Peter Dennenbacher, First Assistant; Patrick Sheridan, Second Assistant.
- 1871.—George Weber, Chief Engineer; William Gage, First Assistant; Joseph Rice, Second Assistant.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY.

At the organization of the city government there were two districts provided for, the Eastern and the Western. A chief engineer and two assistants were appointed in each. The Western District included Wards Nos. 1, 2, 9, 8. The Eastern District included Wards Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. The engineers under this arrangement were the following:

- 1872.—Western District: Cornelius Burhans, Chief Engineer; John A. Gross, First Assistant; Moses T. Newkirk, Second Assistant. Eastern District: Augustus Hasbrouck, Chief Engineer; Patrick Dailey, First Assistant; Lewis B. Hoornbeek, Second Assistant.
- 1873.—Western District: John A. Gross, Chief Engineer; Moses T. Newkirk, First Assistant; Peter Plough, Second Assistant. Eastern District: George Weber, Chief Engineer; Thomas Leonard, First Assistant; Stephen G. Canfield, Second Assistant.
- 1874.—Western District: Moses T. Newkirk, Chief Engineer; Peter E. Hommel, First Assistant; George Lurvey, Second Assistant. Eastern District: George Weber, Chief Engineer;

Richard Mooney, First Assistant; Stephen G. Canfield, Second Assistant.

- 1875.—Western District: Moses T. Newkirk, Chief Engineer; Christopher Betterton, First Assistant; John T. Cummings, Second Assistant. Eastern District: George Weber, Chief Engineer; Richard Mooney, First Assistant; Stephen G. Canfield, Second Assistant.
- 1876.—Western District: Moses T. Newkirk, Chief Engineer; Christopher Betterton, First Assistant; John T. Cummings, Second Assistant. Eastern District: Richard Mooney, Chief Engineer; James Cook, First Assistant; Abraham Costello, Second Assistant.
- 1877.—Western District: Christopher Betterton, Chief Engineer; Andrew J. Keefe, First Assistant; James Oliver, Second Assistant. Eastern District: Richard Mooney, Chief Engineer; Martin Fitzgerald, First Assistant; Walter Colville, Second Assistant.

In 1878, by an amendment of the city charter, the fire department was consolidated, and the officers thereof appointed by the Common Council:

- 1878.—Richard Mooney, Chief Engineer; John P. Derenbacher, First Assistant; James Cook, Second Assistant; Stephen W. Doyle, Third Assistant; M. T. Newkirk, Fourth Assistant.
- 1879.—Richard Mooney, Chief Engineer; Moses T. Newkirk, First Assistant; Walter Colvill, Second Assistant; Michael J. Leonard, Third Assistant; Frederick H. Arnold, Fourth Assistant.
- 1880.—George Weber, Chief Engineer; Thomas B. Johnston, First Assistant; Michael J. Leonard, Second Assistant; Paul Cabell, Third Assistant; Joseph Mothry, Fourth Assistant.

The Eastern District of the city includes five engine companies and four hose companies. At the present time (May, 1880) they are located as follows: Lackawanna Steamer, No. 1, Mill Street; James G. Lindsley Steamer, No. 2, Abeel Street; Ponckhockie Steamer, No. 3, Union Street; Protector Engine Company, No. 4, Hone Street; Resene Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, Abeel Street; Rapid Hose Company, No. 1, Hone Street; Cornell Hose Company, No. 2, Abeel Street; Weber Hose Company, No. 3, Mill Street; Union Hose Company, No. 4, Union Street.

The western district includes five engine companies and four hose companies, located as follows: American Engine Company, No. 1, Clinton Avenue; Washington Steamer, No. 3, Fair Street; Clinton Steamer, No. 3, Fair Street; John J. Hallahan Engine Company, No. 5, Dunn Street; A. Sahler Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, Fair Street; Wiltwyck Hose Company, No. 1, Fair Street; Kingston Hose Company, No. 2, Clinton Avenue; Excelsior Hose Company, No. 4, Crown Street; Booth Hose Company, No. 5, Dunn Street.

VI.—VILLAGES—SPECIAL NAMES—WARDS.

The two villages, Rondout and Kingston, whose incorporations were terminated by the formation of the city government, have already been extensively treated both in the general story of early settlement and in the special articles under the head of Civil History. Certain other names of localities require a brief notice.

WILBUR.

This name is given to the village which has grown up on the Rondout Creek, at the mouth of the Twaalf Kill. It is a mile or more below Eddyville, and is the point where

the "Stone road" (so called) terminates, and the point at which nearly all shipments of bluestone in the vicinity of Kingston take place. The dwellings are crowded together in the narrow nook between the hills, and extend each way along the Rondout Creek. The Twaalf Kill is apparently of but little importance, but it has been quite prominent in both ancient and modern times. Its water-power is of considerable force, in consequence of the rapid descent of the stream from its source in "Jacob's Valley." The principal business at Wilbur is the purchase and shipment of bluestone, and the various mechanical operations used in preparing the rough stone delivered by the quarrymen for all the finest kinds of work used in building. A more extended notice of these industries is given elsewhere. These operations furnish employment to a large number of laborers. Various stores and business places show considerable activity in this "seaport" below the hills.

WILTWYCK.*

Before the organization of the city government, while as yet Kingston and Rondout were only two villages in the same town, there was a gradual increase of dwellings and business places along the road connecting the two, now known as Union Avenue. The neighborhood in the vicinity of the present crossing of the Wallkill Valley road became known as Wiltwyck. This was a revival of the old name of early colonial times, perhaps more easily attached to this section now in consequence of the location, twenty-five years ago, of the Wiltwyck Cemetery in this direction. The bestowal of this name has been attended with a certain result not anticipated probably by those who, in modern times, began to call this central village Wiltwyck.

In the minds of writers who were not actually present to study the localities, the Wiltwyck of to-day became the Wiltwyck of 1663, and to find the "New Dorp" of that Indian age they only proposed to travel to Kingston. A noted instance of this may be found in the articles of Auditor Schuyler, published a few months since in the *Albany Argus*. A few hours' examination on the ground, and a brief comparison of the localities with the documents, are amply sufficient to dispel any such illusion. The Wiltwyck of old times was the stockaded part of Kingston, elsewhere described, and the "New Dorp" (new village) was Hurley. The Wiltwyck of recent years was only a fanciful application of the old name to a different place.

HIGGINSVILLE.

This is another local name, applied to that portion of the city lying in the hollow of North Front Street, where was the old Bogardus Mill of 1800, and beyond to the depot of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Its name is derived from that of an early merchant already mentioned. This section of the city is a place of considerable business, having one or more hotels, several prominent stores, many and various shops. The track of the horse-railroad formerly extended through Higginsville to the depot, but a portion of the road has been abandoned, the terminus of the horse-cars being now at the junction of John and Green Streets.

PONCKHOCKIE.

This is said to be an Indian name, meaning "a steep bank," though there is some dispute among local antiquarians as to the real origin of the word and its signification. The name is now applied locally to the north portion of the village of Rondout,—a portion somewhat separated from the main village by the various mills, warehouses, and railway tracks of the Newark Lime and Cement Company. If the Indian origin is correct, the high and handsome ground where the old Tremper house stands may have been the cause of the name, or more probably the precipitous sides of the hill now penetrated by the galleries of the cement company. Passing by their immense works, the traveler finds pleasant groups of residences, the handsome spire of the "Children's Church" towering up gracefully in their midst, and the green slopes of the lower hills stretching away beyond. Ponckhockie claims the historic ground of the early Dutch fort, and the landing-place of one detachment of the British, Oct. 16, 1777.

The various wards into which the city is now divided may be briefly described as follows:

The First Ward includes the Wiltwyck of colonial times (that is, the stockaded part of old Kingston), and an extensive section lying north and northeast along the Esopus Creek. It extends out to the city line, comprising the fairgrounds of the Agricultural Society and territory adjacent. Other inclosing lines may be given as Frog Alley and Green Street on one side, St. James Street and Albany Avenue on another. In this ward are the court-house, county clerk's office, First Reformed church, and several of the old places of historic interest.

The Second Ward may be described in general terms as inclosed by Albany Avenue on the northwest and Clifton Avenue on the southeast, by the city line on the northeast and Union Avenue on the southwest.

It comprises quite a territory not thickly settled. Within it are three cemeteries, and the City Hall is very near the southeast angle, while the almshouse is just within the limits, near the northeast angle. There are three cemeteries within its limits. The Wynkoop school-house is also in this ward, at the point where Foxhall and Clifton Avenues approach near to each other.

The Third Ward comprises all the northeast part of the city, bounded north by the city line, east by the Hudson River, southwest by Gold Street and Hopkins Street, and on the west it lies adjacent to the Second Ward along Clifton Avenue. Kingston Point and the locality known as Ponckhockie lie within this ward, though the latter name is applied rather indefinitely to all the neighborhood beyond the lime and cement works. This ward includes a large tract within the city limits not built up and laid out into streets. In fact, Kingston generally is quite a *rural* city, compactly built at only a few points.

The Fourth Ward may be located generally by saying that it lies to the south of the Third Ward or southeast, and includes the immense buildings and works of the lime and cement company. In its eastern portion it is inclosed between Hopkins Street and Hasbrouck Avenue. In its western portion it extends beyond Hasbrouck Avenue to Union Avenue, and from northwest to southeast it extends

* Two Dutch words, Wilt and Wyck,—simply, a wild place.

from the entrance of Foxhall Avenue, near the City Hall, to the Rondout Creek. In this ward the Wallkill Railroad and also the Ulster and Delaware have their terminus, descending to the station by a steep grade.

The Fifth Ward comprises only a small territory, but it is a thickly-settled portion of Rondout. It is very narrow on the Rondout Creek, and is inclosed by Hasbrouck Avenue, Union Avenue, and Stuyvesant Street. This ward is a section of the solid, close-built portion of Rondout, having within it the banks of this portion of the city, and a large amount of trade and commerce.

The Sixth Ward lies between Union Avenue on one side and the line of Hone Street, extended through to the corner of Foxhall Avenue, near the City Hall, on the other. It is emphatically a ward of churches, nearly all the houses of worship in Rondout being located within its limits. Several of these edifices are of splendid architecture. A stranger, seeing only the lower portions of Rondout with its crowded streets and closely-packed ravines, can hardly know how pleasant and slightly is that portion lying on these higher grounds and in the vicinity of the various churches. Pleasant residences abound in this section, located above the dust, noise, and confusion of the lower business streets, enjoying pure air and magnificent views of the river and the adjacent country beyond.

The Seventh Ward includes a small portion of the village of Rondout, but is largely composed of a hilly, rocky, and unsettled tract, with Montrepose Cemetery a short distance west of the centre. To explore it one should leave the vicinity of the City Hall by the way of Andrew Street, and travel by that route and its extension, Hamilton Street, to South Rondout ferry. The ward fronts for some distance along the Rondout Creek. A pedestrian reconnaissance is the most favorable to minute exploration of the centre. Andrew and Hamilton Streets do not yet need any ordinance of the Common Council to prevent fast driving.

The Eighth Ward extends through the entire breadth of the western part of the city from the Rondout Creek to the Esopus, inclosed by the west line of the city on one side and by Frog Alley, Green Street, and Wall Street part of the distance on the other. It includes a still wider tract in the vicinity of Wiltwyck Cemetery. In this ward the enterprising business-place Wilbur is situated. In the centre there are some residences in the vicinity of Washington Avenue, and farther southwest. A part of Higginsville, including the station of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, is in this ward.

The Ninth Ward is central, lying on the southwest of Union Avenue, between St. James Street on the one side and a line drawn from Wiltwyck Cemetery to the corner of Foxhall Avenue on the other, and bounded southwest by Wall Street. This ward has its eastern angle near the City Hall. In fact, at the point where Foxhall Avenue opens into Union Avenue five wards have a common point of contact with each other,—the Second, the Fourth, the Sixth, the Seventh, and the Ninth. In the Ninth Ward Wiltwyck Cemetery is located, and near it Jacob's Valley and the upper ponds of the Twaalf Kill. The Clinton Avenue Methodist church and the African Methodist Episcopal church are in this ward.

VII.—SCHOOLS.

At the introduction of the modern school system Mr. Marius Schoonmaker, first president of the board, prepared the following historical paper, which embodies so many facts of interest and is of such authoritative value that we make no apology for presenting it nearly entire:

"The first common-school system of this State was adopted at the session of the Legislature held in the year 1811, and provision was then for the first time made for the division of the towns throughout the State into school districts, the election of school officers, and the distribution of the income of the common-school fund,—a fund for which provision had been made by previous Legislatures. At that time the territory now comprised within the Kingston school district contained an academy and several private English schools. The most prominent of the English schools was kept by an old native resident of this village, Solomon Hasbrouck, who had then already taught for more than a score of years. His school was then kept in a small frame building, situate on the west side of Green near its junction with Crown Street. Under the provisions of the act of 1811, Kingston village with a considerable scope of adjacent territory was set apart as one school district, and Mr. Solomon Hasbrouck was selected as the teacher. He continued his school in the same building until the year 1820, never pretending to instruct in anything beyond the ordinary common English branches. At that time, after forty years spent in the instruction of youth and the free use of the rod, he was compelled by the increasing infirmities of age to retire and surrender the birchen sceptre to his successor, Mr. William H. Dederick. While Mr. Hasbrouck had charge of the public school, but at what precise time we cannot state, the school-house was removed from its location in Green Street to a lot in Fair Street, nearly opposite the present site of the Methodist church.

"After the retirement of Mr. Hasbrouck, Mr. Dederick entered upon the discharge of his duties as successor to Mr. Hasbrouck, and continued to perform the duties of district school teacher, with the intermission of only a single year, until the year 1849. Up to the year 1839 a small building, one story high and not to exceed 40 feet in length by 25 feet in breadth, accommodated all the children presenting themselves to be taught in the public schools. A considerable portion of that time and until the year 1827 the school-house, small as it was, was divided into two or more apartments and stood with the gable-end to the street, while the front half of the building was occupied as the residence and shop of the village gunsmith. The room and accommodations thus furnished were at times crowded to excess by the attendance of nearly a hundred pupils. In 1827 the gunsmith was removed, the partitions taken out, and the whole building opened into a single room. Mr. Dederick opened his school in the enlarged room in 1828, and commenced teaching upon the Lancasterian plan. Instruction by him under that system was continued until 1839, when the district was subdivided into three districts, numbered respectively as Nos. 8, 11, and 12. The Lancasterian plan was then abandoned and teaching progressed under the old system in all the districts. The old school-house was used for District No. 8 until 1849, when it was sold and the present school building erected. Mr. Dederick's connection with the old church ceased with the sale of the old school-house.

"The primary districts 5 and 15 as well as 11 were formed at different times from the territory comprised within the limits of the original district No. 8, and the several school-houses now existing therein were erected. Public schools were thereafter regularly maintained in the several districts until consolidated in 1863 by our act of incorporation.

"While the district-school system was thus administered in this place, Kingston Academy was conferring the benefits of a higher English and classical education to such as desired and were able to avail themselves of it.

"Kingston Academy was originally founded by 'the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of Kingston, in the year 1774, for the instruction of youth in the learned languages and other branches of knowledge.' The names of the trustees of Kingston for that year who have the honor of founding this now time-honored institution are Derick Wynkoop, Joseph Gasherie, Johannes Persen, Silvester Salisbury, Christopher Tappen, Adam Persen, Johannes Du Bois, Abraham Van Gaasbeek, Johannes Sleight, Ezekiel Masten,

and Wilhelmus Houghtaling. They reserved to themselves and their successors the care and superintendence of the institution, and furnished for its use a suitable building and grounds at the corner of Crown and John Streets, in the village of Kingston. The academy, as thus organized, opened and continued a prosperous course under the charge successively of John Addison, Mr. Millen, and Mr. Ewert as principals, until the ravages of a desolating war and the burning of the academy building in the general conflagration of Kingston by the British necessarily suspended instruction for a time. The trustees, true to their love for learning and cherished devotion to the institution, soon commenced to reconstruct the academic hall. The stone building on the southwest corner of John and Crown Streets in this village, now occupied as a private residence, was erected and prepared for the accommodation of the academy. Mr. Timothy T. Smith was employed to take charge of the institution as principal. Shortly thereafter (Dec. 1, 1792) the trustees gave notice in the public papers of the reopening of the academy.

"On the 21st day of February, 1794, the Trustees of Kingston applied to the Regents of the University of the State of New York for the incorporation of the institution which had been thus established and nurtured by them. A few days after making such application, and anticipating the favorable action of the Regents, the then trustees of Kingston, Peter Marinus Groen, Moses Yeomans, Jeremiah Du Bois, Gerrit Van Keuren, Philip Swart, Tobias Meyer, Tjereck C. Dewitt, Evert Bogardus, and Samuel Swart, by deed of conveyance bearing date March 1, 1794, conveyed to John Addison, George J. L. Doll, and other trustees of the academy in Kingston all that certain messuage, etc. (describing the academy lot at the corner of Crown and John Streets in this village).

"It appears that the Regents of the University made no response to the first application, and therefore the trustees of Kingston renewed their application on the 5th of January, 1795. This time their petition received the favorable action of the Regents, and Kingston Academy was duly incorporated by a deed of incorporation, a copy of which is here inserted as a matter of historic interest.

"The Regents of the University of the State of New York to all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, greeting: Whereas the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New York, by two several instruments in writing under their hands and Corporation Seal, bearing date respectively, the 21st day of February, 1794, and the 5th day of January, in the year 1795, after stating among other things that they have had for several years an established academy in the said town for the instruction of youth in the learned languages, and other branches of useful knowledge, and have purchased and appropriated to that useful purpose a lot of ground with a large and commodious building thereon, in the said town, did respectfully make application to us, the said Regents, that the said Academy might be incorporated, and become subject to the visitation of us and our successors; and that John Addison, George J. L. Doll, Petrus Van Vlierden, Moses Yeomans, Peter Marinus Groen, Cornelius Jansen, Jeremiah Du Bois, Abraham Van Gaasbeek, Jr., Peter Van Gaasbeek, Conradt Edmundus Elmdorph, Evert Bogardus, Petrus Myndertse, Peter Roggen, Henry Eltinge, James S. Bryn, Peter Vanderlyn, Petrus Elmdorph, Jr., Samuel Freer, Moses Cantine, James Oliver, Abraham Van Horne, Gerrit Dewitt, Joseph Hasbrouck, and Johannes Bryn, might be the Trustees of said Academy, by the name of The Trustees of Kingston Academy: Now know ye that we, the said Regents, having inquired into the allegations contained in the said instruments in writing, and found the same to be true, and it appearing to us by due proof that the said applicants have contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal property and estate collected or appropriated for the use and benefit of the said Academy, and we conceiving the same calculated for the promotion of Literature, do by these presents, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, signify our approbation of the Incorporation of the said John Addison, George J. L. Doll, Petrus Van Vlierden, Moses Yeomans, Peter Marinus Groen, Cornelius Jansen, Jeremiah Du Bois, Abraham Van Gaasbeek, Jr., Peter Van Gaasbeek, Conradt Edmundus Elmdorph, Evert Bogardus, Petrus Myndertse, Peter Roggen, Henry Eltinge, James S. Bryn, Peter Vanderlyn, Petrus Elmdorph, Jr., Samuel Freer, Moses Cantine, James Oliver, Abraham Van Horne, Gerrit Dewitt, Joseph Hasbrouck, and Johannes Bryn, the Trustees of the said Academy, so as aforesaid named by the founders thereof, by the name of The Trustees of Kingston Academy, being the name mentioned in, and by the said request in writing. In witness whereof we have caused our common seal to be hereunto affixed this third day of February, in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States. Annoque Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five. Witness: George Clinton, Esquire, Chancellor of the University.

"By the command of

the Chancellor,

[L.S.]

"GEO. CLINTON, Chancellor.

"DEWITT CLINTON, Secretary."

"June 10, 1795, the deed of incorporation having been received, the trustees named attended in the academy hall, and took upon

themselves the charge thus committed to them. After hearing an address suitable to the occasion from Mr. John Addison, the senior trustee, who acted as president, they proceeded to the choice of the necessary officers, and Peter Van Gaasbeek was chosen secretary, and Peter Vanderlyn, treasurer; the duties of president devolving upon the senior trustee, by the title of 'Mr. Senior.'

"After which it was

"Resolved, Unanimously, that the following plan of education be adopted, and the following Rules and Regulations observed for the government of the Principal, Tutor, Usher, and Students of this Academy, viz.:

"1st. There shall be taught in this Academy the Greek and Latin languages, Elementary and Practical Geometry, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Ancient History, Geography, and the History and Government of the United States.

"2d. The terms of tuition for any one of the above branches of Education shall be at and after the rate of five pounds per annum; one-third of which sum to be paid by the Student to the Treasurer of the Trustees of this Academy on the day of his entrance, and the remaining two-thirds at the expiration of the year, and so in like manner for every year he shall continue therein. Each Student shall in addition to the above annual sum furnish two bushels of firewood for the use of the Academy, or pay the current price thereof to the Principal Tutor.

"3d. The hours for teaching shall be, during the Summer Session, from half-past eight in the morning until twelve at noon, and from two until five o'clock in the afternoon on each day (Saturdays excepted), which portion of the week is deemed necessary for recreation, both of the Teachers and Students; and during the Winter Session, from nine in the morning until twelve at noon, and from half-past one until five o'clock in the afternoon on each day (Saturdays excepted).

"4th. There shall be two vacations in every year, of three weeks each, to commence on the first Monday of May and October. And on the Friday immediately preceding each vacation a general and public examination of the Students in the presence of the Trustees and such other persons as may choose to attend.

"5th. That every morning the Principal Tutor, Usher, or a Master shall open the exercises of the Academy with prayer.

"6th. That there shall be quarterly visitations of the Academy by the Trustees, or a committee of them, in order to examine into the improvement and progress of the Students, and to propose such alterations and arrangements as may be found necessary and convenient for the good government of the Academy."

"It was also at that meeting that they agreed with Mr. Timothy Tredwell Smith, the former preceptor, to continue his charge of the academy as principal tutor for two years, and that he be allowed for his services for the first year, to terminate the 14th day of May, 1796, the sum of £170 (\$425), and for the year next thereafter the sum of £185 (\$462.50).

"From the plan thus shadowed forth in the preceding resolutions, it is evident that the trustees started with a determination to maintain the established character of the institution, and conduct therein a school of a high and severe grade. The establishment of semi-annual examinations in the presence of the trustees evinced the watchful care with which they intended to foster and watch the progress of the institution.

"These semi-annual examinations were kept up for many years, and were punctually attended by the full board, all the trustees making it a matter of pride and duty to attend, unless prevented by sickness or some other unavoidable cause. The distinguished character of that institution for many succeeding years, and the names of the eminent men enrolled among its alumni, testify to the wisdom of the policy. The semi-annual recurrence of that event was looked forward to with great expectations of delight and pleasure by the citizens of Kingston and surrounding country, both old and young, and weeks preceding the event preparations were made for its fitting celebration. Every house was thrown open for the reception and entertainment of strangers and visitors, who flocked to the village on these occasions, and freely and happily partook of the cordial hospitality of our Dutch ancestry. Upon the morning of the day fixed for the examination, the board of trustees convened at a public-house, which was then situated at the corner of Fair Street and Maiden Lane. They were escorted in procession from that place by the students, preceded by music, and 'mid the merry ringing of the village bells proceeded to the academy hall, when the examination, rigid and thorough in its character, took place. The examination was followed by a public dinner, of which both students and trustees, as well as distinguished strangers, partook. After dinner, in the spring examinations, the literary exercises of the day were closed by declamation in the Dutch church, then the only church in the village. In the fall the literary exercises of the examination day were closed by

an exhibition in the court-room, at which dialogues, disputations on questions proposed, and speeches were delivered by the students. Originally the exercises of the evening were culled and interspersed by the performance of scenes from tragedies, farces, and comedies. This was prohibited by a resolution of the board adopted on the 10th day of December, 1805, when it was

"*Resolved*, That hereafter there shall be no public exhibition of any tragedy, comedy, or farce by the scholars after the semi-annual examinations; but their exercises may consist of dialogues, dissertations or questions proposed, and such other fit and proper speeches and orations as may tend to qualify them for public speaking."

"After the literary exercises were closed the younger portion of the visitors and citizens united with the students in the merry dance, and thus joyously spent the rest of the night until the small hours of the morning."

"The public dinner was abolished by special order of the board of trustees, on the 23d day of April, 1813, when it was

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no dinner be paid for by the Treasurer, and that the Trustees have no public dinner hereafter."

"Such pleasing observances of the semi-annual examinations continued for many years. They waned, however, with the declining prosperity of the academy. By the time the academy had degenerated from a high toned institution, devoted entirely to the classics and higher English branches, to a mixed school for all classes and ages, and progress of advancement, the semi-annual examinations as originally instituted, with the joyous festivities of the occasion, belonged only to the history of the past."

"But to return to the historical sketch. On the 21st day of December, 1795, the trustees held a special meeting to receive a pair of globes and 103 volumes of solid English literature, as the foundation of an academy library, purchased by money received from the regents of the university. They then adopted the following regulations for the management of the library, evincing a laudable desire to extend the benefits of the library to the citizens as well as the students:

"1. *Resolved*, That agreeably to the intention of the said donation, the students have a preference of using the books of the library as follows, viz.:

"A duodecimo, quarto, and octavo volume for a term of six weeks; and a folio volume for two months. Provided, that for any longer time they pay four pence for every week of excess. And in case of any injury, to pay such damages as the Librarian shall assess, or furnish a new set (as he shall elect), retaining the old set."

"And whereas, a circulation of the said Library may promote the interests of the Institution and disseminate knowledge, therefore,

"2d. *Resolved*, That any citizen of the county of Ulster shall be entitled to the use of the books of said Library upon paying four pence a week for the time aforesaid for each volume, and if retained beyond the time so limited to the students, then to pay four pence for every day of excess. And in case of any injury, to pay such damages as the Librarian shall assess, or furnish a new set and retain the old one, as he shall elect."

"3d. *Resolved*, That the Principal Tutor be the Librarian, to take charge of, deliver out, and receive in the books of the said Library, with the moneys to become due and payable for the use of the same, and to render an accurate account thereof to the Trustees at their general stated meetings."

"4th. *Resolved*, That the Librarian shall have the use of the said Library gratis, the same being as a full compensation for his services therein."

"The books thus purchased to form the nucleus and foundation of a library were all standard works of high character requiring the study and thought of matured minds. Many of them may still be found upon the library shelves, and form a marked contrast with many of the other books in the present library purchased at later periods."

"On the 18th day of March, 1796, the trustees increased the salary of Mr. Smith, then Principal, to £200; and on the 30th day of September, 1796, the price of tuition was raised to £6 per year."

"On the 12th day of June, 1798, it was *Resolved*, that Mr. Senior (John Addison, Rev. George J. L. Doll, Moses Yeomans, Peter Vanderlyn, and Moses Cantine be a committee to examine into the state of the funds of this academy, and make report thereof at the next general meeting. And also once a month to visit the academy and inspect the improvement of the students. The following record of that committee appearing on the minutes conveys a wholesome lesson to trustees of the present day:

"On the 28th day of September, 1798,

"The committee appointed on the 12th day of June last, for visiting the Academy monthly and to inspect the improvement of the students, and to whom an appeal had been made by Mr. Samuel Freer, on a question, whether

his son, Anthony S. Freer, should be permitted to speak an oration he had made choice of in preference to one corrected and proposed for him by the principal Tutor, reported that having deliberately considered the question, they are unanimously of opinion that upon the present and similar cases the principal Tutor ought to be the sole Judge of what is most proper and conducive to the edification of his pupils; and unless this confidence is reposed in him, his authority as Tutor would be diminished, and the promotion of knowledge thereby endangered."

"This report was unanimously sustained by the board."

"On the 12th day of February, 1799, a special meeting of the trustees of the academy was held for the special purpose of inquiring into the state of the funds of the academy. Upon examination, it appeared that the income of the academy had not diminished since the last fall vacation. Mr. Vanderlyn moved that the salary theretofore allowed to the principal tutor of the academy be continued agreeably to the last contract. Mr. Conrad E. Elmendorph moved as an amendment that the salary of the principal tutor be such sum as should be received for tuition of the students, be the same more or less. The amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried by a large majority."

"The trustees were then not yet prepared, by making the salary of the principal entirely dependent on the number of his pupils, to throw out to their principal an inducement to court popularity rather than the educational interests and advancement of the pupils."

"At the meeting of the trustees on the 2d day of May, 1800, the death of John Addison, the then late senior trustee, was announced. The seniority then fell upon the Rev. George J. L. Doll."

"Mr. Smith having resigned his position as principal on the first day of August, 1801, the Rev. David Warden was appointed principal tutor, at an annual salary of \$450: 'and in case the income arising from the students should exceed that sum, the trustees will allow such excess to Mr. Warden until his salary shall amount to \$500, the excess over \$500 to be at the disposal of the trustees.' On the 30th day of April, 1802, the salary of Mr. Warden was permanently fixed at \$500."

"On the 28th day of June, 1802, is recorded an addition to the library of 50 volumes, purchased with the avails of a subscription amounting to \$61.75."

"At a meeting of the trustees, held on the first day of October, 1802, pursuant to a law of the State, entitled, 'An Act relative to Academies, passed March 8, 1802,' the Rev. George J. L. Doll, the then senior, was unanimously elected president of the board. He was thus the first president elected by the board. Previous to that the senior trustee performed the duties of presiding officer, under the title of 'Mr. Senior.'

"At the same meeting the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The Trustees having received information (after the examination of it is day) of several students absenting themselves, and thereby avoiding an examination, as directed by the orders and regulations of this Academy, therefore:

"*Resolved*, That in case any student shall hereafter be guilty of absenting himself from any public examination without a reasonable excuse to be made to, and approved of by the principal Tutor and at least two of the Board of Trustees, he shall suffer the punishment of a public reprimand; and for a second offence be expelled the Academy, and not again admitted as a student within the same."

"On the third day of January, 1803, at a special meeting of the board of trustees, it was

"*Resolved*, That if at any time hereafter any student belonging to the Academy shall be found guilty of playing cards, or to gamble, or to play at any other game in a tavern, public-house, or any gambling-house whatever, and the same shall be proven to the satisfaction of the trustees, he or they so offending shall be liable to be expelled from the Academy, and the names of the offenders, together with the reasons of their expulsion, be printed in the public papers at the option of the Trustees."

"The following additional entries appear upon the minutes of the same meeting:

"Mr. President and the said Trustees, taking into consideration the present flourishing state of the Academy, and the propriety of addressing the Honorable the Regents of the University upon the occasion at their next annual meeting, in this present month of January, appointed Mr. Baucker to prepare and report an address accordingly at this present meeting. Whereupon Mr. Baucker, agreeably to appointment, reported the draft of an address to the Honorable the Regents of the University, which he read in his place, and the same being again read and considered by paragraphs, was approved of by the Trustees, and ordered to be engrossed, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary under the seal of the Corporation, to be delivered or transmitted to His Excel-

lency the Chancellor of the University. The same is in the words following, viz.:

"**HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE CLINTON, Chancellor, AND THE HONORABLE THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**

"*Most Respectful Sirs.*—The Trustees of Kingston Academy, in the County of Ulster, take the liberty of addressing your honorable body upon the present flourishing situation of the Seminary committed to their particular care, and trust that an anxious solicitude for its further prosperity will apologize for any impropriety in this communication.

"Since the first establishment of this Academy by the Trustees of the Corporation of Kingston in the year 1774, they have been very fortunate in providing able teachers therein, and without any other fund than the bare tuition money. They have had a number of pupils committed to their care, from among whom can now be selected characters who have since been preferred by their fellow-citizens to the important offices of a Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, a Speaker of the Assembly, a Justice of the Supreme Court, a Mayor of one populous city, and both Mayor and Recorder of another, several members of the National and State Legislatures, besides a number of characters eminent in their several professions of Divinity, Law, and Physic.

"From this pleasing review of the past, the Trustees hope not to be thought vain or assuming in considering Kingston Academy equal in usefulness to any other of like establishment within this State; and as such, meriting the fostering care and attention of the Honorable Regency, as its common parent.

"Since our Deed of Incorporation of the third day of February, 1795, there having been but one visitation to the Academy, the Trustees beg leave to mention, that having received two hundred dollars from the Public Treasury, the same, together with a further sum of about sixty dollars, collected by voluntary contribution, has been carefully expended in the purchase of a neat set of Globes and Maps, with some Mathematical Apparatus, and about one hundred and thirty-two volumes of choice books for the Academy Library. The same are placed under the immediate control of the present Principal Tutor, the Rev. Mr. David B. Warden, a gentleman originally from the University of Glasgow, in Scotland, but last from Kinderhook, where he stood as a teacher till called to this Academy about seventeen months since. He, with only one Usher to assist him, has now the charge of fifty-three students,—a number exceeding any heretofore known at one and the same time, and for whom the Trustees are desirous of providing another Usher, but find the means inadequate; that students arranged in classes are taught the Latin and Greek languages, Elementary and Practical Geometry, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Ancient History, Geography, the History and Government of the United States, and the French languages. Two of the present students are from two neighboring States, viz.: one from Maryland, and the other from Pennsylvania. Twenty others are from six neighboring Counties, viz.: one from New York, one from Westchester, seven from Dutchess, five from Columbia, one from Albany, and five from Greene, and the remaining thirty-one belong to this County; thus this nursery for science whil, with the blessing of a kind Providence, spread her fruits far and wide.

"In order to render the Academy more extensively useful, the Trustees have for several years past assigned a large convenient room on the first floor for the use of an English school, which generally consists of twenty-five to thirty scholars, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

"The Trustees beg leave to add that none of the English scholars have been enumerated with the Latin students reported to the Honorable Regents, and which they have understood to have been the case from some neighboring Seminaries, in order, they presume, thereby, to receive a larger share of the bounty of the State. Be that as it may, the Trustees of Kingston Academy have, with pleasure, observed the means adopted by the Honorable Legislature for the encouragement of literature, and rest satisfied that their own exertions in this laudable undertaking, will not fail to meet with every assistance in the power of a generous Regency to afford them. In testimony whereof, we have caused our common seal to be thereunto affixed. Witness the Rev. George J. L. Doll, our President of our Academy, this 3rd day of January, 1803.

"**GEORGE J. L. DOLL, President.**

"*Attested.* ABM. B. BANCKER, Secretary."

"From an entry in the minutes of a meeting held by the board, on the 30th day of September, 1803, it appears that upon the preceding application, the Regents donated to the academy the sum of one hundred pounds, which was received into the treasury and appropriated to the discharge of a balance due Mr. Smith, their former principal, to the purchase of a new bell for the academy, and the residue paid to Mr. Warden, on account of his salary. The bell purchased at that time is probably the same bell which is now in the cupola of the present academy.

"The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the trustees at a meeting held by them on the 31st day of January, 1804:

"The Trustees taking into consideration the present flourishing situation of the Academy, and the great encouragement afforded them, as well by private subscriptions as by a generous donation from the Trustees of the Corporation of Kingston, of real property, as a fund towards the establishment of a College within this town, thereupon,

"Resolved, That Mr. President, Mr. Conrad E. Elmendorf, and Mr. Bancker be a Committee to prepare two memorials to the Honorable the Regents of the University, and the Honorable the Legislature of the State, in their present session, soliciting the sanction of the former in founding a College within the

town of Kingston; and also the aid of the latter towards building and endowing the said College.

"Resolved, That Mr. President, Mr. Conrad E. Elmendorf, and Mr. Dezeug be a Committee to proceed to the city of Albany and present the said memorials and use their best endeavors towards obtaining the objects contemplated."

"The result of the application appears in the following extract from the minutes of the trustees of that date:

"At a meeting of the Trustees, held on the 17th day of March, 1804, the President from the Committee appointed to wait on the Regents of the University to solicit their sanction in founding a College within the town of Kingston produced a report from a Committee of the said Board of Regents which was read in the words following, viz.:

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Trustees and inhabitants of Kingston, in the county of Ulster, praying for the establishment of a College in that village, respectfully report,

"That your Committee have maturely reflected on the prayer of the petitioners and are highly pleased with the literary zeal which they manifest by their liberal subscriptions and laudable exertions to procure the establishment of a College in their village. But while the Committee pay the petitioners this tribute of commendation it is their duty to estimate and decide impartially upon the merits of their application; that in making such estimate and decision the Committee cannot lose sight of the important trust committed to the Regents of the University, which imposes on them to have a due regard to the general interests of literature throughout this State; that the Committee have seen with concern the difficulties which the present collegiate institutions within this State have encountered and continue to struggle with, from whence they cannot but anticipate that the multiplication of such institutions would be inexpedient at the present day, inasmuch as it would increase those difficulties by dividing the means necessary for their support; that the Committee also perceive from the subscriptions of the petitioners that they involve a condition that the Regents have it not in their power to fulfill, to wit, the assurance of legislative aid to facilitate the accomplishment of the desirable and praiseworthy views of the petitioners; that without such assurance the Committee regard the subscriptions as altogether conditional, and therefore not forming a proper and secure basis on which to predicate the important and expensive establishment of a College; that, independent of the objection above stated, the Committee also beg leave to remark, that a large proportion of the subscriptions on which the said application is founded, consists of Ulster and Delaware Turnpike Stock, the value of which is unascertained and extremely precarious. Your Committee are, therefore, of opinion that it would be improper to grant the prayer of the petitioners. All which is respectfully submitted. Senate Chamber, Monday, 13 February, 1804. The above report was received and read and agreed to by the Regents. Thereupon, Resolved, that a copy of the Report of the Committee be presented to the applicants. By order of the Board of Regents.

"**FR. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.**"

"The establishment of a college being thus denied, upon reasons which commend themselves to the judgment and approval of all, the then trustees of the corporation of Kingston, consisting of John Tremper, Abraham Hoffman, Peter Marius Groen, William Swart, Tobias Van Buren, Christopher Tappen, John Van Vliet, Jacobus Terpenning, Henry Schoonmaker, and Abraham Houghtaling, conveyed the whole of the real property, which had been designed for a college fund, to the trustees of Kingston Academy as a fund for that institution. This deed is dated March 15, 1804, and conveyed over 800 acres of land, including the triangular lot in the village of Kingston, upon which the present academy building is situated.

"In October, 1801, the price of tuition was raised to \$18 a year. Mr. Warden having resigned as principal, the Rev. Thomas Adams, of Hartford, Conn., was selected to fill the vacancy, at a salary of \$700 a year.

"In May, 1805, a committee, consisting of Peter Marius Groen, Conrad E. Elmendorf, and John Tremper, were appointed to report upon the propriety of selling the academy building, a plan and site for the erection of a new building, to solicit subscriptions for the purpose, and with authority to make such alterations and repairs as might be indispensably necessary for the existing building and the convenience of the schools.

"At the same meeting the trustees fixed the compensation of all their committees at \$2 per day, they bearing their own expenses. And the land committee were authorized to sell the real property, either at private or public sale, in such quantities as they might deem advantageous, with authority to receive one-third part of the consideration in the Ulster and Delaware Turnpike stock; and all former sales were confirmed.

"At the semi-annual meeting in October, 1805, some of the negligent members of the board were aroused to their duty by the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a letter be written to each absenting trustee of this board stating to him the necessity of his attendance at our semi-annual meetings as

a member, and such as cannot in future give their attendance more punctually than heretofore be requested to resign the appointment, in order that others may be appointed who will attend to the business of the institution.'

"At a meeting held on the 4th of November, 1805, Mr. Peter Marius Groot, one of the committee appointed to report in reference to the academy building, reported:

"That any repairs to the present academy building would be useless, inasmuch as it never can be repaired or altered so as to answer the purposes of the institution. That your committee advise an immediate sale thereof, with delay of rendering possession until a temporary building for the academy, etc., may be erected, which your committee recommend. And also that they adopt immediate measures to begin and lay the foundation of a new building in the eastern or western extremity of the village. And that the interest of your funds, the amount of the sale-money, and such sums as a committee for that purpose to be appointed can solicit and obtain from the goodness and generosity of our fellow-citizens, be applied to this purpose. 24th of June, 1807."

"It was then, after a considerable debate, and by a vote of 10 to 6,

"Resolved, To appropriate \$4000 out of the land-sales, and such additional sum as might be procured from sale of the old academy, to build a new academy upon such site as might be agreed upon."

"And by another resolution the triangular lot where the present building is situated was fixed upon as the site.

"On the 10th of December, 1805, the building committee reported the plan and probable expense of a new building, which was approved. A motion to rescind the resolution fixing upon the triangle as the site for the new building was defeated by a vote of 12 to 3. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and to apply to the trustees of Kingston 'for a further extension of their generosity to aid in the new proposed academy building.' And a building committee was also appointed.

"At the same meeting it was declared to be the duty of the principal, or in his absence his assistant, to open the school every morning with the reading of a chapter out of the Bible and prayer. That it was the duty of the principal to attend during all school hours, and that the students do punctually attend prayer under the penalty not to exceed *three cents* for every omission. And resolutions were passed prohibiting the public exhibition of any tragedy, comedy, or farce by the students after the semi-annual examinations; that no student should be admitted into the academy without a receipt that a half year's tuition had been paid in advance; that no meeting of the board should be held before dinner, except on examination days, unless by special order or necessity; and authorizing the principal to fine every student six cents neglecting to attend divine worship every Sunday twice, without a sufficient excuse.

"The students in the academy had a particular place assigned to them in the gallery of the Dutch church, the only church then existing in the village, and were required to occupy that place in a body, as well residents as non-residents; the enforcement of the above order thus became easy, and it evinced the close watchfulness of the board over the habits and morals of the students. In addition to this no student was permitted to be in the streets after eight o'clock in the evening.

"At a meeting of the trustees, held on the 7th day of March, 1806, the resignation of John Trencher as one of the committee to superintend the building of the new academy was read and accepted, and a committee appointed to put the old academy in repair. With these proceedings the project for a new building was put to rest and abandoned for many years.

"On the 23th of October, 1806, a committee was appointed to engage Mr. James Vanderpoel to superintend the academy till Mr. Adams' health should permit him to resume his duties, and in case of his death, until a new principal could be secured. Mr. Adams subsequently died, and Gardiner B. Perry was, on the 9th of December, 1806, appointed as principal at a salary of \$700.

"On the 7th July, 1806, the committee for the sale of lands were discharged, and from the proceedings at some of the subsequent meetings during that and the succeeding year, it would appear that there was some dissatisfaction in reference to their accounts, and some difficulty in procuring the surrender of the papers and a rendition of their accounts.

"On the 16th May, 1807, another committee for the sale of the vacant lands was appointed, and they were directed to sell the same.

"At the semi-annual meeting in October, 1807, a committee was

appointed to regulate the studies to be pursued in the academy, and inquire into the state of the academy and the use made of some of the rooms.

"At the semi-annual meeting in May, 1809, it was

"Resolved, That in future all scholars in the academy under the care of the principal teacher be charged \$15 per year, except the young ladies learning reading, writing, etc., that they be charged \$10, and those scholars in the English school be also charged \$10."

"At the semi-annual meeting in September, 1810, a sale of the triangular lot was authorized, and a committee appointed for that purpose. At the same meeting an unfortunate state of the finances is shadowed forth by the passage of a resolution directing the treasurer to have *five hundred* printed letters struck off, and that he send one to every defaulter on the books of the trustees.

"At a special meeting on the 21st day of January, 1811, a committee was appointed to solicit pecuniary aid for the academy from the Regents of the University, the Legislature, and the citizens of Ulster County. At the same meeting the authority to sell the triangular lot was rescinded.

"In the year 1812 the Rev. John Gosman was elected president of the board, and in the same year the Rev. Jabez Munsell was appointed principal of the academy, and the price of tuition raised to \$20 per annum.

"At a meeting of the trustees on the 29th day of April, 1814, it was

"Resolved, That Mr. Munsell be requested to see that all the Students of the Academy are at their lodgings in summer by nine o'clock, and seven in winter."

"How happy it would be if such rule could be established and enforced at the present day! How many it would snatch from the jaws of dissipation and vice!

"At a meeting of the trustees on the 7th of May, 1816, the monthly examining committee, Rev. Mr. Gosman, Mr. J. Sudam, and Mr. Z. Schoonmaker, were instructed strictly to examine into the education of the students. On the 11th of October following, the committee reported favorably upon the examination, except that they found a defect in grammar, which Mr. Munsell had promised to attend to. This report shows that in those days such committees discharged their duties.

"In 1817, Mr. Munsell having resigned, was succeeded by Mr. Malbone Kenyon as principal, at a salary of \$600.

"At a meeting of the trustees on the 27th of June, 1817, it was agreed that Mr. Kenyon might receive into his school such young ladies as he might think proper to teach in the higher branches of the English language, etc., and also such young gentlemen as he might think proper, under the direction of the school committee. During this year the finances had reached a very disordered condition, and a bank loan of \$1000 was made to satisfy arrearages.

"On the 21st of January, 1818, it was resolved that all vacancies in the board thereafter, occasioned by resignation or otherwise, be not filled, so that the number of the trustees be reduced to twelve, according to the act of the Legislature of the session of 1816.

"At the same meeting, the board having received notice of Mr. Kenyon's intention to resign at the end of the current year, appointed a committee, with authority to engage some proper person as principal, and to offer him \$150 per annum and the avails of the tuition-money for the instruction of twenty-four pupils, but no more. After which, and in the month of April following, Mr. Sidney Weller was engaged as principal upon those terms, except that he was allowed to take thirty pupils. On the 16th of October, 1818, the trustees authorized the number of Mr. Weller's scholars to be enlarged to forty, on condition that he procure an usher, to be approved by the visiting committee, thus careful was the board of that day that the students should not be neglected by over-crowded rooms and an insufficient number of teachers. In May, 1819, Mr. Weller resigned, and he was succeeded by a Mr. Smith. He resigned after remaining about a year, and then the classical department was not immediately filled, but remained vacant for a time. The use of the upper room was granted by the trustees to Mr. French, an English teacher, until a classical teacher should be procured.

"We have now reached, in this historic sketch, the lowest ebb in the tide of progress of this time-honored institution. From an institution standing for many years at the head of the academies in the State, boasting to have numbered among its pupils many who afterwards became distinguished among the first and leading men in the State, we find it at this date struggling under pecuniary embarrassments.

and without a classical department. Other rival institutions had sprung up and been established in all directions, which cut off its foreign support and threw it entirely upon its home patronage. That, unfortunately, proved insufficient to sustain it.

"In this sketch we have thus far limited our notice to the progress of the classical department, and, indeed, up to this time the care and attention of the board had been to a great extent confined to that department. The lower English branches had been constantly taught by teachers occupying some of the lower rooms in the academy, but, although under the supervision of the board, were not recognized as belonging to the academy proper.

"The first entry in the minutes in reference to the English school is under date of May 2, 1800, when it was resolved that Mr. Martin Stanley have the use of the lower west room of the academy for teaching the English language, mathematics, etc., etc.; that he become subject to a committee of the board, and conform to such rules and regulations as the trustees might think proper to adopt.

"On the 21st of January, 1803, the same room was granted to James Shields. In July, 1804, it was granted to Amos G. Baldwin.

"On the 17th of May, 1808, it was resolved that a teacher be employed by the trustees to teach an English school in the academy under their direction and for their benefit. An English school was then established, under the charge of Mr. L. Ruggles. He resigned at the expiration of about one year, and was succeeded by Mr. Oliphant. In September, 1810, Edward O'Neil succeeded Mr. Oliphant. On the 12th of May, 1812, it was resolved that the whole English department be abolished after September next, and in September, 1812, it was resolved to rent out the English school-room. Mr. O'Neil continued in the occupancy under the new arrangement. On the 7th of May, 1816, a resolution to give the trustees of the common school the control of the lower rooms was negatived, and it was determined that \$150 and no more would be given to any teacher to be employed in the English school-room, that he be limited to forty scholars, and be under the direction of the trustees and principal of the academy. Tuition fees to be \$10, and nothing to be taught to interfere with the upper room. A contract upon this basis was made with Nathaniel Perry for instructing the English school, and it is dated May 9, 1816.

"This plan was abandoned, and on the 7th of March, 1817, it was agreed that Cornelius Tappen might have the English school in the academy from the 1st of May then next; keeping it in good repair, and under such directions as he should receive from the trustees.

"In October, 1817, the grant of the lower room to Cornelius Tappen was revoked, and the room was placed at the disposal of the visiting committee. It was subsequently occupied by Mr. Morris and Mr. Walworth in succession, when Mr. French was appointed, with power to occupy the upper room until a classical teacher was procured, as before referred to.

"The academy in its organization and early progress was confined entirely to the instruction of young men. Young ladies were not allowed to participate in its benefits. Shortly after its incorporation, and during the administration of Mr. Smith, three young ladies, one of whom is still living, were permitted to receive evening lessons in geography from the principal, and have the use of the maps and globes.

"In 1809 it appears from an entry in the minutes that some young ladies had been allowed admission into the academy, and their rate of tuition was established at \$10. At the semi-annual meeting in May, 1809, it was resolved, that the principal of the academy have the right of appointing one of the young ladies, his scholars, as a teacher to the females under his care; that that teacher shall not be charged anything for tuition. At a special meeting held in the month of December, 1810, the board confirmed an agreement made with Miss Wells, a female teacher, and resolved, that the school for females be continued; and a committee was appointed to procure a female teacher capable of teaching painting, embroidery, and, if possible, other fine arts. A Miss Paine was subsequently employed as instructress. But, at a special meeting held on the 29th of January, 1812, the female department of the academy was ordered discontinued.

"Afterwards, at a meeting of the trustees, on the 27th of June, 1817, the principal of the academy was allowed by the board to open the upper room to such young ladies as had a wish to study the higher branches of the English language, etc. This privilege continued in force in 1820.

"But to resume the historical sketch of the academy from the low

ebb in the tide to which we had reached; as appears from what has preceded, the teachers had hitherto been employed at fixed salaries, the board assuming the collection of the tuition money, except in the case of Mr. Weller, whose number of students was limited. The trustees now found it necessary to adopt some other system in an attempt to revive and invigorate the institution.

"Mr. Dwight Baldwin was first employed in the attempt to revive the academy. His attempt proved a failure, and scarcely a dozen students could be gathered. The failure was not owing to any want of capacity on his part, for he was an able and faithful instructor. He resigned in 1823.

"After his resignation, and at a meeting of the trustees, held on the 14th day of August, 1823, they adopted a new principle in the employment of an instructor, which is shown by the resolution setting forth the terms of the contract with his successor, which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees employ the Rev. Daniel Parker for one year to take charge of the Institution upon the following terms: The Trustees to pay the said Parker three hundred dollars annually, in quarterly instalments, the said Parker to have in addition the sum of money which shall be apportioned to the Academy by the Regents of the University, as also the avails of tuition money, which, however, shall be collected at his own risk and responsibility. That the said Parker have the exclusive use of the whole building, except one room, which shall not be used as a school-room."

"This contract had the effect to change the character of the academy into a mixed school, divided into a male and female department, by giving the full control of the entire academy to the principal, and making it his interest to gather into his fold as many pupils as possible, of all classes and stages of advancement. It was undoubtedly the only course to be pursued to revive the institution, but it was an unfortunate necessity.

"The trustees, at a meeting held by them on the 28th day of May, 1826, directed their president to notify Mr. Parker of the discontinuance of their contract with him, from and after the 10th day of September, then next. On the 22d of July, 1826, the trustees directed that Mr. Parker might remain in the academy, to receive for his compensation the Regents' money and avails of tuition.

"At a meeting of the trustees, held in December, 1826, Mr. Hatch was employed as principal of the academy for one year, his compensation to be the tuition and Regents' money, the upper school-room to be under his care and control, and the lower room to be appropriated to the purpose of a female school, also under him.

"On the 11th of January, 1828, the trustees rescinded their resolution limiting their number to 12, and at their next meeting, on the 19th of January, 1828, filled all the vacancies.

"At the meeting on the 19th of January, 1828, Mr. Hatch's resignation was received and accepted, and Mr. Hiram P. Ames was employed as his successor. In July, 1829, Mr. Ames resigned, to take effect on the 1st day of November following. Mr. Rudolphus B. Hubbard was elected as his successor.

"At a meeting of the trustees, held on the 6th of March, 1830, a committee was appointed with full powers to make such repairs upon the academy as they might think proper.

"At a meeting held on the 16th day of March, 1830, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, reciting that a considerable sum had been raised by subscription to build a new academy, and directing that the committee on repairs suspend further proceedings, and at next meeting report a general plan or plans for a new academy.

"At a meeting of the trustees, held on the 27th of March, 1830, the committee on repairs were discharged from further duty. It was resolved to build a new academy of brick on the triangular lot, and a committee appointed to procure a draft and estimates, and enter into a contract for the building. A committee was also appointed to sell the old academy at auction. On the 17th of April, 1830, the committee reported a sale of the old academy for \$801, which was approved and accepted.

"On the 1st of May, 1830, \$3300 was appropriated towards building the new academy. A contract to build the same for \$3325 was entered into, and the building put up and completed accordingly. In 1834, Mr. Hubbard resigned as principal, and Mr. Isaac A. Blauvelt was appointed to succeed him.

"On the 31st day of December, 1835, the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Gosman, as president, was received and accepted; and on the 16th of January, 1836, the Rev. Jobu Lillie was elected president of the board.

"On the 22d of February, 1836, a committee was appointed to in-

spect the academy and examine the pupils monthly, and report to the board.

"On the 28th of March, 1836, the examining committee, by Rev. Mr. Lillie, reported that they had attended examinations of the students, were satisfied with the proficiency in studies and the ability of the teachers; but that there were too many different branches of education pursued in the school, and Mr. Blauvelt could not do justice to the scholars on that account, and recommended the employment of an assistant.

"At a meeting of the board, held on the 21st of April, 1837, the following expression of opinion was unanimously adopted:

"The Board of Trustees of the Kingston Academy, having carefully examined the two departments, male and female, of that institution, feel themselves called upon to express their united testimony to the very high gratification which they have derived from the result. The proficiency displayed by the pupils in the various branches of study that came under review has been equally honorable to them and their instructors. It is with entire confidence that the Board now commend the Academy to the increasing favor and patronage of the public."

"In 1839 considerable additions were made to the library and to the philosophical and chemical apparatus by voluntary contributions and aid from the Regents.

"In 1841, Mr. Blauvelt resigned as principal, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Nichols.

"On the 21st of January, 1842, the Rev. Mr. Lillie resigned his office as president, and thereupon Marius Schoonmaker was elected president of the board.

"In July, 1842, Mr. Nichols resigned as principal, and Mr. Charles L. Hungerford was elected his successor. In 1844, Mr. Hungerford resigned, and Mr. Francis H. Wells was elected to succeed him.

"In 1844, \$800 was raised by loan to put the academy buildings in repair. And in the same year large additions were made by voluntary subscriptions to the library and apparatus.

"In 1848, Mr. Wells resigned as principal, and Mr. William McGeorge succeeded him.

"In 1852, upon the resignation of Mr. McGeorge, Mr. David M. Kimball was appointed in his stead.

"In the same year the trustees determined to erect a building on the academy grounds suitable for a dwelling- and boarding-house for the principal, and authorized \$5000 to be raised by mortgage for that purpose. After the completion of the building in 1853, the committee rented the academy buildings and grounds to the principal, Mr. Kimball, for \$400 a year.

"In May, 1853, an additional loan by mortgage was authorized, to pay the expenses of repairs and alterations in the old building.

"In March, 1854, Mr. Schoonmaker resigned as president of the board, and the Rev. J. C. F. Hoes was elected his successor.

"In April, 1854, the trustees raised the rate of tuition to \$24 per year, and fixed the rent to be paid by the principal at \$575, and he to receive the Regents' money and tuition fees.

"In December, 1856, Mr. Kimball resigned as principal, to take effect at the close of the spring term. Mr. J. E. Pillsbury was elected his successor.

"At a special meeting held in May, 1857, it was resolved that the primary department be revived, and as far as possible be made to maintain its distinctive character.

"In May, 1859, Mr. Pillsbury tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect on the 15th of August.

"At a meeting held on the 27th of July, 1859, the trustees determined to take the academy into their own hands, employ the teachers, and receive the income of the institution. The Rev. John Van Vleck was subsequently elected principal, at an annual salary.

"Mr. Van Vleck having resigned as principal, to take effect in August, 1861, Mr. John N. Pomeroy was elected his successor, to take the academy upon an agreement similar to the one made with Mr. Pillsbury, and to have the Regents' money and tuition, and to pay rent for the buildings to the board.

"At several meetings of the board in May, 1862, discussions were had in reference to the graded school system; and on the 26th of May, 1862, a preamble and resolutions were offered, providing for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements with the school districts in the village for the adoption of the graded school system, provided the classical department could be retained in the academy, and other details could be made satisfactory to the trustees. After a lengthy discussion the preamble and resolutions were withdrawn, and

a committee of five appointed to solicit subscriptions to pay off the debt of the academy.

"On the 10th day of November, 1862, a preamble and resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee from the public schools on the subject of adopting the graded system, was lost by a tie vote.

"At a meeting of the trustees, held on the 8th day of February, 1864, a report was submitted to the board by the chairman of a committee previously appointed, in which it was stated, among other things, that the committee upon the debt had the means within their reach to extinguish the indebtedness of the academy within thirty days, 'provided it is decided by the board to sustain the academy as an independent institution at all hazards.' But the report concludes with a recommendation that the academy be leased to the Board of Education. After considerable discussion the board adjourned without action. At a meeting held on the 12th day of February, the report being again under discussion, it was by a vote of 8 to 5 'resolved, that it is for the interest of the Kingston Academy to unite it with the Board of Education of the village of Kingston.' By another resolution at the same meeting a committee was appointed to negotiate the terms of the transfer of the academy property to the Kingston Board of Education, the property to be forever held for the purposes of a classical and high-school education.

"At a meeting of the trustees, held on the 6th day of June, 1864, the committee of conference reported that the Board of Education were willing to take the transfer of the academy property upon the condition of paying all the debts of the academy, and establishing and maintaining therein a first-class academy; and in case of a repeal of the law creating the Board of Education, or a failure to establish and maintain the classical academy, the property should revert to the trustees.

"Resolutions were then passed authorizing the transfer, and directing the president to execute the necessary conveyances.

"At a meeting held on the 6th day of July, 1864, the forms of articles of agreement for the transfer of the personal property and of a deed of the real estate to the Board of Education were submitted, approved, and ordered to be executed by the president under the corporate seal.

"At a meeting of the trustees, held on the 11th day of July, 1864, the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hoes as president was received, accompanied with a statement 'that as the papers transferring the property of Kingston Academy to the Board of Education had not been executed, he should leave them to be executed by his successor.' And thereupon the resignation was accepted, and the Rev. Dr. Lillie appointed in his stead, with directions to execute the conveyance.

"Shortly thereafter, and on the 18th day of July, 1864, the deeds of transfer were duly executed and delivered, and the real and personal property of the trustees passed into the hands of the Kingston Board of Education. The property has thus passed into our hands, however, under stringent but proper restrictions and limitations. The conveyance to us is 'in trust to hold and occupy the premises forever as the site of a free high school of both sexes for the Kingston school district, in which shall be taught all the branches of a higher English and classical education as was set forth and described in the charter of the Kingston Academy, and as is customary in the incorporated academies of this State, to such an extent at least as to prepare young men in the English branches, mathematics, sciences, Latin and Greek languages necessary to enable them to enter as students in any college or university in the United States, and as the site of such other subordinate schools as to the party of the second part shall seem best.'

"This is the trust which is now committed to us, and our successors as your agents. Let not that trust by any want of support on your part be in any manner violated. Let it be our pride, pleasure, and privilege, with your countenance and support, to restore the institution to the reputation and standing which it enjoyed when it numbered among its pupils such men as De Witt Clinton, Abraham Van Vleeten, John C. Spencer, Thomas J. Oakley, James Vanlerpoel, and a host of others truly distinguished in their subsequent several callings in life, and thus establish it once more as an institution aliko honorable to the county and State, and the pride and glory of Kingston.

"M. SCHOONMAKER, President."

We add from Gen. Sharpe's historical address, Dec. 20, 1875, a few paragraphs relating to the academy:

This famous institution was originally founded by the trustees of the town of Kingston, in the year 1774, and afterwards incorporated by the Regents of the University on the 31 day of February, 1795. For a very long period this was one of the most famous institutions of the State. Here graduated Edward Livingston, Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, who wrote the celebrated Nullification Proclamation, and, like his brother the chancellor, subsequently became minister to France; Stephen Van Rensselaer, the old patroon; Abraham Van Vechten, afterwards attorney-general of the State, and the father of the New York bar; John C. Spencer, the great lawyer and Secretary of the Navy; and Judge Thomas I. Oakley, chief justice of the Superior Court. From it have gone also some of the fathers of the Dutch Church,—the Rev. Dr. Westbrook, the Rev. Dr. Ostrander, the Rev. Dr. Jacob Brodhead, father of the historian, the Rev. Dr. Van Vechten, of Schenectady, who married a daughter of the great John Mason, the Rev. Wilhelmus Eltinge, and lastly the Rev. Thomas De Witt, the chiefest of all these apostles. The academy building presents the same appearance it did at the beginning of this century, except the change caused by the removal of the belfry, where the same bell hung which now calls the students. There were usually only two teachers, the principal and the usher, and the students were divided into rooms, the lower being occupied by those taking the English branches, and the upper by the classical department, in which there were no girls. The discipline was severe, and all intercourse between the tutor and the scholars took place in Latin. "*Licet ne mihi exire?*" asked a student who wished to retire, when the emphatic "*imo*," or more frequently "*non*" was returned to him. When the roll was called those present answered "*adsum*," and for one who was playing hooky "*absent*" was shouted by a comrade. Geography, of course, was recited in English, but in the Latin and Greek recitations the rules even were all stated in the Latin tongue. The janitor occupied rooms in the lower part of the building, and no wonder his duties were arduous, as each student brought a load of wood at the commencement of the winter term, which went to form a common stock for winter's use.

The commencement was generally held about the middle of September of each year, and was a gala-day in the town of Kingston. The students marched in a body to Bogardus' tavern, in an upper room of which, known as Freemasons' room, they were awaited by the board of trustees. After a formal reception by the board, salvers were brought in and the students were invited to take a glass of wine. A procession was then formed under the ringing of the three bells of the town, those of the court-house, of the academy, and of the First Dutch church. On arriving at the academy the ranks of the students were opened and the trustees passed through, and, on being seated in the large room, an address in Latin was delivered by one of the trustees, to the great edification of those who had Dutch preached to them throughout the rest of the year. Then followed the public examination, after which dramatic exercises were given at the court-house. Here *Cato* and *Douglas* were played to admiring houses, John C. Spencer appearing at one time as Young Norval, Peter S.

Wynkoop as Randolph, and Clarissa Cantine as Lady Randolph. The *Road to Rome* was among the comedies presented, and if the streets in those days were in a condition resembling those of the present time, it is plain to see that the title of the play was chosen in no Pickwickian sense. In the evening a grand ball was given at De Wall's, on North Front Street, and this was generally attended by the gentry of Hudson, Catskill, Rhinebeck, and Poughkeepsie, relatives and friends of the students.

The present system of schools existing in the western division of the city of Kingston was established, as already shown, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 29, 1863. The first section of that act is as follows:

"SECTION 1. From and after the last Monday in May, 1863, school districts numbers five, eight, eleven, and fifteen of the town of Kingston, county of Ulster, are hereby consolidated for the purposes and to the extent in this act specified, and shall hereafter for such purposes and to such extent form but one school district, to be called the Kingston School District."

The first Board of Education, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1864, consisted of Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, President; Henry H. Reynolds, Isaac Denike, Edwin W. Budington, William C. Hale, Solomon S. Hommel, Charles W. Schaffer, Abraham Wood, George Southwick, John W. Kerr; C. R. Abbott, Secretary and Superintendent; Cornelius Burhans, Treasurer; Elijah Ellsworth, Collector.

The teachers employed at that time were the following: Joseph C. Wyckoff, A.M., Principal of Academic Department. Primary District No. 5: William D. L. Robbins, Principal; Sarah Godkins, Assistant. Primary District No. 8: Marcus A. Weed, Principal; Harriet E. Du Bois, Jane L. Van Buren, Kate Doll, Anna M. Lines, Elizabeth N. Barnes, Assistants. Primary District No. 11: John H. Howland, Principal; Magdalen Brodhead, Hannah A. Atkins, Harriet M. Vernd, Mary D. W. Traphagen, Assistants. Primary District No. 15: Augustus Schepmoes, Principal.

The board, in subsequent years, has been composed as follows, with the officers as named:

Sept. 1, 1865.—Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, President; Henry H. Reynolds, Isaac Denike, Edwin W. Budington, Warren Chipp, Rev. John Lillie, D.D., Charles W. Schaffer, Abraham Wood, George Southwick, John W. Kerr; C. R. Abbott, Secretary and Superintendent; Cornelius Burhans, Treasurer; Elijah Ellsworth, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1866.—Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, President; Isaac Denike, Edwin W. Budington, Warren Chipp, John W. Cole, Rev. John Lillie, D.D., A. Schoonmaker, Jr., Abraham Wood, John W. Kerr, Elijah Du Bois; C. R. Abbott, Secretary and Superintendent; Cornelius Burhans, Treasurer; Elijah Ellsworth, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1867.—Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, President; Warren Chipp, John W. Kerr, Edwin W. Budington, John W. Cole, James E. Ostrander, Abraham Wood, A. Schoonmaker, Jr., Elijah Du Bois, Isaac Denike; C. R. Abbott, Secretary and Superintendent; Cornelius Burhans, Treasurer; Elijah Ellsworth, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1868.—Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, President; Edwin W. Budington, John W. Cole, James E. Ostrander, Warren Chipp, John W. Kerr, Abraham Wood, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Elijah Du Bois, Matthew Winchell; C. R. Abbott, Secretary and Superintendent; Cornelius Burhans, Treasurer; Elijah Ellsworth, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1869.—Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, President; Warren Chipp,

John W. Kerr, Abraham Wood, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Elijah Du Bois, Matthew Winchell, John W. Cole, James E. Ostrander, M. M. Friselle; C. R. Abbott, Secretary and Superintendent; Cornelius Burhans, Treasurer; Elijah Ellsworth, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1870.—Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, President; Abraham Wood, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Elijah Du Bois, Matthew Winchell, John W. Cole, James E. Ostrander, M. M. Friselle, Warren Chipp, John D. Sleight; J. H. Zelle, Secretary and Superintendent; Cornelius Burhans, Treasurer; Elijah Ellsworth, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1871.—Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, President; John W. Cole, James E. Ostrander, M. M. Friselle, Warren Chipp, John D. Sleight, Charles W. Fisk, William M. Hayes, John E. Van Etten, Alfred Hudler; J. H. Zelle, Secretary and Superintendent; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; Elijah Ellsworth, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1872.—Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, President; E. M. Brigham, James E. Ostrander, F. L. Westbrook, Warren Chipp, Charles Reynolds, Charles W. Fisk, William M. Hayes, John E. Van Etten, Alfred Hudler; James Barkley, Secretary and Superintendent; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; John J. Davis, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1873.—E. M. Brigham, President; James E. Ostrander, F. L. Westbrook, Charles W. Fisk, A. T. Newton, C. P. Ridenour, David Bradbury, William M. Hayes, John E. Van Etten, Alfred Hudler; R. C. Barrett, Secretary and Superintendent; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; Thomas Beckman, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1874.—E. M. Brigham, President; Charles Reynolds, H. D. Baldwin, Charles W. Fisk, Alfred Hudler, A. T. Newton, C. P. Ridenour, Daniel Bradbury, James E. Ostrander, F. L. Westbrook; R. C. Barrett, Secretary and Superintendent; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; J. Deyo Chipp, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1875.—E. M. Brigham, President; James E. Ostrander, F. L. Westbrook, Alfred Hudler, Charles Reynolds, H. D. Baldwin, Charles W. Fisk, Daniel Bradbury, C. P. Ridenour, Augustus T. Newton; C. M. Ryon, Secretary and Superintendent; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; Albert G. Nichols, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1876.—E. M. Brigham, President; James E. Ostrander, F. L. Westbrook, Alfred Hudler, Charles Reynolds, H. D. Baldwin, Charles W. Fisk, Daniel Bradbury, C. P. Ridenour, William M. Hayes; C. M. Ryon, Secretary and Superintendent; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; S. S. Westbrook, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1877.—E. M. Brigham, President; James E. Ostrander, F. L. Westbrook, Daniel Bradbury, C. P. Ridenour, William M. Hayes, Jefferson McCausland, Jr., Charles Reynolds, H. D. Baldwin, William E. Houghtaling; C. M. Ryon, Secretary; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; S. S. Westbrook, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1878.—E. M. Brigham, President; Daniel Bradbury, C. P. Ridenour, William M. Hayes, Jefferson McCausland, Jr., Charles Reynolds, Henry D. Baldwin, William E. Houghtaling, James E. Ostrander, F. L. Westbrook; C. M. Ryon, Secretary; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; S. S. Westbrook, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1879.—C. P. Ridenour, President; Jefferson McCausland, Jr., Henry D. Baldwin, William E. Houghtaling, James E. Ostrander, F. L. Westbrook, Daniel Bradbury, William M. Hayes, Charles Reynolds, E. M. Brigham, C. M. Ryon, Secretary; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; Alfred Hudler, Collector.

Sept. 1, 1880.—C. P. Ridenour, President; E. M. Brigham, James E. Ostrander, F. L. Westbrook, Daniel Bradbury, William M. Hayes; C. M. Ryon, Secretary; James E. Ostrander, Treasurer; Alfred Hudler, Collector.

The teachers in the employ of the Kingston Board of Education (May, 1880) are as follows:

Academy.—Thomas Raftery, Principal; Harry Crouch, Lorena Dolson, Assistants.

High School.—Charles M. Ryon, Principal; Sarah Sparling, Assistant; Hattie A. Smith, Teacher of Drawing in this and the other schools of Kingston.

Central School, Primary.—Jennie Van Buren.

School No. 5.—Albert J. Miner, Principal; Mary A. Diamond, Kate Schoonmaker, Carrie Chipp, Carrie F. James, Elizabeth Mills, Assistants.

School No. 8.—Henry D. Darrow, Principal; E. Henrietta Ingham, Jane L. Van Buren, Bella B. Bernstein, Alice W. Chipp, Cora D. Deyo, Anna M. Lines, Kate Hamilton, Assistants.

School No. 11.—J. Barhite, Principal; Sara Godkins, Lillie Bullock, Anna M. De Puy, Ella Valkenbergh, Ella Burger, Mrs. E. Van Wagenen, Mary M. Tolley, Assistants.

School No. 15.—Andrew E. Schepmoes, Principal; Sarah C. Deyo, Assistant.

The schools of Rondout have not been incorporated into the general system existing in the "Kingston District" prior to the organization of the city. They still remain under their own management, in the same form as they were established while the village of Rondout was a distinct corporation. They are also separate districts, each reporting direct to the school commissioners.

In addition to the public schools mentioned, there is an excellent school known as the "Academy of Our Lady of Lourdes," maintained by the Catholics. Citizens speak in high praise of the orderly habits of the children trained there. Four sisters conduct the school, and two brothers conduct the Christian Brothers' Academy.

School No. 1, Wilbur Avenue.—The board of trustees consists of James McLoughlin, John Quigley, Caspar Schick. The librarian and clerk is John J. Moran. The school building is arranged for two departments, and the present teachers (May, 1880) are Annie J. Dunne, Principal; Mary J. Dunne, Assistant.

School No. 2, Pierpont near Holmes.—This has an academic department under the care of the Regents, and called Ulster Academy. The board of trustees in charge consists of Judge William Lawton, President; William Winter, Clerk; and Anthony Reiser. Teachers (May, 1880): L. M. Edwards, Principal; Misses S. J. Stephenson, Nellie Wood, Emily Pattison, Abby Ayer, Delia Gokey, Hannah Carpenter, Louise Dearstye, Lottie Edmonds, Loretta Mauterstock, Helen Mackey, Minnie Coen, Assistants.

School No. 3, Chambers near St. Mary's.—The board of trustees (1879-80) consists of John Hubee, Patrick Flynn, and John Muldoon, and the teachers for the current year are James McCabe, Principal; P. H. McGivney, First Assistant.

Union Free School, No. 4.—The board of trustees in this district consists of D. B. Abbey, J. H. Cordts, James Rodie. The school is arranged in three departments, primary, intermediate, higher. The teachers at the present time, May, 1880, are,—higher department: A. Hawkins, Principal; Clara L. Rae, Assistant. Intermediate department, Anna C. Rodie. Primary department: Mary M. Bliss, Fourth Grade; Josephine Deyo, Third Grade; Jennie Manchester, Second Grade; Georgia Deudney, First Grade.

The present condition of the schools of the city is concisely shown by the figures given in the following appertinentment:

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATE OF APPORTIONMENT.

Number of District.	Number of children between 5 and 21 years of age.	Average daily Attendance.	Apportioned for Teachers' Wages.		Library Money.	Total to be paid to Districts.
			District Quota.	According to Average Daily Attendance.	According to Number of Children.	
1	291	66,723	\$95.20	\$130.52	\$119.47	\$6.17
2	1315	442,073	571.20	864.74	781.57	40.38
3	1327	310,000	280.80	618.13	788.71	46.75
4	882	266,000	334.20	520.32	524.22	27.08
5	2892	1177,361	1475.60	2302.03	1718.86	88.82
	6017	2268,157	\$2856.00	\$4436.74	\$2932.83	\$200.20
					Supervision City,	\$11,428.77
						\$60.00
						\$12,228.77

Signed by

WILLIAM E. MOWER,
H. N. BALSCHER,
S. D. SUTLEY,
School Commissioners.

No. 1 is the Wilbur School, No. 2 the Ulster Academy, No. 3 is on Chambers Street near St. Mary's, No. 4 is at Ponckhockie; these are all in the Eastern district of the city, while No. 5 comprehends the entire Western department, the Kingston consolidated districts.

VIII.—CHURCHES.

THE (FIRST) REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF KINGSTON.*

is one of the oldest churches of that denomination in the country, and from it many of the older churches in the counties of Ulster and Orange originated. Its founders were principally emigrants from Holland, having first settled in the manor of Rensselaerwyck. Unwilling to submit to the feudal exactions of the patroon, they came to Atkarkarton, as the place was called by the Indians, or Wiltwyck, afterwards Esopus, by the Dutch, in 1655. In consequence of difficulties with the Indians the settlers left the place, but soon returned. Although they were surrounded by hostile savages, and in their poverty were required to labor hard for their subsistence, they did not forget God, having imbibed the devout spirit which prompted their fathers to the Union of Utrecht. Every Sunday morning they assembled at one of their houses and engaged in religious worship, when prayer was offered, and a homily or "postille" was read by one of their number. In the spring of 1658 "there were between 60 and 70 Christians" at Esopus, when hostilities with the Indians were again renewed, and the former wrote to Governor Stuyvesant to send them soldiers "to save the Esopus." The Governor visited the settlement with 50 soldiers on the 29th of May, and the day following, "being 'Ascension Day,' the people, having no church, assembled at the house of Jacob Jansen Stol to keep the festival." As they had no ordained minister, a "voorleeser," or reader, according to the custom in Holland, had been appointed, whose duty it was to conduct the services and catechise the children. The first person who held this office was Jacob Van Slyke, who came from Catskill, where he had been in the service of the patroon. He was succeeded by Andries Van Der Sluys, who received his appointment from Governor Stuyvesant, and who was also required "to teach the children letters," for which services

he received a compensation from the people, and thus became the first schoolmaster in Esopus.

In consequence of the great scarcity of ministers of the gospel in New Netherlands, constant appeals were made to the Classis of Amsterdam to send over properly-qualified men, who should become pastors of these infant settlements. Hermannus Blom, a native of Holland and a candidate for the ministry, was among the first to respond to these appeals. He arrived in this country in April, 1659, and, having preached in New Amsterdam and its vicinity for a while, visited Esopus, and on the 17th of August preached two sermons. So acceptable were his services that a church was immediately organized, and a petition, in the nature of a call, was made for him to become their pastor. This petition was signed by William Jansen, Jan Broessen, Derick Hendricks, Matthys Roelofsen, Albert Goeverts, Hendrick Cornelissen, Jacob Jansen Stol, Thomas Chambers, Jurian Westphal, Jacob Jansen Stoutenburgh, John Jansen, and Cornelis Barent Slegt. They promised to provide Dominie Blom "with a good farm, house, and barn, cows and oxen, and pay him 700 guilders [\$280] at beaver valuation, to commence from the 5th Sept., 1660."

Blom signified his acceptance of their call, subject to the approval of the Governor-General and the Classis of Amsterdam, but, as there was no competent judicatory in this country to ordain him, he returned to Holland and was ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam, Feb. 16, 1660, and commissioned to preach "both on the water and the land, and in all the neighborhood, but especially in Esopus." He returned in the West India Company's yacht about the 1st of July, 1660. In consequence of renewed hostilities between the Indians and the settlers, it was not deemed prudent for him to proceed at once to Esopus. Very soon, however, after the suspension of hostilities Blom sailed for Esopus, and arrived there Sept. 5, 1660. He was received by the church and people "with signal expressions of joy, and conducted to the village in state." He immediately entered upon his ministerial duties, as appears from the earliest record made in Dutch, by himself, in the first volume of the books of the church, which is as follows: "I, Hermannus Blom, the first preacher in the land of Esopus, preached my first sermon on the 12th day of September, 1660, having arrived there on the 5th day of the month in the company's yacht."†

In imitation of the example of the "good Shepherd" he gathered the members of the church together, and, having instructed them as to their duties and obligations, he, on the 25th day of December, 1660, administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time to the following named persons: Anna Blom, wife of Dominie Blom, Jacob Joosten, Jacob Burhans, Mattiu (Matthew) Blashan (Blanshan) and Maddelyn Jorise, his wife, Anton Crepel (Crispell) and Maria Blashan (Blanshan), his wife, Andries Barentse, a soldier, and Hilletjen Hendrix (Hendricks), his wife, Margriet Chambrits, Geertruy Andriese, Roeloff Swartwout and Eva Swartwout, his wife, Cornelis Slegt and Tryntje Tyse, his wife, Albert Roosa and Weylke de Yough, his wife.

* By the Rev. John C. F. Hoes, D.D., except the brief portion relating to his own ministry.

† See fac-simile on opposite page.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE FIRST ENTRY IN THE EARLIEST BOOK OF RECORDS OF THE (FIRST) REFORMED CHURCH OF KINGSTON, N. Y., 1660.

L Hermannus Blom eerste predikant int lant
 & opus: aldare godaen als predikant myn eerste
 predicaci den 12 September 1660: kad dat wt day 5
 den volwer-maent op fondag aldare mit got company
 Jaefte we goanwoert.

FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURES OF THE SUCCESSIVE MINISTERS OF THE (FIRST) REFORMED CHURCH
 OF KINGSTON, N. Y., 1660-1880.

Hermannus Blom.

Hermanus Meyer

Laurentius Van Jaaskerck.

George I L Doll

Johannes Weckstein

John Foster

Laurentius Van Den Bosch

John Lillie

J. R. Nieuwa.

M. Wagenaar

Henricus Bog.

John C. H. Hoeg-

Petrus Van

D. N. Vandewer

Georg Wilhelm Mancius

J. G. Van Slyke

The next year (1661) a new log edifice, "substantial and convenient," was erected on the northeast corner of Pearl and Main Streets, and dedicated to the service of God. This was the first church in which the people worshiped, and where the ordinances of religion were steadily administered.

A suitable lot having been previously secured, a comfortable parsonage was this year also erected, "which gladdened the heart of the dominie and his wife," and which was located on the corner of Clinton Avenue and Pearl Street, near where now stands the commodious residence of Mr. J. S. Burhans, a descendant of one of the seventeen original communicants.

Dominie Blom was a devoted and zealous minister of the gospel. In addition to two regular services on the Sabbath, and on Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and Whitsunday,* when the Lord's Supper was administered, he instituted meetings for social prayer and the catechetical instruction of the children and youth. In three years the church increased from 16 to 60 members, and "everything was well ordered in church matters and Consistory."

But their joy was soon turned into mourning. On the 7th of June, 1663, while most of the men were away from their families engaged in their agricultural pursuits, the Indians made a concerted attack on the settlement, burned twelve dwellings, killed four and carried away forty-five persons.† The schout, Thomas Chataubers, and Dominie Blom, aided by a few men and the women, using a small piece of ordinance, engaged in a deadly conflict with the savages, and so routed them that they fled to the mountains. A detailed account of the burning of the place, with its attendant horrors, written by Blom, is found in the "Documentary History of New York," vol. iii. pp. 582, 583, royal quarto edition.

The effect of this calamity was highly disastrous to the infant church and settlement. But Blom's trust in God was unflinching. At his request, Governor Stuyvesant appointed the 7th day of June to be observed annually as a day of thanksgiving in commemoration of the escape of so many from massacre on that fearful day. And "prayers also were offered every evening from the four points of the fort under the blue sky that the Lord would bless and not forsake them." Such unwavering faith in God did not pass unrewarded, for he was soon able, in peace and safety, again to prosecute the work of the Lord.

After the first shock of Indian warfare had passed and peace was restored, Blom and his church were found actively engaged in labors for the spiritual good of the people. But a short time had passed away, however, before another severe affliction rested on them. On the 13th of September, 1666, the dominie's wife, Anna Blom, while on a visit to the Mannhattans (New York), suddenly died, and was buried there. Far from kindred, amid strangers and disconsolate, on the 28th of January, 1667, Blom requested his Consistory to release him from his church, assigning as a reason for the request "the loss of his wife and the slow payment of his salary." To this request they

reluctantly assented, and thus terminated the pastorate of the first minister of Esopus, after six and a half years of faithful labor. Blom then returned to Holland and became pastor of the Dutch Church at Wonbrugge.

The church remained without a regular pastor for the next eleven years, during which time the ministers from Fort Orange (Albany) and New Amsterdam occasionally visited the place and performed ministerial services. Their "voorleeser" (reader) also conducted worship on Sundays and feast-days. In the spring of 1678, Petrus Teschenmaeker, a candidate for the ministry, visited Esopus and preached for the people. So pleased were they with his services that a petition, signed by 49 men, was addressed to Governor Andros, asking that he might be appointed minister of the church. Among the reasons assigned was the ability of Mr. Teschenmaeker to preach in both the Dutch and English languages, and the inability of the people to support two ministers. He continued to preach at Esopus until the arrival of Dominie Laurentius Van Gaasbeek, who had been sent by the Classis of Amsterdam to take charge of the church, when Teschenmaeker left, and went to New Castle on the Delaware. He did not long remain at that place, for in 1684 he became the first pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Schenectady, where he continued to preach until the 5th of February, 1690, when he was murdered by the savages during the burning and massacre of its citizens by the French and Indians sent out under Frontenac.

The fertile lands in the valley of the Esopus, especially adapted to the raising of wheat, had already become widely known, and attracted immigrants to the settlement, to whom the pastor of the church at Esopus ministered. In response to a request from the Consistory, addressed to the Classis of Amsterdam, approved by Governor Andros, Oct. 8, 1677, Dominie Laurentius Van Gaasbeek was sent out as pastor of the church of Esopus. He was called to preach at Kingston, Hurley, and Marbletown, for eight years, at an annual salary of 660 schepels (495 bushels) of wheat,—Hurley to pay 100 schepels, Marbletown 160, and Kingston 400.

On the 30th January, 1679, Wessel Ten Broeck and John Masten were chosen elders, Jacob Aertsen (Van Wagenen), and Jacob Staats deacons.

Dominie Van Gaasbeek was graduated from the renowned University of Leyden, May 25, 1674. He was both a physician and clergyman, hence he was called the "Dominie Doctor." His diploma is in the possession of one of his descendants in Kingston. He, with his family, arrived in Esopus, Sept. 8, 1678, and on the 15th of the same month preached his first sermon.

In consequence of the protracted vacancy in the pastorate, the church had become much weakened and scattered, but still Mr. Van Gaasbeek found 80 members at Kingston, 30 at Hurley, and 20 at Marbletown. He was zealous and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and awakened a corresponding spirit in the church, and a blessing attended their efforts, so that in one year the membership had increased to 180. A new and substantial stone church, 45 by 60 feet, had been erected on the northeast corner of Wall and Main Streets, in true Holland style, with highly-

* It is not certainly known whether or not the Lord's Supper was administered by Dominie Blom on Whitsunday.

† See Blom's letter.

colored and painted window-glass, bearing the coat-of-arms of their progenitors of the Fatherland, which was completed and dedicated about Jan. 1, 1670. But Mr. Van Gaasbeek was not long permitted to preach in this church, for he was very soon taken sick with a fever, and went to New York for medical attention, where he died February, 1680.

The unexpected death of Mr. Van Gaasbeek filled the minds of the people with sadness, and cast a gloom over the prospects of the young church. But in compliance with a request from the Consistory, made November, 1680, the Classis of Amsterdam sent his brother-in-law, Dominie Johannes Weekstein, to become its pastor. He was a candidate for the ministry, living at Haarlem, in Holland, and was ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam. He arrived with his family in Kingston, Sept. 11, 1681, and preached his first sermon on the 18th of the same month. In consequence of the severity of the climate, his health became impaired, and for nearly two years he was unable to perform full service. After a faithful and successful pastorate of six years, he died, March 17, 1687, and was buried, according to the custom of the day, under the church in which he had preached. And thus "the little church in the wilderness" was deprived a second time of its zealous pastor by the inexorable hand of death.

It was during the ministry of Dominie Weekstein that the little colony which went out from Kingston in 1677 were organized into the Church of New Paltz, Jan. 22, 1683, by the Rev. Pierre Daillé, as the "Congregation of the Walloon Protestant Church," and to which the pastors of Kingston frequently ministered.

Very soon after the death of Weekstein, Dominie Laurentius Vanden Bosch came to Kingston and preached, and so acceptable were his services that the Consistory on the 20th of June, 1687, gave him a call, which he accepted, and became the pastor of the church. He professed to have come from London, claiming to have credentials from its bishop, and also from the Classis of Amsterdam, but he would never exhibit them. He soon fell into gross immoralities which issued in the dissolution of his ministry, October, 1689. He went to Maryland, leaving the church in a distracted state.

For the next six years the church of Esopus had no resident pastor, but was occasionally supplied by their old friend Dellijs, from Fort Orange, who also rendered efficient service in obtaining another pastor. The Classis of Amsterdam was again requested to send them another minister, and accordingly Dominie John Petrus Nucella was ordained and sent over to take charge of the church. He arrived in Kingston Dec. 15, 1695, and immediately commenced to preach in Kingston, Hurley, Marletown, and Mombakkus (Rochester), "year by year,"—that is, for only one year at a time. Peace and prosperity soon followed in the train of his labors. That he was a man of high personal and ministerial character is evident from the fact that he was appointed by Governor Fletcher to take part in the induction of William Vesey as the first rector of Trinity Church, New York, which took place December, 1679, in the Reformed Dutch church of Garden Street, now Exchange Place.

An incident showing the loyalty of Dominie Nucella and

his Consistory, and their abhorrence of treason, is on record in a resolution passed by them Sept. 29, 1700, that no child should ever be baptized by them by the name of Leisler or Melbourn, because of the scandal it would occasion, these men having been executed for high treason.

After a very successful ministry of nine years Dominie Nucella resigned his position March 7, 1704, and went to London, it is said, to take charge of Queen Ann's Chapel.

Soon after the departure of Dominie Nucella, Lord Cornbury sent to Kingston a Rev. Mr. Hepburn, a minister of the Established Church of England, "to preach and read divine service, in good hopes of bringing the Dutch to a conformity." He also endeavored to force upon them a chorister and schoolmaster, and ordered them to furnish Mr. Hepburn with a suitable house, and if no other could be obtained to take immediate possession of the house of Bodewyn De Witt, "which had escheated to her Majesty, and make speedy return of what they had done." But the Dutch, believing in the Presbyterian polity and in the Belgic Confession and the Articles of the Synod of Dort, were not easily swerved, and their motto was "Nolo Episcopari." Mr. Hepburn soon became disheartened, and left for parts unknown.

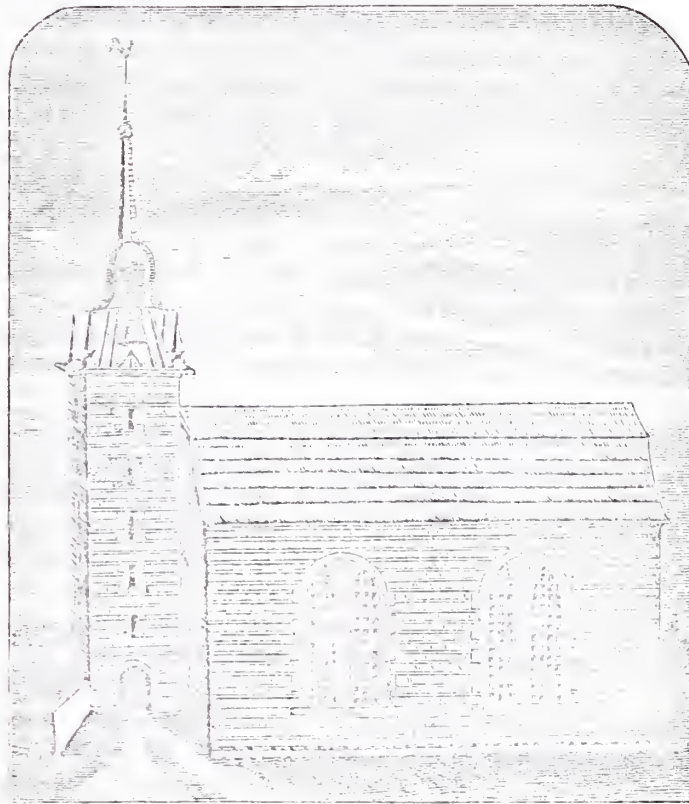
This effort on the part of Lord Cornbury and Mr. Hepburn to draw the Dutch from their allegiance to their Church and to the Classis of Amsterdam made the church more energetic and persistent in their efforts to obtain another pastor. Accordingly, in compliance with their request the Classis of Amsterdam ordained Henricus Beys, a candidate, at Dordrecht, on the 4th of May, 1705, and commissioned him to become the pastor of the church at Esopus. He arrived in New York, Jan. 1, 1706, O. S. Lord Cornbury interposed various obstacles in the way of his going immediately to Kingston, so that he did not arrive at that place until the spring following. On the first Sabbath after his arrival, March 17, 1706, he preached twice and baptized thirty-five children. The people were so well pleased with their new dominie that in a letter addressed to the Classis of Amsterdam they said "they thought him almost an angel sent of God." But their exalted expectations were soon disappointed in consequence of his persistent and continued neglect of his duties. The disaffection and alienation became so great that he finally left Kingston, became an Episcopalian, and officiated at Harlem and Fordham. He was suspended from the ministry by the Classis of Amsterdam, but was afterwards restored and sent to Curagoa, where he preached from 1714 till 1717. The prosperity of the church was greatly retarded by the conduct of Mr. Beys.

A call was now offered to Dominie Vincentius Antonides, of Brooklyn and Flatbush, and subsequently to Dominie Gualterus Du Bois, of New York, both of which were declined.

The church again made its appeal to the Classis of Amsterdam to send them a pastor. Accordingly, Dominie Petrus Vas was sent over, bearing high testimonials from the Classis, and became its seventh pastor. He arrived in Kingston Dec. 19, 1710, O. S., and "was received with great joy by the magistrates, Consistory, and citizens generally," and immediately entered with zeal upon his minis-

terial work. He was a man of scholarly attainments, a profound and eloquent preacher, of fine social qualities, and devoted to his work. Under his ministry the church membership was largely increased. During a period of less than four years—from April 12, 1712, to December, 1715—there were added to the church 160 persons, and in 1717, 34 made a profession of their faith in Christ. On the 1st of May, 1712, Dominie Vas and his Consistory petitioned Governor Hunter to grant the church a charter similar to the one which had been granted the church in New York, May 11, 1696. After a protracted delay of seven years their petition was granted, and on the 17th of November, 1719, a charter was obtained from "George, by the grace of God king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," signed by "Peter Schuyler, president of the council, etc.," to

For twenty-two years Dominie Vas was the sole pastor of the church. When he had attained his seventy-fourth year, Dominie George Wilhelmus Mancius, minister of the Reformed Dutch Church of Schraalenburgh and Paramus, N. J., "with the consent of their faithful and beloved pastor and preacher, Peter Vas," on the 16th May, 1732, was by the Consistory called to become his colleague. Mancius accepted this call, and until 1752, when Vas died, at the age of ninety-six years, they were co-laborers "in the unity of the Spirit and the bonds of peace." Mancius survived Vas ten years, when he died, Sept. 6, 1762, and was buried under the church, near the elders' seat. Dominie Van Hoevenburgh, amid great sorrow and lamentation by the people, preached the funeral sermon from Heb. xiii. 7. The joint pastorate of these two devoted servants of the church was



THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH. (Burned by the British, Oct. 16, 1777.)

"Petrus Vas, Minister; Abraham Delamater, Capt. Wessels Tenbrook, Guisbert Van Der Bergh, and Thomas Jansen, Elders; and Capt. Nicholas Hoffman, Lambert Cool, Capt. John Rutsen, Tjerek Van Keuren, Deacons, and their successors in office," bearing the corporate name of the "Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston," confirming their title to the ground and cemetery on which the present church edifice stands, and in accordance with the provisions of which the affairs of the church have been and are regulated and controlled.

In the year 1721 the church edifice was thoroughly repaired, and an addition to it was erected on Main Street, after the fashion of the old Dutch churches. This annex was called a "Doopt Huys" (baptism house), and was used also as a consistory-room. In its front wall was imbedded a stone tablet, bearing the following inscription:

"P. VAS. MDC.CXXI."

fifty-one years, eight months, and seventeen days. They were earnest and faithful ministers, and God's blessing attended their labors. More than fourteen hundred were added to the membership of the church during their united ministry.

About the time of the death of Dominie Vas a new, substantial, and spacious church was erected near the site of the former building, and dedicated by Dominie Mancius, Nov. 29, 1752, N. S. The text of the dedicatory sermon was 1 Kings viii. 29. The 122d Psalm was sung before, and the 65th Psalm after, the sermon. All the services were in the Dutch language.

A fact well authenticated (but hitherto questioned), from a record found in an old family Bible, occurred in the church of Kingston, Dec. 16, 1744, which was that in the forenoon of that day, Sunday, Dominie Freymouth, of Minnisink, was, by the order of the Classis of Amsterdam,

ordained by Dominic G. W. Mancius, in the presence of Dominie P. Vas and Dominie Weys.

The famous *Cetus* and *Conferentie* controversy agitated the Reformed Dutch Church in this country about the middle of the last century. It originated in a desire on the part of some of its ministers to dissolve their connection with the Classis of Amsterdam, and form a "*Cetus*" or "assembly" for the purpose of ordaining their own ministers. The *Conferentie* preferred to retain their connection with the Classis of Amsterdam, and obtain their ministers, as heretofore, from Holland. With the latter party Dominie Mancius and the greater part of the church of Kingston were strongly allied.

At this juncture the Consistory of the church of Kingston authorized and requested the theological faculty of Groningen to call a pastor for them. The call was tendered to Hermannus Meyer, Jan. 17, 1763, which having been accepted, he was solemnly ordained to the ministry on the following 31st of March, "in the presence of the Deputati Synodi Groningarie." He took passage from Amsterdam to London, thence to New York, and arrived at Kingston Nov. 2, 1763, and on the next Sabbath preached his first sermon, from Psalm xxii. 30, 31. Mr. Meyer's preferences were with the *Cetus* party, but he wished to hold, if possible, a neutral position, and thus maintain peace in the congregation. This, however, did not please many of his people, and they endeavored to bring him under subordination to the Classis of Amsterdam. By his call he was left free to act with either party. They were also displeased with his practical and searching preaching, and availed themselves of every pretext to array a party against him, and finally, by a self-constituted council of three neighboring ministers and their elders, all of whom belonged to the *Conferentie* party, Mr. Meyer was ejected from his pulpit and his salary withheld from him. He continued, however, to preach and perform other ministerial services in the congregation, at private houses, to a large number of adherents of the first respectability, until November, 1772, when he resigned his charge at Kingston and accepted a call from the Reformed Dutch Churches of Pompton and Totowa, N. J., where he continued to labor until Oct. 27, 1791, the date of his decease.

In 1789, Dominie Meyer was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Queen's (now Rutgers) College. In 1784 he was appointed by the General Synod professor of the Hebrew language, and in 1786 lector and assistant to the professor of divinity, both of which offices he held to the close of his life. He was a member of the convention of 1771 which met in New York "to devise the means for peace and unity in the churches," and was also elected president of the ninth General Synod, which met at Pompton in 1779. These distinguished honors, extended to him by the highest authorities of the Church, showed the general estimation in which he was held, notwithstanding the studious efforts which had been made to blast his character and impair his usefulness. He was a man of ardent piety, profound learning, and varied scholarship, a faithful and edifying preacher, and his memory is even still fragrant in the churches.

The spirit of strife between these contending parties in

the church of Kingston was in its consequences sadly detrimental to its material and spiritual prosperity.

As time passed on, however, the Consistory, with the concurrence of the Great Consistory, prompted by a better spirit, in 1775, called Dominie George J. L. Doll, who was at the time "preaching at Albany in Dutch and French," to become their pastor. This call was accepted, and Dominie Doll immediately entered upon the active duties of his pastorate, and for thirty-three years faithfully and acceptably served the church until 1808, when, in consequence of the infirmities of age and a growing desire to have preaching in English, John Gosman, a candidate, was called to be his colleague. In May, 1809, Dominie Doll went to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Judge Van Der Poel, at Kinderhook, at which place he died March 28, 1811, at the age of seventy-two years. The church paid him an annuity of \$100 from the time he ceased to reside in Kingston, and were anxious that his remains should be brought to Kingston and buried beside those of his wife, under the church, but his Kinderhook friends preferred to inter him at that place.

A sermon appropriate to the death of Dr. Doll was preached by the Rev. John Gosman, on the Sabbath succeeding his demise, from Rev. xiv. 13. An obituary appeared in the local press, which speaks of him in these words: "His unblemished life, his ardent zeal in the cause of religion, the purity of his morals, and the Christian meekness which adorned his character, proclaimed him 'the messenger of truth, the legate of the skies.' Although he had no relations in this country, the unspotted excellence of his life attached to him numerous friends. He had no enemies. His unwearied pains to spread gospel blessings, and preach Christ and Him crucified, endeared him to every member of his flock." He is still spoken of, by some of the older members of the church, as an exceedingly devout and amiable man, diffusing an atmosphere of love around him, and thus he became instrumental in restoring peace to his distracted church.

The pastorate of Dr. Doll covered the trying period of the Revolution, during which he was as patriotic as he was devout. This is evident from his thrilling letter addressed to Governor George Clinton on the occasion of his inauguration at Kingston, as the first Governor of the State of New York, on the 30th of July, 1777,* and also from his

* LETTER OF REV. GEORGE J. L. DOLL, ADDRESSED TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GEORGE CLINTON, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS INAUGURATION AS FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1777.

"To His Excellency, GEORGE CLINTON, Esq., Governor, General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the State of New York:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

"At the commencement of the New Constitution, and at the very hour of your inauguration, the Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, in Consistory assembled, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency upon the highest honors the subjects of a free State can possess, and to assure you of the part they bear in the public happiness of this occasion.

"From the beginning of the present war, the Consistory and the people of Kingston have been uniformly attached to the cause of America, and justify upon the soundest principles of religion and morality the glorious revolution of a free and oppressed country. Convinced of the unrighteous design of Great Britain upon their

letter addressed to Gen. Washington when on a visit to Kingston, in 1782.*

civil and religious privileges, they choose, without hesitation, rather to suffer with a brave people for a season, than to enjoy the luxuries and friendship of a wicked and cruel nation.

"With an inexpressible perseverance, which they trust the greatest adversity and persecution will never change, they profess to your Excellency their interest in the Continental Union and loyalty to the State of New York.

"While the Constitution is preserved inviolate, and the rulers steer by that conspicuous beacon, the people have the fairest prospects of happiness and success. With you they choose to launch, that future pilots may form a precedent from your vigilance, impartiality, and firmness, and the system obtain an establishment that shall last for ages. For, as nothing can be more agreeable to the conscious patriot than the approbation of his country, so nothing can more promote the general good than placing confidence in established characters, and raising merit to distinguished power.

"Take, then, with the acclamations and the fullest confidence of the public—take, Sir, the government into your hands, and let the unsolicited voice of a whole State prevail upon you to enter upon the arduous task.

"All ranks, in placing you at their head, have pledged their lives and fortunes to support and defend you in this exalted station, and the Consistory of Kingston cheerfully unite in the implicit stipulation, and promise you their prayers.

"As a reformation in morals is the immediate object of the Consistory of Kingston, they esteem themselves especially happy in having cause to believe that religious liberty (without which all other privileges are not worth enjoying, will be strenuously supported by your Excellency; and they congratulate themselves and the State that God has given them a Governor who understands, and therefore loves, the Christian Religion, and who in his administration will prove a terror to evil-doers, and an example and patron to them that do well.

"Signed by order of the Consistory,

"Aug. 2, 1777."

"*GEO. J. L. DOLL, Præsen.*

NOTE.—The above-named Consistory at that date were Johannes Van Keuren, Heiman Rousa, Benjamin Ten Broeck, Ezekiel Masten, Elders; Gerrit Freer, Abraham Eluendorf, Conrad Newkirk, and Tobias Swart, Deacons; William Elting, Kerk-Meester (Church-Warden).

REPLY TO THE FOREGOING LETTER.

"GENTLEMEN,—While I receive with the highest pleasure this testimony of esteem from your respectable body with gratitude, the honor which the suffrages of a free people have conferred upon me, I cannot but express apprehensions of my inability to answer the expectations which they are pleased to form of me. It shall, however, be my earnest endeavor by a sedulous attention to the important duties of my office to merit their approbation, and I rely firmly on Divine Providence, and the prayers which you offer to put up in my behalf, to render my services effectual in promoting the happiness of the people committed to my charge.

"I agree with you, Gentlemen, in thinking that the Constitution gives the fairest promises of happiness. This I shall study to preserve inviolate, and thereby secure to the people those civil and religious liberties which it has with the utmost liberality and wisdom been attentive to establish and guard. And, as unjust suspicions and fondness for novelty have been ruinous to many States, you justly observed that a confidence in established characters, and the promotion of tried merit, must contribute to the general welfare. By this salutary principle, therefore, I wish to be governed in the part I have to take in the distribution of public offices.

"Gentlemen, I cannot dismiss you without giving my public testimony to the patriotism of the Consistory and people of Kingston, who, in imitation of their brave ancestors, have shown themselves worthy of the inestimable privileges they enjoy, by the spirit and alacrity they have early and uniformly manifested in their defense.

"May it please the Supreme Author of all events to crown them with equal glory and success!"

*CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MINISTER AND OFFICERS OF THE FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF KINGSTON, N. Y., AND GEN. WASHINGTON, IN 1782.

"SIR,—Amidst the general joy which instantly pervaded all ranks of people here on hearing of your Excellency's arrival at this place,

When Kingston was taken by the British under Gen. Vaughan and burned, Oct. 16, 1777, there are good reasons to believe that they were at first reluctant to burn the church; but when they learned of the active patriotism of Dr. Doll and his Consistory, they no longer hesitated sacrilegiously to apply the torch to the house of God and also to the parsonage in which the dominie was living.

The burning of the church and parsonage was a great calamity. Sympathy was awakened throughout the land, and assistance to rebuild was sent from Poughkeepsie, Charleston, S. C., and other places. But in a few years the work was accomplished, and the people were again found worshipping in their venerable stone edifice, beautified and improved. A drawing of this church, as it appeared before it was burned, accompanies this sketch.

The Reformed Dutch Church at Marbletown was an offshoot from the church of Kingston. On the 29th of September, 1793, their second church edifice was dedicated,—Dr. Van Horn preaching in the morning from 1 Kings viii. 29, and Dr. Doll in the afternoon from 1 Kings viii. 62, 63.

Dr. Doll was the last one of the list of venerable pastors who had been educated in the universities of Holland and Germany, and who had for one hundred and fifty years officiated in the Dutch language. The records of the church were all kept in the same tongue, and everything pertaining to its internal affairs was after the model of the Church in the Fatherland. But the wishes of the people, which had often been previously expressed, could not longer go unheeded. They demanded, especially the younger portion of the congregation, to have preaching

"We, the Minister, Elders and Deacons of the protestant reformed Dutch Church in Kingston, participated in it; and now beg leave with the greatest respect and esteem, to hail your arrival.

"The experience of a number of years past has convinced us that your Wisdom, Integrity, and Fortitude have been adequate to the arduous task your Country has imposed upon you; never have we, in the most perilous of times, known your Excellency to despond; nor in the most prosperous to slacken in activity, but with the utmost Resolution persevere until, by the aid of the Almighty, you have brought us this year to Independence, Freedom, and Peace.

"Permit us to add, that the loss of our religious Rights was partly involved in that of our civil, and your being instrumental in restoring the one, affords us a happy Presage that the Divine Being will prosper your endeavors to promote the other.

"When the Sword shall be sheathed and Peace re-established, and whenever it is the Will of Heaven that your Excellency has lived long enough for the purposes of nature, then may you enter triumphantly through the Blood of the Lamb into the Regions of Bliss, there to take possession of that Crown of Glory, the reward of the Virtuous, and which fadeth not away."

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am happy in receiving this public mark of the esteem of the Minister, Elders and Deacons of the reformed protestant Dutch Church in Kingston.

"Convinced that our religious Liberties were as essential as our civil, my endeavors have never been wanting to encourage and promote the one, while I have been contending for the other, and I am highly flattered by finding that my efforts have met the approbation of so respectable a Body.

"In return for your kind concern for my temporal and eternal happiness, permit me to assure you that my wishes are reciprocal: and that you may be enabled to hand down your Religion, pure and undefiled, to a posterity worthy of their ancestors, is the prayer of, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

in the English language. This church had up to this time maintained an independent position, and declined all overtures for a union with the ecclesiastical assemblies in this country. But now, as they were about to obtain a minister to preach in English who had been educated in this country, it seemed almost a necessity that this policy should be changed. Accordingly, on the 5th of September, 1808, it was resolved (the Great Consistory concurring) that an application be made by the Consistory to the Classis of Ulster to be received under its care. This application was presented to the Classis Nov. 22, 1808, at a special meeting held at Kingston; it was favorably regarded, and the church and pastor, Dominie George J. L. Doll, were enrolled as members of the Classis. On the 19th of October, 1808, the churches of Kingston and Hurley united in making a call upon Rev. John Gosman to become their pastor, he being required to preach three-fourths of the time at Kingston and one-fourth at Hurley. This call was presented to the Classis for approval Nov. 22, 1808, when a remonstrance was presented, signed by 25 members of the church of Kingston, on the ground that Mr. Gosman could not preach in English. The call was approved by the Classis, and an arrangement was concluded to the effect that on those Sabbaths when Mr. Gosman preached at Hurley there should be preaching in Dutch at Kingston. The call was then accepted, and Mr. Gosman made application for ordination and installation, at the same time presenting his certificate of dismission as a candidate from the Washington County Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gosman was born in the city of New York, and in August, 1801, graduated from Columbia College with the highest honors of the institution. He studied theology with Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D.D., of Salem, N. Y., and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Washington County, October, 1804. His examination having been sustained by the Classis, arrangements were made for his ordination and installation as co-pastor with Dominie Doll of the Reformed Churches of Kingston and Hurley, on Dec. 14, 1808, by a committee of Classis, consisting of the Rev. Moses Froeligh, who was to preach the sermon, and Rev. Messrs. Goetschius, Doll, and Demarest. On the 5th of November, 1811, the Classis of Ulster dissolved the pastoral relation between the Rev. Mr. Gosman and the church of Hurley. He was thus able to devote his whole time to the interests of the church of Kingston.

The arrangement which was made at the time of the settlement of Mr. Gosman to secure preaching a portion of the time in Dutch at Kingston operated unfavorably to the peace of the church, and resulted in an embittered and protracted controversy, not alone in the church of Kingston, but in the Classis and Synod. This strife was finally allayed by the action of the General Synod, in June, 1812, by which, at the request of the Consistory, the church of Kingston was transferred from the Classis of Ulster to the Classis of Poughkeepsie. It continued in this connection until, at its own request, it was again restored to its former relation to the Classis of Ulster by the action of General Synod, in June, 1830.

During Dr. Gosman's ministry the church was awakened

to new spiritual life. Meetings for prayer and Bible classes were instituted, and a revived state of religious feeling and activity was kindled.

The religious instruction of the children and youth, except that which was given by parents, was imparted by the pastor from the catechism. The first Sabbath-school which was established in Ulster County was in connection with the church of Kingston, May 19, 1816, the object of which, as expressed in its constitution, was "to teach the people of color to read the Bible," and also looking forward "to the time when people of color will be entitled to the rights of citizenship," alluding to the existence of slavery at that time.

The officers of the society were Rev. John Gosman, President; Christopher Tappen, Vice-President; James Cockburn, Treasurer; Edward O'Neil, Secretary. At the expiration of one month the school had 114 pupils.

In view of the growth of the congregation and the increasing demand for pews, the Consistory, in 1832, determined to erect a new church, on the southeast corner of Wall and Main Streets. This was the brick edifice now called St. Joseph's Catholic Church, the corner-stone of which was laid Sept. 19, 1832, by the Rev. Dr. Gosman. It was completed and dedicated Aug. 20, 1833. The services were largely attended, and were conducted by Rev. C. L. Van Dyck and Andrew N. Kittle. Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt preached the sermon from Psalms lxxv. 4, and the dedicatory address was delivered by the pastor.

After a most successful and popular pastorate of twenty-seven years, Rev. Dr. Gosman resigned his position Aug. 17, 1835, in response to a call, which he deemed it his duty to accept, from the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, Pa. It would be appropriate here to speak of his life, character, and labors, but, as a full sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, such a tribute is unnecessary.

The next pastor was Rev. John Lillie, a native of Kelso, Scotland. He early exhibited a great fondness for study, and before he was sixteen years old had attained such proficiency that he was admitted to the academic course of the University of Edinburgh. His attainments in the regular curriculum of study secured for him the highest honors of the institution. He was regarded as "the most accomplished scholar that had graduated from that famous seat of learning in half a century." In 1831 he was examined and admitted to the Divinity Hall. For two years he there prosecuted his theological studies, when he came to America. On his arrival he connected himself with the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., where he completed his studies, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Classis of New York, July 21, 1835. A unanimous call from the church of Kingston was extended to him Sept. 29, 1835, which was accepted, and he was ordained and installed by the Classis of Ulster, Feb. 1, 1836, when the Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrander preached the sermon. Young and inexperienced as Mr. Lillie was, he rapidly developed into a learned and profound theologian, an accurate scholar, and an impressive and edifying preacher. The records of the church attest the fidelity and success of his labors. His scholarly attainments secured for him an appointment in the grammar school connected with the Uni-

versity of New York, which led him to tender his resignation as pastor of the church on the 6th of August, 1841. After an absence from Kingston for a number of years, during which he was engaged in preaching, teaching, and translating, he was called, on the 2d of March, 1858, to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Kingston, in which he labored diligently, successfully, and acceptably, until, on the 23d of February, 1867, he entered into rest.

The literary and theological attainments of Dr. Lillie won for him the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity from his Alma Mater, the University of Edinburgh, in 1835, when on a visit to his native land.

During the pastorate of Dr. Lillie in this church the present commodious parsonage was erected for his accommodation.

After the resignation of Dr. Lillie the church of Kingston had its attention directed to Rev. John H. Van Wageningen, a native of Ulster County, as his successor, who received a call on the 26th of October, 1841. Mr. Van Wageningen was at the time pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Lindethgo, N. Y. He was installed Dec. 9, 1841. Rev. Dr. C. Van Santvoord preached the sermon. Mr. Van Wageningen graduated at Union College in 1823, and from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1826. He was an eminently devout man, and a plain, pungent, practical preacher. He delighted to expatiate on experimental Christianity. He was zealous in the cause of temperance. The seal of Divine approbation rested on his labors in every church to which he ministered. In "Sprague's Annals" it is recorded of him that "few men have been more useful. He probably received more members into the church during his ministry than any other man of his age then living. In each of his several pastorates he was blessed with powerful revivals of religion, and during the last years of his life at Kingston received 163 into the church," of whom 117 were on confession. As the result of a revival, 81 were received April 8, 1843.

The ministry of Mr. Van Wageningen at Kingston was less than three years, and he was greatly blessed in the large number of conversions, in reviving the church, in advancing various objects of moral reform, and in elevating the standard of Christian life to a higher plane. Mr. Van Wageningen died, after a brief sickness from typhus fever, Sept. 27, 1844, and was buried at his own request in the old church-yard, near the spot where lie the remains of several of his predecessors. Drs. Ostrander and Gosman officiated at his funeral.

The year succeeding the death of Mr. Van Wageningen the church was without a pastor. Calls were extended, only to be declined. On the 18th of September, 1845, a unanimous call was made on the Rev. John C. F. Hoes, the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Ithaca, N. Y., which was accepted, and he was installed Nov. 13, 1845. Rev. C. Van Santvoord preached the sermon. His ministry extended to Jan. 7, 1867, a period of more than twenty-one years.

In the fourth year of the pastorate of Dr. Hoes (1848) the numerical strength of the church consisted of 275 families, 1325 persons in the congregation, and 537 communicants, the largest statistical exhibit that the church has ever

presented, from the year of its organization (1659) to the present time (1880). For the accommodation of these numbers the church edifice was regarded as entirely inadequate. It was therefore deemed expedient that a second church should be formed. This organization was effected by the Classis of Ulster, Jan. 29, 1849, the membership of which was largely taken from the old church. In parting with these members it was gratifying to receive their assurance, expressed in their letter asking for dismission, "that in making this request we beg the Consistory to be assured that we are actuated by no hostile or unkind feeling towards our present respected pastor or the church, but simply from the belief that the interests of our church and religion demand a second organization among us; and, while leaving the church in which we have so long worshiped with pleasure and profit, it is with sincere wishes and prayers for its abiding peace and prosperity." Even after the exodus of the Second Church there were many families which could not be accommodated with pews, and it was deemed best to increase the conveniences by enlarging the church edifice. The question of enlargement was submitted to a vote of the congregation, and it was decided to be inexpedient. Measures were then promptly devised to erect a new church on the present site, which by the charter of 1721 had been given for the twofold purpose of a site for a church and a burial-place for the dead. The corner-stone of this church was laid May 20, 1851, accompanied with appropriate services, conducted by the pastor and Rev. Drs. Dewitt and Gosman.

This spacious and attractive edifice was finished and dedicated Sept. 28, 1852. Rev. Dr. G. W. Bethune, of Brooklyn, preached the sermon from Heb. iii. 10. It stands as a memorial of the enterprise and energy of the pastor and people whose united action carried the work to a successful completion.

A sad calamity soon befell this church edifice. On the night of Dec. 24, 1853, a tornado swept away its stately and graceful spire, inflicting great injury to the building, so that it was not again used for public worship until May 7, 1854.

The Reformed Dutch Church of the Comforter, at Wiltwyck, was organized Aug. 27, 1863, being another colony from the old mother-church.

It is unnecessary here to speak of the life, character, and work of Dr. Hoes, as a full biographical sketch, prepared by one of his former parishioners, may be found in another part of the volume. We who stand apart and gather up the records of Dr. Hoes' ministry are impressed as those who look upon a well-cultivated field. Better than he who stood in the midst of the field, we can see that his work was thorough, and, in the indoctrination of his people, deep and lasting. Out of his positive personality came impulses which have left their abiding mark upon the church, and, through the church, upon the community. As a preacher he was pre-eminently a teacher of his people, and in his pastoral labors, faithful and constant. The congregation grew steadily in strength under his long ministry, and planted itself on those substantial foundations which afford the best basis for an enduring prosperity. During his pastorate 430 active members were added to the communion of the church.

The successor to Dr. Hoes was the Rev. D. N. Van Derveer, a candidate for the ministry. He was born at Scheenectady, and, having studied theology at Princeton Seminary, was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1866, called to the church of Kingston Feb. 14, 1867, and ordained and installed May 7, 1867. The sermon was preached by the Rev. I. N. Voorhis, from Ps. viii. 3; charge to the pastor by Rev. N. F. Chapman, and to the people by Rev. J. Gaston. In the spring of 1876, Mr. Van Derveer was called to be pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church of Chicago, where he labored for two years and then resigned his office. In 1878 he was called to the pastorate of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he is at present successfully laboring. As a preacher Mr. Van Derveer was highly popular and successful, having admitted into the church of Kingston 248 members, 169 of whom were received on confession of their faith.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Van Derveer is Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, who graduated with honor from Rutgers College in 1856, and from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1869. He was licensed by the Classis of Albany in 1869, was pastor of the Reformed Church of Readington, N. J., in 1869 and 1870, and of the Jamaica (L. I.) Reformed Church from 1870 to 1876. His ministry at the latter place was characterized by every mark of genuine success. The congregation was largely increased, and greatly developed in strength and vitality. He was particularly successful in drawing into the church there men of intelligence and culture, who made it a fountain of potent influence in the community.

Mr. Van Slyke was called in 1876 to the pastorate of the First Reformed Church of Kingston, and was installed on the 17th of December of that year. Rev. Dr. Van Santvoord, president of Classis, presided, and the Rev. James R. Talunge, D.D., preached the sermon, from Rev. i. 1-7. Mr. Van Slyke is a man of philosophic mind, scholarly attainments, devoted to literary and professional studies, and a preacher of superior excellence and power.

Although the church of Kingston has passed through varied scenes of adversity and prosperity, and can number her children and grandchildren by scores, scattered on the west bank of the noble Hudson, she still survives, having attained her two hundred and twenty-first year, vigorous and prosperous,—a blessing to the living, as she has been to the departed, and hopes to be to the generations yet to come. Her present strength, as indicated by her last annual report, is 240 families, 458 communicants, 375 Sabbath-school scholars, with a revenue amply sufficient to meet all her current expenses.

The bell at present used in the church of Kingston was imported from Holland, and consigned by the ship "Minerva" to Jacob Le Roy & Son, merchants, in New York, by Paulus Kuck, of Amsterdam, at a total cost of \$515.19, who, on shipping it, addressed a facetious letter to the Consistory, dated May 10, 1794. Upon the circumference of the bell is the following inscription:

"C: en I: Seest. Amstelodami, Anno 1794—M. E. Feet."

A mural tablet has recently been enshrined in a conspicuous place in the church, on which is inscribed in full the names

of all the pastors and the time of their service, with a transcript of which it will be appropriate to close this historical sketch:

PASTORS OF THIS CHURCH.

Hermannus Blom, 1660-67.	George Jacob Leonard Doll, 1775-1803.
Laurentius Van Gaasbeek, 1678-80.	John Gosman, D.D., 1808-35.
Johannes Weekstein, 1681-87.	John Lillie, D.D., 1836-41.
Laurentius Vanden Bosch, 1687-89.	John Hardenbergh Van Wageningen, 1841-44.
John Petrus Nucella, 1695-1704.	John Cantine Farrell Hoes, D.D., 1845-67.
Henricus Beys, 1706-8.	David Newland Van Derveer, 1867-76.
Petrus Vas, 1710-56.	John Garnsey Van Slyke.
George Wilhelmus Mancius, 1732-62.	
Hermannus Meyer, D.D., 1763-72.	

REV. DR. JOHN GOSMAN.

The name of the Rev. John Gosman, D.D., stands in the foremost rank among the eminent men whose lives and labors illustrate the history of Ulster County during the present century. Though not a native of the county, he came to it in the morning of his manhood; passed here the greater part of his active and energetic ministry; returned here to resume ministerial labors after an absence of eighteen years of service in other fields; retired in 1859, in a good old age, from the pastoral work near the spot where he had entered on his longest pastorate, more than fifty years before (1808); continued to reside in the county till the hour of release came from all mortal burdens; and now sleeps within a short distance of that church he so long and faithfully served, and whose cherishing arms most appropriately guard his dust. He belongs, therefore, to the county in which his last and so many of his earlier years were spent, to whose interests so large a portion of his life was earnestly devoted. The narrow space assigned to these notices will permit only a sketch of the life and services of Dr. Gosman, with, perhaps, a glance at some of the marked features of his character as a minister and man.

Dr. Gosman was born in the city of New York, Feb. 10, 1784. His childhood and youth were passed in that city, where he pursued his preparatory studies with the view of entering Columbia College, from which he graduated with honor in 1801, when only seventeen years old. Having some time before his graduation decided to enter the Christian ministry, he commenced the study of theology shortly after leaving college, under the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, in whose church his boyhood was reared, his father having long held therein the office of elder. He completed his theological course under the Rev. Dr. Alexander Proudfit, of Salem, N. Y., and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Washington on Oct. 10, 1804, when but twenty years of age. His health not being robust at this time, he did not at once seek a pastoral charge, but passed four years in supplying vacant churches, chiefly that of Lansingburg, N. Y., till in 1808, when, his health having greatly improved, he was invited to the pastoral charge of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y., and was ordained and installed as its pastor the same year. This church was organized in 1659, being one of the oldest in the country, and had had a succession of twelve ministers, mostly from Holland, during the interval between 1660

and 1803, the last being the Rev. George J. L. Doll, whose ministry here extended from 1775 to 1803. Dr. Gosman was the first pastor of this old church whose services were rendered wholly in the English language, his ministry marking the transition from the Holland language to that in which the services have since been conducted. He continued in this pastoral charge till 1835, a period of twenty-seven years. Resigning his pastorate here, he removed to Philadelphia, taking charge the same year of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of that city, in which position he remained but for a short time. From 1836 to 1838 he ministered to the Reformed Dutch Church of Westerlo, in Albany Co., N. Y., and then removed to Port Byron, N. Y., the Presbyterian Church of which he supplied for three years. He was called in 1841 as pastor of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Coeyman's and New Baltimore, N. Y., but resigned them in 1842 to assume the charge of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hudson, N. Y., with which his pastoral connection continued for ten years, closing in 1852. In the following year, 1853, he returned to Ulster County, having accepted a call to the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush, a parish adjoining the one where his labors began forty-five years before. After a faithful service in this church of six years he finally retired from official duties in 1859, at the ripe age of seventy-five. The six remaining years of his life were passed in the vicinity of Saugerties, where, on Dec. 8, 1865, in his eighty-second year, he calmly expired, cheered by the hopes and promises of that Gospel which for more than sixty years he had loved to proclaim as the rest for all weary, heavy-laden souls.

Dr. Gosman was married to Mary Hay, of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1807, the year before he became pastor at Kingston. Of four children,—one son and three daughters,—two daughters are living, and reside at Kingston, enjoying the esteem and affection of a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Gosman died in 1856, during her husband's pastorate at Flatbush. She was a most amiable and excellent lady, exemplary in all the relations of life, and constantly helpful to her husband in all his work, whose requirements she thoroughly understood, and with whose responsibilities and trials she had the readiest sympathy. She was interred at Wiltwyck Cemetery, where the remains of her husband and daughter, Catharine, have since been laid, and now repose together.

As a preacher, Dr. Gosman possessed gifts and qualities that gave him a rare fitness for his sacred calling. He had liberal and varied culture. He was familiar with theology in all its departments. He had a thorough mastery of the Scriptures and of the science of biblical interpretation. He was well acquainted with history and general literature, and drew freely from their treasuries, laying up the stores gathered in a memory singularly retentive, ever ready to use them on the fitting occasion, and especially to make them subserve the great end of the Gospel message, which is to attract and interest as well as to enlighten and persuade men. He had, besides, a graceful presence and address, great facility of utterance, a pleasing and flexible voice, which, though prone to pour out its words somewhat too rapidly, was yet distinct in its articulation. His delivery,

too, was marked by great earnestness, and even fervor, showing how the speaker's soul was aglow with the sentiments of his message, that rarely failed to produce sensible effects upon his hearers. The sermons, moreover, were of a character to command attention. They were the result of severe diligence in preparation. They were lucid in arrangement, strong in reasoning and appeal, felicitous in diction, apt in illustration, rich in scriptural language, while through them all breathed the spirit of love to men, that yearned to bring them into the ways of righteousness and life. With traits such as these, it is easy to understand why his preaching possessed such charm to interest and move an audience. This will explain, too, the reason for his being sent for far and wide throughout the county, and even beyond it, to render services on special occasions. These services imposed a large amount of extra labor upon him, which, indeed, he stood ever ready to bear, counting it happiness to do with all his might whatever his hand found to do to benefit men and promote the cause that lay nearest his heart.

It was this readiness to do good as the occasion arose that led him to undertake work not strictly included in his pastoral requirements. Thus the Bible Society found in his enlightened sympathies a hearty response to its claims for support. Mainly through his influence and fervid appeals the Ulster County Bible Society was organized in 1816. This institution became a thrifty branch of the parent society, and has continued to the present time, doing a noiseless but influential work in enlisting the interest of churches and communities in the matter of circulating the Scriptures among the destitute families of the county and land. Dr. Gosman's heart was in this cause, and the whole weight of his influence was given to commend and strengthen it. Many names of Ulster County people stand to-day on the list of life members and directors of the American Bible Society to attest the influence of Dr. Gosman in prompting their decision, and the faithful and efficient services which he rendered in this direction.

The cause of education, too, found in him a warm and steadfast friend. The Kingston Academy, one of the oldest in the State, and of wide reputation as an educator, received his special attention. He was a member and president of its board of trustees during nearly all the years of his ministry in Kingston, and the high place the school held in the public regard was largely owing to his discreet supervision and intelligent management. He was also a trustee of Rutgers College, being elected to this position in 1825, and holding the office till his death. His aid was often invoked to raise funds for educational purposes, and both the seminary and college at New Brunswick shared in the benefit of his appeals in their behalf. The frank and friendly style of his intercourse, his ready eloquence, his earnestness in advocating a cause, the magnetism of his conversation as well as of his public address, made his efforts to evoke contributions unusually successful, and they who could secure his services in behalf of some important charity deemed themselves specially fortunate. Even after the burden of the pastoral work had been laid aside and he had reached fourscore years, he was induced to undertake a service of this kind for Rutgers College, which was



John C. F. Hoels-

attended with nearly all the vigor and success of former years. The strong hold which he retained upon the sympathies of the people of the county is made apparent by this circumstance, which simply illustrates his character as given in the preceding notices. His lifelong friend, the late Hon. A. B. Hasbrouck, in a letter read at the funeral services of Dr. Gosman, speaks in these fitting words of the estimate in which he was held: "There is probably no man now living in the county whose death recorded in our public journals would be so painfully noticed, or be read with so much reverence, as Dr. Gosman's will be. The respect and affectionate regard which he attracted in his early manhood, and with which he was clothed as with a garment of praise, have grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength, and now, after the lapse of more than fifty years, will be mournfully laid upon his coffin, more precious than floral offerings in all their original warmth and sincerity."

Little more need be said. The sentiment of the foregoing extract, it may be added, is not confined to Ulster County. Throughout the denomination of which Dr. Gosman was a minister he numbered "troops of friends," who honored him for his mental and moral excellence and loved him for his genial, manly qualities. In all the fields where he labored he won the esteem and affections of the people, and the fruits of his earnest ministry were sure to appear in due time, and many, no doubt, will yet appear to attest and reward his fidelity to truth and duty. His name is revered by the whole Church which he served with a single great purpose ever controlling his energies. Being dead, he yet speaks to men by his wholesome counsels and devoted life, thus showing that the influence of a good and useful man does not end with his death, but is projected, shedding benefits as it runs on, far into the future.

THE REV. JOHN C. F. HOES, D.D.,*

was born at Middleburgh, Schoharie Co., N. Y., on the 13th of July, 1811. His ancestors came from Holland to this country among the earlier emigrants from that fatherland which has contributed to New York so large and influential a portion of the people by whose joint enterprise and toil the State has been advanced to its present prosperous condition. The paternal name of Hoes in this country reaches through eight generations, to the beginning of the seventeenth century. The grandfather of Dr. Hoes, John D. Hoes, died Jan. 25, 1789. His father, Peter I. Hoes, was for many years a respected and prominent citizen of Kinderhook, N. Y., the place of his birth, whither he removed from Middleburgh in 1817, and died at the former place Nov. 16, 1846, aged sixty-one years. Dr. Hoes' aunt, Hannah Hoes, the sister of Peter I. Hoes, was the wife of Martin Van Buren, late President of the United States. The grandfather on the mother's side was Peter Swart, a native of Schoharie, where he died Nov. 3, 1829, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and rendered efficient service in the valleys of the Schoharie and the Mohawk. After the war he filled several civil positions of honor and trust. Among

them were those of judge of Schoharie County, State Assemblyman and Senator, and representative in Congress. He was a man of high character and influence in his day, commanding wide respect. His daughter, Maria Swart, a most estimable lady and exemplary in every relation, was married to Peter I. Hoes, the closing years of her life being passed at Kinderhook, where she was respected by all who knew her. A sad accident terminated her life while on a visit to her son, Peter S. Hoes, in the city of New York, June 5, 1851.

Dr. Hoes enjoyed the advantages of a Christian nurture as well at home as in the society in which his lot was cast. He was a subject of a revival of religion in the Reformed Dutch Church of Kinderhook, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Jacob Sickles, D.D., and at the early age of sixteen became a member of that church. His preparatory studies were pursued in the Kinderhook Academy, then one of the foremost of its kind in the State, and before leaving this school for college he had decided to devote his life to the work of the Christian ministry. He entered Amherst College, Massachusetts, in 1829, and graduated from it in 1832. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1834. His first pastoral charge was the Reformed Dutch Church of Chittenango, N. Y. Here he was ordained and installed pastor of the church by the Classis of Cayuga, April 22, 1836, his call to the church dating from the previous August, 1835. After serving this church with much acceptance and efficiency for nearly two years he was called, in 1837, by the Reformed Dutch Church of Ithaca, N. Y., to become its pastor. Having decided to assume this pastorate he was installed by the Classis, and performed the duties of his office with earnestness, vigor, and success for a period of eight years, when he accepted a call from the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y., being duly installed over said church Nov. 13, 1845.

In 1849 the Reformed Dutch Church of Chittenango, N. Y., to which Dr. Hoes had formerly ministered, was desirous of again securing his services, and to this end offered him a call to become its pastor. When this action came to the knowledge of his church, its Consistory immediately passed the following preamble and resolution, in consequence of which Dr. Hoes decided to remain in Kingston:

"WHEREAS, Our pastor, Mr. Hoes, has received assurances of a call from a church elsewhere, and has communicated with us in regard to the continuance of his connection with our church as our minister,

"Therefore, we, the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, do unanimously *Resolve*, That it is our sincere desire that such relation continue; and while we know of no reason why such connection should be dissolved at any time, at the present crisis especially we think it would be detrimental to the interest of our church, and that it would be contrary to the wishes and interest of the congregation as well as against our own wishes and feelings.

"JOHANNES BREYN,

"Clerk of Consistory."

The ministry of Dr. Hoes in Kingston extended to Jan. 7, 1867, a period of more than twenty-one years,—a remarkably long pastorate, considering the frequent changes in the pastoral relation, which appear in this restless day

* Written by a late parishioner.

to be growing more and more in favor both with churches and ministers. His labors as pastor abounded here with signal tokens of success. Many were added to the church, the benevolent operations of the day were commended and sustained, the various interests of a large congregation were carefully watched over and subserved, and the church continued to occupy a high position of influence and efficiency in the community. The present spacious and attractive church edifice was erected during his ministry, and dedicated Sept. 28, 1852, and stands as a memorial to the enterprise and energy of himself and the people whose united "mind to build" reared the structure.

Besides the labors of his parish, Dr. Hoes was much engaged in promoting the cause of education. As evincing his interest in this department of labor, he was a trustee for many years of Kingston Academy and president of the board of trustees from 1854 to 1864, when the academy became merged into the system of graded schools. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1852 by Union College.

Dr. Hoes was a staunch patriot during the War of the Rebellion. He aided the cause with unflinching zeal, both from his pulpit and upon the public platform. His voice was frequently heard in the various "war meetings" which made the old court-house memorable, from the bombardment of Sumter to the close of the struggle.

On retiring from the charge of the church of Kingston, in 1867, Dr. Hoes became the recipient of a testimonial, setting forth the estimate in which his character and long services were held by his parishioners, to whom he had rendered pastoral services for more than a score of years. This testimonial was in the form of a paper signed by more than three hundred "communicants and pew-holders" to whom he had ministered, and who knew best and prized most both him and his work. As this paper sets forth what the pastor was and the work he performed, it may be fitting in closing this sketch to let it tell the story in the words in which it was framed, as expressing the sentiments of those who signed it.

"REV. JOHN C. F. HOES, D.D.:

"DEAR SIR,—The ministerial relation you have held to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston for more than twenty-one years having been terminated by the joint action of yourself and its Consistory, the undersigned, communicants and pew-holders in that church, cannot suffer you to leave this field of your labors, hopes, and large success without some additional memento of the feeling of the people so long in your charge in regard to the faithful and earnest ministry you have exercised among us. So we esteem it our duty to the church, as much as to yourself, to obey the apostolic injunction to 'render honor to whom honor is due,' and to place upon record:

"First. An expression of our gratitude to the Divine Head of the Church, that for more than a score of years, during which you have been the minister of this people, they have been kept 'in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace,' as well as from the excitement and danger that often attend a change of the pastoral relation, while we have enjoyed without interruption, and with a regularity that has added great comfort to the services of the sanctuary, the ministrations of one who has not only been 'faithful in word and doctrine,' but has not spared himself from any labor or sacrifice by which, in his judgment, he could advance the interests committed to his charge, and to which he has devoted the ripest vigor of his mind and the best years of his life.

"Second. We desire to express our sense of the consistent and exemplary walk and conversation, the sound principles and untiring

vigilance and zeal, by which you have done so much, under God, to sustain and elevate the character and reputation of this ancient church, and especially during so long a period of social, civil, and religious excitement, unparalleled in our history, and in the midst of elements not less diverse than those which in other communities have wrought fearful dissensions and divisions.

"Third. We have great reason to commend the executive ability and business talent you have been enabled to display in the management of the temporal affairs of the church throughout your whole ministry among us, and this without causing you to omit, in any degree, your attention to the spiritual welfare of the people. The very large expenditures made at different times in alterations and repairs, the erection of our present substantial and beautiful church edifice at a cost of nearly forty thousand dollars, provision for a revenue adequate to all the requirements of the church, the rental of every available pew, and the absence of any indebtedness are, in a great degree, owing to your efficiency, prudence, and care.

"Fourth. We bear our united and cordial testimony to the constant and unwearied acts of personal kindness; attention to the sick, infirm, and bereaved; of wise counsel to those who have sought advice in temporal or spiritual matters, which, in a very large and widely-extended congregation, you have been enabled to render; and also to your strict fidelity to the constitution, standards, and customs of the church, and the fearless presentation of Scriptural truth 'whether men would hear or would forbear.'

"Fifth. You have our best wishes for the health, happiness, and prosperity of yourself and family; and earnest prayer shall not be wanting that the blessings of that gospel you have so long labored to impart to others may cheer your own heart, and that having 'fought the good fight and kept the faith,' your course when finished may be rewarded with 'the crown of life.'"

Dated Feb. 5, 1867.

The following is a copy of the reply of Dr. Hoes to the above communication:

"To Messrs. CORN. BRUNY, H. H. REYNOLDS, JAMES KIERSTED, T. P. OSTERHOUDT, JACOB BURHANS, and 300 other persons, 'communicants and pew-holders,' in Prot. Ref. D. C., Kingston, N. Y.

"MY DEAR FRIENDS AND FORMER PARISHIONERS,—On the day after my return to Kingston, having been absent nearly four weeks, I was agreeably surprised and delighted to receive your kind and friendly communication.

"Language is inadequate to express the deep emotions of my heart in view of this renewed evidence of your respect, confidence, and affection. I know not what return I can make, except to say that it is my hope and prayer that nothing may ever occur in the least to mar the recollection of all that is delightful and pleasing in the protracted social and pastoral intercourse which we have been permitted together to enjoy.

"You allude to the large measure of success which has attended my ministry. I am pleased that you bear witness to this fact, and it should be remembered that this success has been granted, by the Divine Head of the Church, to such an extent that I have received into its communion between 400 and 500 persons,—a number larger than the present membership of the church,—while during the same period of time there have been organized four other churches, all drawing, to a greater or less extent, upon the pecuniary and numerical strength of the 'old mother-church.'

"I feel profoundly grateful for this voluntary testimonial, and would hereby express my gratitude to each and every individual whose name is affixed to it; and my prayer shall ever be offered in their behalf, and in behalf of the church for whose temporal and spiritual prosperity I have made so many sacrifices, and devoted twenty-one of the best years of my life.

"Your friend and former pastor,

"KINGSTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

"JOHN C. F. HOES."

The writer of this sketch deems it unnecessary in this connection to enlarge upon the character and the professional and public services of Dr. Hoes. The community in which he lives is too well acquainted with the man and his labors to require from us any extended words of comment. As a citizen he has constantly been bold and outspoken in his views, fearless in his advocacy of all public

measures and moral reforms which, in his judgment, affected the best interests of the community. A man of strong convictions, he has always been tenacious in his defense of the right, as he understood it, and has stamped the impress of his individuality upon all the public and religious movements with which he has been connected during his protracted residence in this county. As a minister he has ever been devoted and energetic in the performance of his duties, bold in his denunciation of every form of wickedness and hypocrisy, and more willing at any time to make an enemy than to defend a wrong. Strongly conservative in all his views, he has uniformly been loyal to the traditions of his ancestral Church, a staunch defender of its forms and doctrines, and, above all things, faithful in his presentation of Scriptural truth. Few men have ever exerted in this community an influence so healthful and far-reaching as that of Dr. Hoes, and the effects of that influence will be felt long years after he is numbered with the dead.

Dr. Hoes has resided in Kingston, without pastoral charge, since he closed his pastorate of the Church of Kingston. He has supplied the Reformed Dutch Church of Woodstock for a period of more than two years, also other churches as stated or occasional supply, his services being often in requisition by surrounding congregations. He married, in 1836, Lucy Maria Randall, daughter of Gen. Roswell Randall, of Cortland, N. Y., and sister of Hon. Henry S. Randall, late Secretary of State, and author of the "Life of Thomas Jefferson." Mrs. Hoes is a lady of intelligence and culture, and held in high estimation by the community to whose interests it has been her privilege and pleasure to contribute. Of five children, three only are living; and of these an only son, the Rev. R. Randall Hoes, is a respected and useful clergyman, settled over the Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle, N. Y.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON.*

The certificate incorporating this society was executed Jan. 26, 1830. The meeting for organization on the 25th was presided over by John Hitt and S. S. Stillman, inspectors, and the trustees chosen were John Hitt, Jacobus Cole, Edward O'Neil, William Shaw, Wm. W. Woodworth, Pierce Catlin, Gilbert Cooper. The paper was verified before Judge Abraham G. Hardenbergh, and the record attested by Jacob Snyder, county clerk. This legal statement represents a church which had been formed some years before, and it is well understood that religious movements by the Methodists began at a date still earlier. St. James' Church of the present day is not, however, in possession of any records by which that pioneer period can be shown in its interesting details. The new record book opened in recent years is absolutely bere of all names and dates belonging to those early times. No effort seems to have been made to record the traditions which, even in later years, should have been easily secured from old residents yet living.

Edward O'Neil was probably the first Methodist in Kingston, or at least the first one active and prominent in founding the church. His house was a place of early

meetings. It stood on the southwest corner of Green and North Front Streets. There undoubtedly was the birthplace of St. James' Church. Occasional meetings were held at the court-house. But no written records remain of all this early period. The simple class papers were long ago lost; the society, even after its organization, left few or no memoranda by which the incidents of church life may be woven into a continuous story, or if any such papers remain, they are scattered and have eluded the search of the pastor and the present officers. The first house of worship was built on the corner of Pearl and Fair Streets, where the present parsonage stands. For years before an old cellar at that point, with its shapeless ruin, had told the story of the burning of Kingston to every passer-by. One of the buildings of the Molly Elmendorf property stood there, and was destroyed by the invading army under Gen. Vaughan. The date when this first house of worship was built is not preserved, unless the inscription on the present house indicates it. That inscription gives the date of erection as "1825, rebuilt in 1845." It would naturally be inferred that the house on the corner was still earlier, and that 1825 refers to an edifice on the site of the present.† The names of the early members do not seem to be preserved.

The men and the women who in faith and prayer laid the foundations of this now prosperous Zion are all unrecorded. The little gatherings for prayer in private houses, the humble beginnings of church work, the solemn hours of class-meeting, must all be passed over in silence. They were plain, humble people, not ambitious of titles, nor desirous of prominence before the world, but content to do their Master's work, ever "building better than they knew," and going down to their graves little conscious of the mighty work of which they were the founders.

No catalogues of members earlier than 1857 have been furnished to the writer, nor the names of any early class-leaders or stewards. To these negative and unsatisfactory statements we can only add a few items which *are* recorded, but even these are mostly modern.

In Methodist general history Newburgh Circuit is an early name, and this included stated appointments very early (1787 to 1789) in the southeastern part of Ulster County, Marlborough, and vicinity (see chapters upon those towns). The name of Kingston appears in 1791 once, and only once, Mr. Losee preacher. It does not appear again until 1822. It has been claimed that preaching by Methodist ministers was continued regularly at this point on and after 1791. But, as Kingston was so prominent a name in this section of country, it is hardly possible that a period of nearly thirty years could have passed on the Conference minutes without the name appearing if regular services by appointed ministers were being maintained here. The reasonable conclusion seems to be that about 1820, or a little later, was substantially the commencement of regular and continuous work. The incorporation not taking place until 1830 corroborates this view, as that was not generally delayed many years after acquiring real estate. This view is sustained by the recollections of Hon. Marius Schoon-

* Now St. James' Church, Fair Street.

† It is the recollection of Squire R. Hill that the church was not finished so as to use it until nearly 1830.

maker, and by those of R. H. Hill, Esq., who speaks of only three active Methodists in 1825,—Edward O'Neil, Peter Dumond, and Jacobus Cole, of Harley.

In 1852 the New York Conference met in Kingston, and here the celebrated discussion took place upon an Anti-Slavery resolution, prolonged for days, one single member of the committee presenting a minority resolution, and finally carrying the Conference over to his pronounced and radical views.

In 1857 occur the first minutes of the church in detail, though the number of members is not even then given. The Sunday-school was stated to consist of 28 teachers, 160 scholars, with 400 volumes in the library.

The succession of ministers from 1822 includes the following names: John D. Moriarty, John Kennedy, David Lewis, Friend W. Smith, David I. Wright, Ira Ferris, James D. Marshall, S. S. Stillman, S. Wing, Elisha Andrews, Friend W. Smith (again), J. Thackaberry, J. W. Lefever, J. P. Foster, C. Foss (then first made a station, 1832), B. Griffin, J. G. Smith, S. C. Cheney, Albert G. Wickware, J. Z. Nichols, Harvey Husted, Parmelee Chamberlain, George Brown, Davis Stocking, P. P. Sawford, Daniel Smith, Benjamin Griffin, Richard H. Chalker, C. C. Keys, D. S. Marks, C. B. King, C. E. Harris, J. L. G. McKeown, J. W. Beach, J. Y. Bates, A. Ostrander, H. B. Ridgaway, G. E. Strobbridge.

The present organization of the church (May, 1880) consists of Rev. Abraham J. Palmer, Pastor; Rev. A. Ackerly, W. S. Zeller, S. Wood, A. Benson, John Du Bois, Class-Leaders; Daniel Johnston, Charles Reynolds, William F. Romer, Edgar P. Newkirk, Hiram Davis, George Thompson, Henry C. Connelly, Alfred Van Nostrand, G. M. Gillette, Trustees; Anthony Benson, G. M. Gillette, Alexander Gibson, O. C. Webster, C. B. Sufford, John R. Styles, Thomas Hall, Augustus Schepmoes, Myron Teller, Stewards; Henry C. Connelly, Sunday-school Superintendent.

The communicants number 360. The pastor's salary is \$2000, with the use of a furnished parsonage. The benevolent contributions last Conference year were \$850.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF KINGSTON (EPISCOPAL).

This society was incorporated by a certificate executed Aug. 6, 1832. The rector, Rev. Reuben Sherwood, was chairman of the meeting for organization, and Seth Couch and Jacob Snyder were clerks. The wardens chosen were Seth Couch and William A. Teal; the vestrymen, Irvine Pardee, John Adams, William Kerr, James W. Baldwin, John D. Middagh, John I. Tappen, Moses Mulks, Isaac Thompson. The instrument was witnessed by John T. Romeyn, and verified before H. M. Romeyn, Supreme Court commissioner.

The following items furnished by the pastor relate in part to events preceding the above date:

Wardens and Vestrymen in 1832.—Wardens, John Adams and William Kerr; Vestry, Seth Couch, John J. Tappen, James W. Baldwin, William A. Teal, Irwin Pardee, Moses Mulks. Of this vestry there remains alive in Kingston but Mr. Moses Mulks, who has watched the growth of this parish from the little seed sown nearly fifty years

ago to its present fair proportions. There is now no list of communicants of earlier date than 1839, and of the 37 names on the list there are four yet with us. But it was the case then, as ever since, that the ranks were replenished only to be depleted by frequent removals, for in the next list, dated only two years later, only 17 of the 37 were yet in Kingston.

The Rev. Reuben Sherwood was the first rector of St. John's Church. He was rector of the church in Sauger-ties, and served Kingston on alternate Sundays. He took charge of the services of the church on the 1st of May, 1832, and found the congregation worshipping in the court-house. Steps were taken at once to secure a lot and to begin a building for the church, but there were many financial difficulties in the way, and the corner-stone was not laid until the 25th of September, 1833. They persevered through all discouragements, however, and the building was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D.D., on Nov. 24, 1835. This church was a brick building, and stood on the ground now occupied by the church.

The Rev. Mr. Sherwood had been called to labor elsewhere before the church was finished, and Rev. John Dowdney was the second rector, taking charge on Easter day, 1835. He labored four years in Kingston.

On the 1st of June, 1839, a new laborer came into this part of the vineyard, in the person of Rev. H. M. Davis. His stay was short, as pecuniary difficulties arose that seemed beyond the reach of the vestry, and he resigned the parish Oct. 25, 1840.

After a short interregnum, Rev. William A. Curtis became the rector on June 1, 1841. Shortly thereafter he succeeded in raising \$150, with which was purchased the solid silver communion set used in the church ever since. He resigned the parish March 1, 1844.

The fifth rector was the Rev. George Sayres, who accepted the parish on July 15, 1844, and left it after just five years' service to a day. Up to this time the parish of St. John's had included all who were favorably disposed towards the Episcopal form in Rondout and Wilbur, as well as in Kingston. In August, 1849, upon receiving a request from members of the church in Rondout, who were thinking of building a church in that village, the vestry of St. John's passed a resolution permitting the erection of a new parochial organization. This first daughter of the old parish was formally born Aug. 31, 1849, and duly named "Church of the Holy Spirit."

Rev. George Waters was the next rector. In the month of December, 1849, he took charge, finding only 30 communicants, though the parish was then seventeen years old, for, besides removals and deaths, 48 communicants had just been transferred to the new organization in Rondout. However, under his care the parish grew lustily, and it became necessary to enlarge the church. It was hard work and a long task to get the necessary funds together for the beginning of the enlargement, but it was completed on the 1st of May, 1861. The cost of this undertaking was \$8197.07, not counting the beautiful chancel window, made in Paris and the gift of Mrs. A. A. T. Pratt, wife of Col. George W. Pratt, who was afterwards killed in 1862, during the war.

After all their efforts there was a mortgage of \$4000 left on the property, which was finally extinguished by the persistent and continued efforts of the rector, who was finally obliged to resign the parish from ill health in 1865, after a pastorate of nearly twenty years.

The next rector was the Rev. F. M. McAllister, who took charge April 20, 1869. He left his mark on the parish, in the magnificent organ of St. John's, probably the finest on the Hudson River between Albany and New York City, and in the rectory on Greene Street, purchased by his advice. He resigned on Aug. 1, 1873, and was followed at once by the Rev. Walter A. Delafield, who resigned the parish Oct. 1, 1874.

After an interregnum of nearly a year, during the greater part of which time the parish was most acceptably served by Rev. Clarence Buel, who had been duly elected rector, but did not feel able to accept the position, the present rector, Rev. C. William Camp, was elected July 13, 1875.

Following are the statistics for the year 1879: Baptisms, 20; burials, 12; marriages, 6; families, 127; communicants, 218.

The present officers of the church are: Rector, Rev. C. William Camp; Wardens, Charles D. Bruyn and Geo. D. T. Van Buren; Vestrymen, William B. Fitch, Warren Chipp, Charles A. Fowler, Henry G. Crouch, Edward Winter, John A. Heiser, Frederic J. R. Clarke, Augustus W. Reynolds; Clerk, D. T. Van Buren; Treasurer, Fred P. Luther; Organist, Miss Sarah Macauley; Sexton, James T. Barnes.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KINGSTON.

A society with this title was incorporated by the executing of a certificate, Aug. 15, 1832. The paper was signed by John Newhouse and Reuben Nichols, who presided at the election. The trustees chosen were John Newhouse, Reuben Nichols, Daniel S. Wells, Peter D. Hasbrouck, Simons S. Barnes. The proceedings were verified before Judge Abraham G. Hardenbergh.

The clerk of the church, Mr. E. G. Lawrence, furnishes the following sketch.

On the 11th day of August, 1831, an ecclesiastical council, composed of delegates from Baptist Churches in Troy, West Troy, Albany, Hudson, Catskill, Olive, Poughkeepsie, and New York, convened in the Reformed Dutch church, in Kingston, to consider the propriety of recognizing a newly-organized band of believers as a church of Christ in gospel order. The Rev. Archibald Maclay, D.D., was moderator of the council. As a result of their deliberations, the new church was ecclesiastically recognized under the name of "The First Particular Baptist Church in the Village of Kingston." The recognition sermon was preached by Rev. Aaron Perkins.

The constituent members of the church were 11, viz.: Mansfield Barlow, Esther Barlow, Simons S. Barnes, Esther Barnes, William T. Hall, Reuben Nichols, Anna Nichols, John Newhouse, Esther Hill, Margaret Pine, Mary Woodworth.

On the same day that the church was recognized, Mansfield Barlow, a licentiate of the church in Troy, was or-

dained pastor. On the following day Reuben Nichols was ordained deacon.*

In 1832 a house of worship, capable of holding 180 persons, was built on Crown Street.

In February, 1833, 23 members living in Ulsterville (now Saugerties) were constituted a branch church, and in August of the same year 41 members were dismissed to organize the branch as an independent church.

In May, 1834, Pastor Barlow resigned and removed to Rahway, N. J. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Hutchinson the following July.

In January, 1835, 12 members residing in the town of Wawarsing were made a branch church. In April, Pastor Hutchinson resigned. In May, Rev. William McCarthy became pastor, and in June, 1836, resigned.

In January, 1837, Rev. David Morris, of Little Falls, became pastor, and served the church for five years and a half, in which time the membership more than doubled. Resigning in June, 1842, Pastor Morris was succeeded by Rev. John T. Hart, in October. During the same month 26 members living in Rosendale were dismissed to organize a church there.

In March, 1843, 72 members were dismissed to form an independent church at Lackawack. The same month Pastor Hart resigned. Rev. Daniel Robinson became pastor two months later. In June the church reported to the Association 102 additions by baptism within the preceding twelve months.

In July, 1844, 16 members living in the town of Woodstock were made a branch church. A year and a half later 19 members were dismissed to organize an independent church in that town.

May, 1847, Pastor Robinson resigned. He was followed, in August of the same year, by Rev. Cyrus Shook, who served the church just three years, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. M. S. Pease, who was pastor for only one year, resigning September, 1851.

In November, 1851, Rev. James Lillie, lately pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Rhinebeck, who had adopted Baptist views, became pastor of the church temporarily. For a period of six months he ministered very acceptably. Rev. S. S. Relyea became pastor in May, 1852.

For some years the conviction had been growing in the church that a more commodious and more eligibly located house of worship was needed, in order for the church to increase in numbers and influence. But want of means had proved an insurmountable barrier. In July, 1853, a committee was appointed to select a lot upon which to build. Before this committee reported, however, it was deemed inexpedient to prosecute the enterprise at that time.

In May, 1855, Pastor Relyea resigned, and was followed, in July, by Rev. John C. Harrison, D.D., who closed his earthly labors in July, 1859. After Dr. Harrison's death, Rev. Geo. Barnes, a member of the church, who had been ordained October, 1856, supplied the pulpit for a period of nine months.

In July, 1860, Rev. William Sym became pastor of the church, and labored here for four years, when he resigned

* Nirem Stone was the first clerk.

and removed to Binghamton. During Brother Sym's pastorate the church withdrew from the Hudson River North Baptist Association and united with the Hudson River Central Association, recently organized.

In September, 1864, Z. Grenell, Jr., a recent graduate of Madison University, became pastor of the church, and was ordained the following November. During the year 1865 the project of building a new church edifice was revived, and a lot was bought. January, 1867, the old house on Crown Street, where the church had worshiped for thirty-five years, was sold, and about the 1st of February, after appropriate farewell services, the property was vacated. From that time until the completion of the new house—a period of just twelve months—the Sunday services were held in the court-house, the week-day evening meetings being held at private houses.

On the 23d of January, 1868, the new house was dedicated to divine worship, sermons being preached by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, and C. D'W. Bridgeman, D.D., of Albany. The entire cost of lot, building, and furnishing was something over \$32,000, of which sum \$12,600 was raised in connection with the services of dedication.

From the first this church has taken active interest in those Christian enterprises which distinguish the present age. A Sunday-school was organized soon after the church was formed, and has been sustained uninterruptedly to the present time. The church has had frequent and valued accessions from the school, and regards it still as one of the most legitimate and necessitous fields for Christian effort, and a most promising source of future strength and growth for the kingdom of our Lord.

The work of the American Baptist Missionary Union, which provides for the sending of the gospel to foreign lands, and the work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, which has a similar mission in the destitute parts of the continent, have enlisted the affections and prayers and contributions of this church, while the nearer mission work of the Association and the Greene and Ulster Baptist Quarterly Conference has received earnest and effective co-operation. The missionary society connected with this church, organized in 1869, has, by its systematic method of obtaining contributions, added largely to the amounts before sent out for mission work.

A review of the past, though disclosing many changes and at times severe struggles for existence, affords many gratifying reflections. When this body was organized there were but two Baptist Churches in Ulster County. There are now nine, five of which have been the outgrowth of this church. Baptist views have been disseminated and maintained with pleasing results, moulding to a great extent the opinion and feelings of many who do not yet fully embrace all the distinctive principles.

Pastors.—Mansfield Barlow, August, 1831, to May, 1834; William Hutchinson, July, 1834, to April, 1835; William McCarthy, May, 1835, to June, 1836; David Morris, January, 1837, to June, 1842; John T. Hart, October, 1842, to March, 1843; Daniel Robinson, May, 1843, to May, 1847; Cyrus Shook, August, 1847, to May, 1850; R. M. S. Pease, November, 1850, to September,

1851; James Lillie, November, 1851, to April, 1852; S. S. Relyea, May, 1852, to May, 1856; J. C. Harrison, July, 1856, to July, 1859; William Sym, July, 1860, to May, 1864; Z. Grenell, Jr., September, 1864, to October, 1873; H. S. Westgate, December, 1873, to September, 1878; H. O. Hiscox, January, 1879, and remains the present pastor (May, 1880).

The present officers (May, 1880) are Andrew Near, Abram Myer, Anthony McClung, Edward W. Styles, Deacons; E. M. Brigham, Abram Myer, Benaiah Snyder, Andrew Near, John D. Sleight, C. V. Du Bois, Harvey Otis, E. W. Styles, R. R. Martin,* Trustees; E. G. Lawrence, Clerk; Andrew Near, Treasurer; D. C. Overbaugh, Sunday-School Superintendent. Communicants about 200.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF RONDOUT.

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date May 4, 1835. Thomas Young and Stephen Oosterhoudt presided as inspectors at the meeting, which was held "in the session room of the Presbyterian church." The trustees chosen were Abram Hasbrouck, Wilhelmus Hasbrouck, John Ferguson, Maurice Wurts, John D. Middagh, Jacob T. Hendricks.

The following sketch of this church is condensed from a historical discourse, delivered by the pastor, July 2, 1876:

Fifty years ago Rondout was but a little hamlet of scarcely more than six or eight dwelling-houses, a mere dependency of the village of Kingston. One or two store-houses were erected on the banks of the creek, and here grain and the various products of the farm were shipped to market. When the canal was opened, then products of another kind—products prepared and garnered in exhaustless abundance by the hand of the Almighty ages before—began to be brought from the distant fields of Pennsylvania to this point to be reshipped to opening markets. Then began the growth of the place. New interests began to centre beneath these hills. Later still it was found that God had made these hills his storehouse of treasures which were to serve the wants of men and help to build more securely the prosperities of the place.

I have spoken of Rondout as a dependency of Kingston. It was especially so in respect of church privileges. For more than a century Kingston had been the religious as well as the business centre of the vicinity; those in Rondout who would attend Sabbath services must go to Kingston.

But with the opening of the canal in 1828, and the consequent increase in population, came the opportunity and the need of more direct Christian effort at this point. With the need arose those who had a heart for Christian work as well as business enterprise. In the summer of 1829 was established the first Sunday-school in Rondout of which I find any record. The record for August 16, 1829, runs thus: Present—Teachers, 7 male, 6 female; scholars, 16 male, 18 female. The place where the school was held was first in a boarding-house standing on the site of the store on Ferry Street now occupied by Mr. James Van Buren; then in a stone house known as the "farm-house" of Mr. Abraham Hasbrouck, and standing on the present garden plat of Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck, and then in the school-house

* Deceased.

built on the corner of Wurts and Abeel Streets, with reference to religious services, and the sessions of a Sunday-school, as well as the needs of a day school; and then in the basement of the Presbyterian church.

The superintendents were: first, Benjamin J. Seward, brother of the Hon. William H. Seward; second, George W. Endicott; third, Alexander Snyder; fourth, Richard Bolton; fifth, Thomas Young. Walter B. Crane succeeded Mr. Young as superintendent in 1842, and from that time, a period of thirty-eight years, has been the faithful and efficient head of the school, and must be to-day the veteran superintendent of all this region.

It will thus be seen that the Rondout Presbyterian Sunday-school in a two-fold way stands in the line of succession from the Sunday-school established in 1829. Rather the Rondout Presbyterian Sunday-school is that little Sunday-school of 1829 grown large and strong, while meantime it has become the mother of Sunday-schools which to-day are blessings to this community.

Side by side with these Sunday-school labors, though with uneven pace, went the more formal religious services in the place. There was occasional preaching by the Dutch Reformed and the Methodist Episcopal pastors of Kingston, first in the hall of the Mansion House, then in the new school-house. It is related that when the new school building was opened the first service was conducted by the Methodist Episcopal minister, and was made a dedicatory service. The next Sabbath the Dutch Reformed minister preached, and made the service also a dedicatory service. So devout were the people that they could not bear to worship in anything less than a doubly-dedicated school-house.

It was not long before there began to be a growing desire for a church organization and a church building. The desire soon shaped itself into a plan.

On the third Sabbath of June, 1833, Rev. John Mason, of New York, commenced preaching in the school-house, and was immediately invited, with great unanimity, by the people to continue with them and organize them into a religious society. This invitation he accepted.

At a meeting of the subscribers and friends to the erection of a new church edifice in Rondout, held in the school-house July 9, 1833, Maurice Wurts, Sr., Abraham Hasbrouck, John Fergusson, George W. Endicott, Edwin H. Bolton, Alexander Snyder, and Walter B. Crane were appointed to act as trustees and building committee of the proposed church.

August 12, 1833, articles of agreement were made and concluded between these trustees and Paul Brooks for the erection of a suitable building for a Presbyterian church, to be "56 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and 25-feet posts."

The work was at once begun, and on the 8th day of October following the corner-stone was laid. June 19, 1834, the church edifice was dedicated to the worship of the Triune God, Rev. Cyrus Mason, of New York, preaching the sermon, and the Rev. Dr. Gosman, of Kingston, offering the dedicatory prayer. The cost of the building, without the tower, which was afterwards added, was about \$5000.

For the site of the church and the site of the parsonage the congregation was indebted to the favor of the Dela-

ware and Hudson Canal Company, which favor, and like favors to other churches, were largely prompted and directed by Mr. Maurice Wurts, a noble and generous Christian man, whose memory is still fragrant in this community. Meantime,—i.e., Nov. 1, 1833,—a church was organized under the Presbyterian form of government, with 16 members, and Thomas Young and Phineas Terry as elders.

The names of the members who united in the organization of the new church I am not able to give. Rev. Cyrus Mason, of New York, preached on the occasion.

November 13th of the same year, Rev. John Mason was ordained and installed as pastor of the new church, Rev. Ichabod S. Spencer preaching the sermon, Rev. John M. Krebbs giving the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Cyrus Mason giving the charge to the people.

Thus the church was fairly launched upon its career. For some years it was the only church in Rondout, the Baptist Church being organized in February, 1842, and the Methodist Episcopal at a little earlier date.

For nine years the church received aid from the Home Mission Board, until, with the coming of a new pastor, Rev. Mr. Carle, came energy for self-support. The church was always Presbyterian in doctrine and polity. Oct. 23, 1834, it was received under the care of the Presbytery of Hudson, and remained in connection with the Presbytery till the disruption.

After the lamentable disruption of the Presbyterian Church in 1837, and the formation of a New School General Assembly in 1838, this church was for a time in connection with the New School Presbytery of the North River.

In 1842 the church changed its connection to the Old School Presbytery of the North River, and, now that the distinctions and antagonisms of the Old School and New School are done away, it is still in connection with the Presbytery of the North River. It is also in connection with the Synod of New York and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

For twenty years the church and congregation steadily increased until their house was too strait for them. In 1853 the building was enlarged and improved at a cost of \$3000. Nearly another score of years passed, and again the congregation found themselves straitened for room, and were constrained to arise and build.

After mature deliberation, it was decided to abandon the site of the old church, and to occupy the lot bounded on three sides by Abeel, Wurtz, and Union Streets. A subscription of \$25,926 was secured. A building committee was appointed, namely: Edward Tompkins, Chairman; David B. Abbey, Secretary; Charles Bray, Treasurer; Walter B. Crane, Abel A. Crosby, Roland Otis, James McCausland, Rev. Edward D. Ledyard. Lawrence B. Valk, of New York, was employed as architect. The contractors were Henry W. Otis, mason, and Henry W. Palen, carpenter, both of Kingston.

June 4, 1873, the corner-stone of the new church was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. E. D. Ledyard, pastor, Rev. Dr. F. B. Wheeler, of Poughkeepsie, Hon.

James G. Lindsley, mayor of the city, Rev. James O. Denniston, of Kingston, Rev. William Irwin, of Troy, taking part in the exercises.

On the first Sabbath of April, 1874, the completed church was occupied by the congregation for the first time for Divine worship. The estimated cost of the building was \$44,000; the actual cost, owing to some change in the plan, was \$51,280.

In furnishing the church the ladies have done their part nobly. They have paid for the organ, built by Hook & Hastings, of Boston, and costing \$3100. For carpets, cushions, and furniture they have paid \$5121.40; in all, \$8221.40. What they have done is a sufficient pledge for the future.

Rev. John Mason, the first pastor, was ordained and installed Nov. 13, 1833. Dismissed Nov. 10, 1835.

Rev. William Reiley, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, and pastor of the church in Hurley, served this church as stated supply from August, 1836, to April, 1839.

Rev. James M. Sayre was ordained and installed Sept. 18, 1839, and dismissed in the month of April, 1842.

Rev. John H. Carle, installed May 5, 1842. Dismissed April 20, 1847.

Rev. Benjamin T. Phillips, installed Nov. 30, 1847. Dismissed April, 1861.

Rev. William Irvin was ordained and installed Feb. 18, 1862, and dismissed in the month of May, 1867.

Rev. Edward D. Ledyard was ordained and installed Aug. 29, 1867, and dismissed Jan. 13, 1874.

Rev. Isaac Clark, the present pastor, was installed Oct. 13, 1874.

At the close of the last pastorate the church, during the forty years, two months, and twelve days of its existence, had been served thirty-four years, five months, and twenty days by pastors; two years and eight months by a stated supply; three years, twenty-two days by irregular supplies and pastors elect.

For the same time the average length of pastorate was five years, seven months, and thirteen days.

Four of the six pastors were ordained as well as installed here, and found with this church their first field of pastoral labor.

The following persons have served or are serving the church as ruling elders: Thomas Young, ordained October, 1833; Phineas Terry, October, 1833; Stephen Osterhoudt, August, 1834; Walter B. Crane, Jan. 8, 1842; Peter M. G. Decker, Jan. 8, 1842; Tyler H. Abbey, Jan. 8, 1842; Gideon Ostrander, Sept. 7, 1847; William H. De Groff, June 20, 1850; John P. Hill, June 20, 1850; George Du Bois, June 20, 1850; John McCausland, April 11, 1858; Henry W. Couplin, April 11, 1858; Francis Powley, Sept. 20, 1868; Jefferson McCausland, Sept. 20, 1868; David F. More, Jr., Sept. 20, 1868; David Brainerd Abbey, July 2, 1871; John H. Deyo, July 2, 1871; Augustus W. Brodhead, May 7, 1876.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. Isaac Clark; Ruling Elders, Walter B. Crane, William H. De Groff, Francis Powley, Jefferson McCausland, David Brainerd Abbey, Augustus W. Brodhead.

I find on the roll of members 745 names. Whether

this is a perfect list I am unable to state. Of these 350 are now members of the church.

Our Sunday-school has 300 scholars enrolled, and has an average attendance of 210.

It has a corps of 30 teachers and 5 officers.

An item of great interest would be the amount of money expended by this church since its organization for religious purposes. The records are not complete enough to furnish such an item. The records for the last year, considering the times, casts a favorable light upon the past, and makes it probable that the church, though not coming up to the measure of its duty, and of its privilege in the years gone by, has not been without the grace of Christian benevolence. From premiums and Sabbath contributions there were received last year \$6131.49. Of this amount \$400 were given to the various boards of the Presbyterian Church. The rest was used to meet our own expenses. Meantime, the Sunday-school gave \$90 to the Home and Foreign Missions, and the Ladies' Aid Society raised and disbursed \$1069.42, making the sum total \$7290.91 for the year.

But we cannot go back along the pathway of the past for forty years without coming to many a grave. We cannot trace the history of this church for forty years without finding where one and another, and another, of the actors have fallen, or have left to make place and record for themselves elsewhere.

Of the first trustees only one is left. Wurts, Hasbrouck, Ferguson, Endicott, Bolton, Snyder, and Hendricks, who moved their appointment, all are gone. Mr. Walter B. Crane is still spared to the church, which for so many years he has served in varied capacities, but with unvarying interest and fidelity.

Of the pastors, Mason, a man of brilliant though unbalanced powers, most attractive in the pulpit, on the platform, and in society, after leaving this place ran a varied career, turned from the ministry to the profession of the law, and died suddenly in the prime of active life.

Reiley, who served this church as "stated supply," is still in the active ministry, serving the Church and Him who is the Head of the Church.

Sayre, broken in health, was compelled to lay down the burden of his ministry here, and, though still living, has never been in the pastorate since leaving this church.

Carle years ago entered into his rest and his reward.

Phillips, after serving this church through a longer pastorate than that of any other, served his country as a chaplain in the time of her emergency and peril; with the return of peace found a field of labor among the "Little Wanderers" of New York; then a like field among a like class in Philadelphia; then entered the pastorate in Windham, Greene Co., of this State; and is now laboring in Manchester, N. J.

Irvin, called to the Second Presbyterian Church in Troy, is still its efficient pastor.

Ledyard, called to Cincinnati, Ohio, is now the esteemed pastor of the Mount Auburn Church in that city.

Of Young and Terry, the first elders of this church, it is recorded, "Dead, but the time of their death unknown,"—unknown to us, but not to Him who notes the sparrow's fall, and in whose sight the death of his saints is precious.

They who served this church in its infancy, we doubt not, have been welcomed to the Church triumphant.

Elder Decker, after serving this church in the eldership for twenty-two years, fell asleep in Jesus, July 22, 1864.

Scarcely a month passed and the church was called to mourn the death of another elder. Elder Stephen Osterhoudt, living five miles away, was for thirty years an example to all of constancy in service. Faithful in all things, at last he received the plaudit, and the welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Four years later, and within one week of each other, two more of the elders of this church were stricken down,—Elder George Du Bois, July 16, 1868, Elder John McCausland, July 20, 1868. The former of Huguenot descent and cherishing the faith of his fathers, the latter of Scotch-Irish descent and trained to firm convictions and purposes in the Church of the Covenanters, they found in this church place for common service and fellowship, and almost hand in hand passed into the realm of higher service and sweeter fellowship above.

Elders Tyler H. Abbey, John P. Hill, Gideon Ostrander, Henry W. Couplin, David F. More, and John H. Deyo have found in ether and widely-scattered churches their homes and fields of labor.

Ninety-six names are starred on the roll of membership. The names of many others, who have died elsewhere, are doubtless starred on other lists. Nourished and trained and developed in this and other churches, we trust that they are now part of that great company who shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars forever and ever. In old age, in middle life, in early manhood or womanhood, they have died, one after another, but the church has lived on.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC), RONDOUT.

In the year 1835 the then bishop of New York, Rt. Rev. John Du Bois, appointed Rev. Philip O'Reilly, pastor of the congregations on the Hudson River, Rondout among the number. The opening of the Erie, Delaware, and Hudson Canals a short time before caused quite a change in these regions. A short time sufficed to found new towns and change former hamlets to villages and cities. Rondout and the entire country, for a radius of ten miles, found themselves in the march of progress, a number of Catholic families having no small share in their development.

Father O'Reilly found about sixty Catholic families in the parish, large as it then was in area, and from them he collected \$32.02, with which to build a church. He was succeeded by Rev. John Smith, during whose administration, Jan. 9, 1837, a lot for a church was purchased in Wilbur.* For some reason this lot was never used, although it remained in the possession of St. Mary's Church till June, 1875, when it was disposed of for the benefit of the church. Where the divine mysteries were celebrated in the mean time the writer is not well informed, but it is almost certain that many private houses were honored by

having mass celebrated among them, being those of John O'Reilly and Thomas Penny, and a house, corner of Union Avenue and Mill Street, now succeeded by the O'Reilly building. The Rev. Myles Maxwell was the next and probably first resident pastor, he came before the grounds of the present church were purchased of Abraham Hasbrouck, which purchase was effected Oct. 19, 1842, Rt. Rev. John Hughes being the bishop of the diocese of New York. On this lot the corner-stone of the present church was laid, May 21, 1848. The dedication of the church took place the same year. Father Maxwell may be called the founder of the church; his remains lay in old St. Mary's Cemetery from the time of his death until 1871, when they were exhumed to make room for the house now occupied by the Franciscan Brothers, and reinterred inside the church which he founded. Father Maxwell was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Quinn, and he by Rev. William Quinn, the present vicar-general of the archdiocese, whose stay was only a few months, in 1849. Rev. Thomas Martin was pastor from 1849 till 1852, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Madden, his assistant. Father Martin bought the organ in 1853 for \$1500. It was repaired in 1871, by Father Coyle, at a cost of \$1000. John Huber commenced to play a small organ in 1850, which was succeeded by the present one. Mr. Huber has continued to play ever since. Father Martin engaged him, except in 1872, when he was absent in Europe for a short time.

Rev. John Madden was pastor from 1852 to 1857.

The pastoral residence until this time was north of the church, in the building now owned by P. McCormick. Father Madden procured a lot on the west side of Division Street, and on it he erected the present house occupied by the clergy of St. Mary's.† Rev. Francis McNeirney, now bishop of Albany, was pastor for a short time after Father Madden. Rev. D. G. Durning and Rev. S. Caro were pastors for short intervals in 1858 and 1859. Father Caro will long be remembered as a splendid singer, and for a grand temperance procession of the congregation.

Father Felix Farrelly came as pastor to Rondout on the 12th of November, 1859. He introduced the Sisters of Charity as teachers of St. Mary's school, and subsequently purchased St. Mary's Cemetery, now under the corporation of St. Mary's Church Association. He also bought the bell now in the steeple of the church.

Father Briody came in 1865. He made many improvements, among them the heating of the church by hot-air furnaces.

Rev. James Coyle assumed charge of the parish in June, 1867. He had been pastor of the church at Mattawan, in Dutchess County, for about seven years, and did much for religion in that place. His first care when he came to Rondout was for education, and, for the purpose of imparting a good religious and secular training to the children of the parish, he bought a lot almost opposite the church, on Union Avenue, then Division Street. The corner-stone of St. Mary's school was laid in 1867, by Rev. Felix Farrelly, and in a year after Father Coyle's arrival this school, the largest then in Rondout, contained about 500 pupils.

* The lot was bought in the name of the bishop, John O'Reilly, John Kinney, James Diamond, Thomas Rigney, and Michael Quinn, for \$200.

† Father Madden died in Rondout, at the residence of his brother, M. J. Madden.

The parish was yet very large, consisting of Rondout, Kingston, Stony Hollow, Jockey Hill, Port Ewen, and Flatbush, each of which has now its own church, and (two excepted, Jockey Hill and Flatbush) its own pastor. Father Coyle bought the old armory as soon as he was satisfied that the religious education of the children was attended to, and, being impatient to wait for the completion of alterations necessary for carrying on religious services, had mass offered for the first time in Kingston in the school near the Bowery, on Sunday, Sept. 21, 1868. Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of New York, preached the sermon. Rev. James Dougherty, assistant at St. Mary's, probably the first native of Ulster County raised to the priesthood, was appointed first pastor of Kingston, in December, 1868. He worked so well that the church was dedicated, under the patronage of St. Joseph, to the service of God, on Sunday, July 26, 1869, by Most Rev. John McCloskey, archbishop of New York. Soon after, Father Coyle commenced the erection of churches in Stony Hollow and Jockey Hill, and before his death, in 1872, he had the satisfaction of seeing three churches and three schools, the result of his energy, in good working order. His death took place in New York, whither he had gone on business, July 1, 1872, and his remains were buried on the gospel side of the altar of the church he had served so faithfully, in Rondout, July 4th. During his time, in February, 1872, the temperance and benevolent societies were founded. The church was thoroughly repaired outside from basement to steeple, and even the cross was gilded, for the first time since being placed on its high position. He was never at rest from improving church property or working for the welfare of the souls committed to his care. Probably the greatest missions given outside New York took place under his direction. At one of these, in 1869, over 5000 persons approached the sacraments. The preacher of his funeral sermon stated that, from his ordination in 1852 to 1871, he built 13 churches or chapels, and had a hand in the education of six priests. He will be remembered long by the people whom he directed in the path of righteousness, and by the children of the schools he founded.

Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, assistant in St. Peter's, Barclay Street, New York, became the next pastor, and remained only ten months, when, on the death of Vicar-General Starrs, he was appointed pastor of St. Peter's in place of Father Quinn, appointed vicar-general. A short time before he left, March 9, 1873, 1070 children and adults were confirmed by Bishop McNierry, of Albany, the largest number confirmed at any one time in St. Mary's.* He was succeeded by Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell, who had also been attached to St. Peter's, in May, 1873. Father O'Farrell's first care was to enlarge the pastoral residence to double its former size, which improvement was effected in a few months, so thoroughly as to be of lasting benefit. Before this was finished work was commenced on the foundation of the Brothers' House, and in July, 1873, the corner-stone was laid. Father Farrelly, of New York, formerly of St.

* In November, 1872, Father Burk, the great Dominican preacher, lectured in St. Mary's. He also studied from works in the immense library of Father O'Farrell before each of his lectures against Proul in New York.

Mary's, preached, and Right Rev. Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, Ala., assisted at the ceremony. The building was erected through a bequest of Mr. Thomas Murray,—amounting to \$10,000,—who died April 21, 1873.

While all this work was going on in Rondout, preparations were on foot for the building of a church in Port Ewen. The foundation was laid, when a pastor, Rev. M. J. Phelan, was appointed in November, and to him collections and donations for the new church, amounting to over \$3000, were accounted for by the pastor of St. Mary's. The church was dedicated to God under the title "Church of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin," by Most Rev. John McCloskey, on June 14, 1874. By the separation of Port Ewen, the "once large parish," embracing a great part of Ulster and Dutchess Counties, was narrowed down to Rondout and Flatbush, and even Flatbush, although attended from St. Mary's, has a handsome little church (St. Colman's) erected on a lot given by Mr. John Hutton. This church was dedicated Oct. 4, 1874, by Very Rev. William Quinn, V. G. Father O'Farrell sang high mass.

The arrival of the Franciscan Brothers from Brooklyn, in January, 1875, was the event of the year for the Catholics of Rondout. Through the indefatigable exertions of Father O'Farrell in trying to obtain the best teachers for the children, the parish was blessed by their coming. Having done so much for religion, he was granted a respite, after a large confirmation held in June by his Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey. He went to Canada a short time for his health, accompanied by Vicar-General Quinn, Mgr. Roncetti, papal ablegate, who conferred the insignia of the cardinalate on Archbishop McCloskey and Rev. Dr. McGlynn. In 1876, on the death of the pastor of St. Teresa's, in New York, he was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was succeeded by Rev. John J. Duffy, D.D., the present pastor, in September, 1876. Dr. Duffy came from St. Joseph's, New York, where he had been assistant. He graduated in the classical and law departments of the University of New York. He studied in the Propaganda, in Rome, and was ordained by Cardinal Patrizi in 1872. On his arrival he found the church encumbered by large bonded and floating debts, incurred in improvements effected by preceding pastors. He went to work vigorously for the payment of every dollar, and, notwithstanding the dullness of the times, he paid the running expenses and over \$2000 in two years.

The grandest work of all was the clearing of the church from debt. From the founding by Father Maxwell to this year, 1880, the church was never quite free from some debt. Dr. Duffy could not bear the thought of God's house being liable to fall under the sheriff's hammer. In order, then, to make an earthly habitation a little less unworthy for the dwelling-place of the Holy of Holies, he resolved, notwithstanding the dullness of business, to call individually on every family in the parish to give a little for the liquidation of the debt. He carried his resolution into effect, and collections of from \$200 down to \$1, amounting to \$2000 in all, were received, and paid the debt, thus making St. Mary's what it should have been long ago,—a church capable of being consecrated.

Other pastors were noted for building in times when wages were good and work plenty for those composing their

flocks, and when the parish was larger and richer than it is now. But Dr. Duffy, in a time of unprecedented dullness and poverty, succeeded in paying his way and debts as old as the church. In Lent of this year a mission was given by the Jesuits, when the number of those who approached the sacraments was nearly 4000.

Commencing in 1835 with services every fourth Sunday in one of the private houses named, or sometimes in a cabinet-shop in Ann Street, when the rooms in which mass would be celebrated would not be large enough, St. Mary's Church has grown to about eight parishes with about twelve pastors, including St. Peter's for Catholic Germans. Old St. Peter's was separated from St. Mary's in 1858, when a church edifice was erected. The present church, founded in 1871, was dedicated on St. Peter's day, June 29, 1873, by Cardinal McCloskey. Rev. John Rauffheisen, who for twenty years attended the spiritual wants of the Germans, was pastor. He died in May of this year (1880) in Jersey City, in a hospital where he had for some time been chaplain.

The number of Catholics, counting six to each family in 1835, would be sixty times six persons, or three hundred and sixty. In Rondout now there are nearly four thousand communicants, who, with children, would count over five thousand.

The parish has given eight or nine priests to the church in the diocese of New York, except one in Buffalo, one in a religious order, and two dead.

The first collection of about \$30 has been alluded to. Mr. Andrew O'Rielly either collected it or contributed to it. The same gentleman signed as auditor, a few years since, to receipts for building and other purposes amounting to the sum of \$37,000 for twenty months.

At that time, 1835, it was a work of some difficulty to secure a lot for church purposes by the Catholics. Now there are churches and chapels and residences for Catholic clergy in Rondout and vicinity, favorably obtained from parties formerly unwilling to sell to Catholics.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE VILLAGE OF RONDOUT.

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date July 12, 1841. Michael Cockefair and George Thompson presided at the meeting as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were George Thompson, Michael Cockefair, Edgar Hudler, Andrew Dunn, John B. Smith. The instrument was verified before J. S. McEntee, justice of the peace.

The following notice of this church, furnished by Horatio Fowkes, embodies some events which occurred prior to the above date:

The first Methodist class was organized in Rondout in 1833 by Rev. Cyrus Foss, then pastor at Kingston. Christian L. Hauver was the first class-leader. Among the first members were Jabez Wakeman, Newell Dustin, George Thompson, Nathan C. Bell, James North, Edgar Hudler, John Hudler, Altamah Snyder, Hannah Phillips, Maria Keator, Sarah Warner, and Cornelia Warner. Of these George Thompson, John Hudler, Altamah Snyder,

Sarah Warner, and Cornelia Warner survive at the date of this history (May, 1880).

The prayer- and class-meetings were held in private houses at various places from Kingston Point to Eddyville. Rondout at that time was an outpost of Kingston village, and was called "The Strand." The pastor in St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church at Kingston occasionally preached for the little society, and the more public services were held in the school-house (District No. 7) which stood on a rocky bluff at the corner of Abeel and Wurts Streets.

The Sunday-school was organized in the summer of 1835, the first session being held June 14th. Rev. Laban C. Cheney was then pastor, and Christian L. Hauver was the first superintendent, George Thompson secretary and librarian. The whole number of scholars was 45. In 1835 the school-house was closed against religious services. The school disbanded, and became a part of the Sunday-school of the Presbyterian Church, continuing thus for five years. The other Methodist services were held in the basement of the Presbyterian church.

The first Methodist Episcopal church edifice of Rondout was built in 1841, Rev. Harvey Husted pastor. It cost about \$1300. It was dedicated by Rev. J. B. Wakeley. The Rondout Church continued as part of the Kingston charge until 1844, when in connection with Eddyville it was made a separate appointment, with M. D. C. Crawford as pastor. The church edifice was greatly enlarged, and a commodious lecture-room added in 1852; Matthew Van Deusen pastor.

In 1863 (Z. N. Lewis pastor) measures were taken to procure a site for a new and more suitable church edifice, and the large and beautiful lot corner of Wurts and Hunter Streets was purchased of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for \$4100. In the summer of 1867 the building of the new church was commenced (Rev. W. M. Chipp pastor), and the dedication of the same took place Aug. 12, 1868, Bishop Jones officiating. The total cost of the new church, including lot, parsonage, grading, etc., was about \$37,000. In 1871, under the pastorate of Rev. J. Y. Bates, the treasurer, Horatio Fowkes, secured subscriptions for the debt then remaining of \$14,600.

The church has been repeatedly blessed with powerful revivals. Those of extraordinary interest and value were under the labors of Revs. M. Van Deusen, W. H. Evans, and J. J. Dean. The pastors since its organization were: 1832-33, Cyrus Foss, Kingston and Rondout; 1834, John G. Smith, subordinate to Benjamin Griffin, of Kingston; 1835, Laban C. Cheney, Kingston and Rondout; 1836-37, Lorin Clark; 1838, James H. Romer, Rondout and Esopus; 1839-40, James Z. Nichols, Kingston and Rondout; 1841-42, Harvey Husted, Kingston and Rondout; 1843, Parmelle Chamberlin, Kingston and Rondout; 1844-45, M. D. C. Crawford, Rondout and Eddyville; 1846-47, Henry Lounsbery, Rondout and Eddyville; 1848, John K. Still, Rondout and Eddyville; 1849-50, Charles F. Pelton, Rondout and Eddyville; 1851-52, Matthew Van Deusen; 1853-54, Silas Fitch; 1855-56, John A. Edmonds; 1857-58, Andrew C. Field; 1859-60, John W. B. Wood; 1861-62, David B. Turner; 1863-64, Zephaniah N. Lewis; 1865, Abiatha M. Osbon; 1866, John W. Jones;

* This sketch of St. Mary's was furnished by J. Hayden Rondout.

1867-68, William M. Clipp; 1869-70, William H. Evans; 1871-72, J. Y. Bates; 1873-75, John J. Dean; 1876-78, Milton S. Terry; 1879-80, C. W. Millard.

The superintendents of the Sunday-school have been Ebenezer Flint, George Thompson, Alfred Higbee, Daniel B. Stow, 1858-70; Charles L. Edmonds, 1871; Horatio Fowks, 1871-80.

FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY OF THE VILLAGE OF RONDOUT.

This body executed a certificate of incorporation Sept. 2, 1841. The trustees chosen were William B. Dodge, Asa Eaton, H. S. Stringham. The instrument was signed by them, verified before James McEntee, justice of the peace, and recorded.

We are indebted to George B. Hibbard for the following items:

This church was organized Feb. 7, 1842, and consisted of 7 male and 4 female members, viz.: W. B. Dodge, Asa Eaton, Jas. Cheesboro, John H. Pettit, Charles A. Raymond, W. H. Lansing, H. S. Stringham, Mrs. Rhoda A. Dodge, Mrs. Perline A. Eaton, Mrs. Eliza Tichnor, and Mrs. Lansing. In the preceding fall, through the active exertions of two of its members (and the liberality of John Wurts, Esq., president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who donated a lot for the purpose on Post Street between Abel and Union), a small and neat chapel had been built, at a cost of \$1350, and duly dedicated on the 28th of November, 1841. Here they remained for seventeen years, gradually increasing in numbers, when they were presented by the Hon. Thomas Cornell with a building lot on the corner of Wurts and Spring Streets, and on which the present church was built in the summer and fall of 1859, and duly dedicated in February, 1860. Two years thereafter, Mr. Cornell presented to the church a lot on the corner of Wurts and Pierpont Streets, and the present parsonage was built. Ten years later, in July, 1872, realizing the need of more room, they resolved (mainly through the active efforts of the late Hiram Schoonmaker) to build a Sunday-school hall, when Mr. Cornell, with his accustomed liberality, donated for the purpose an adjoining lot on Pierpont Street, and the hall was built.

The society now owns its church, parsonage, and Sunday-school hall, situated on Spring, Wurts, and Pierpont Streets, free from incumbrance, and has a membership of 350.

The following is a list of the clerks of the church: James Cheesboro, from February, 1842, to October, 1843; R. H. Strone, from October, 1843, to April, 1844; A. B. Hathaway, from April, 1844, to October, 1845; Isaac Charlock, from October, 1845, to May, 1848; L. J. Bridgman, from May, 1848, to August, 1848; H. Schoonmaker, from July, 1850, to June, 1860; George B. Hibbard, from July, 1860, to September, 1867; P. B. Warner, from September, 1867, to June, 1869; George B. Hibbard, from July, 1869, to July, 1872; W. N. Reading, from September, 1872, to September, 1873; Charles Hardenbergh, from September, 1873, to September, 1874; O. L. Eastman, from December, 1874, to May, 1880; R. K. Blaxley, from May, 1880.

The deacons were Thomas Cornell, from September, 1844, to present time; A. B. Hathaway, from September, 1844, to 1866; E. K. Perkins, from June, 1869, to present time;

A. Tichnor, from June, 1860, to November, 1865; Peter Phillips, from June, 1860, to December, 1867; Daniel Allen, from November, 1865, to November, 1867; William Connelley, from December, 1867, to present date; D. W. Davis, from December, 1867, to December, 1874; John H. Allen, from December, 1874, to present date.

The trustees were A. B. Hathaway, from July, 1848, to May, 1853; Thomas J. Burgess, A. Winter, John Dodge, from May, 1853, to May, 1858; Samuel Williams, from May, 1853, to May, 1868; Hiram Schoonmaker, from May, 1853, to May, 1874; George B. Hibbard, from April, 1858, to present date; John P. Hageman, from May, 1865, to May, 1875; C. Houghtaling, from May, 1868, to present date; E. K. Perkins, from May, 1861, to May, 1871; A. Dodge, from May, 1871, to May, 1876; A. N. Barnes, from May, 1874, to present date; A. P. Van Buren, from May, 1875, to present date; E. J. Allen, from May, 1876, to present date; S. D. Coykendall, from May, 1877, to present date.

The present organization (May, 1880) is as follows: Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Pastor; Robert K. Blaxley, Clerk.

Board of Deacons.—Hon. Thomas Cornell, E. K. Perkins, William Connelley, John N. Allen.

Board of Trustees.—George B. Hibbard, President; A. N. Barnes, Secretary; S. J. Allen, Treasurer; A. T. Van Buren, Collector; C. Houghtaling, S. D. Coykendall.

Sunday-school.—A. N. Barnes, Superintendent; P. B. Warner, Assistant; R. K. Blaxley, Secretary; M. N. Allen, Treasurer.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.*

On the 9th day of January, 1879, "the inaudible and noiseless foot of time, with its unwavering, continuous tread," had measured just thirty years since the organization of this "the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston." In the month of June last, in view of the near approach of that anniversary, a resolution was adopted at a congregational meeting of this church, requiring the Consistory to appoint a committee to prepare a memorial and make other preparations for the proper celebration of the occasion. By reason of extensive repairs in the audience-room of the church, deemed necessary by the Consistory, the proposed celebration has been postponed until to-day; and we are now here to honor, by appropriate ceremonies, the entrance upon the fourth decade of our existence as a church.

Before entering upon the history of this particular organization, a few words in relation to the previous history and establishment of the Reformed Dutch Church in this locality may not be amiss. The history of the mother-church up to the time of our creation is our history as well. As is well known, this place, one of the earliest settlements in the State, was originally settled by the Dutch and the Huguenots. They, driven from the Old World by religious persecution, brought with them here not only their language, but their religion; they came to enjoy that

* Condensed from an address delivered by Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, on the 14th day of May, 1879, at a meeting held in the Second Reformed church to celebrate the completion of the thirtieth year of its existence.



Photo, by Lewis, Kingston,

Andrew Near

The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears above, was born in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1808; was the eldest but one, and the eldest son, of a family of thirteen children, —seven boys and six girls. His father's name was Jacob G. Near, a son of a Revolutionary patriot, who in the early part of the war was with others taken prisoner and carried to England, where he suffered much from harsh and cruel treatment before being released. The maiden name of the mother of Andrew Near was Eve Reeter. The families on both sides were of German descent, had for several generations lived in Dutchess and Columbia Counties, and were disciples of Martin Luther. His father, once in good circumstances, met with severe financial reverses, and, therefore, Andrew was at a very early age compelled to work at farming to aid in supporting a large and helpless family; hence he was deprived of most of the advantages of even a country school education, at best very limited in those days.

In the year 1824, at the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to George Shook, Esq., for a term of five years, to learn the art and work at the trade of tanning and currying. The stipulated compensation for his services was twenty-five dollars per year and boots and shoes furnished, his good mother furnishing his other clothing, and all, except hats, wrought out with her own hands from wool in rolls and hatched flax. His apprenticeship ending in 1829, he continued with Esquire Shook as a journeyman nearly five years longer, first at twelve dollars and after at thirteen dollars per month. Out of these small earnings, the first after his majority, he saved some money and helped to first secure and then pay for a small but comfortable homestead for his parents, who had through physical infirmities become well-nigh helpless. In February, 1833, he married Eliza M. Adams, a well-to-do farmer's daughter, in the town of Red Hook. He had the previous fall bought out the stock and business of Esquire Shook, and a few months after, at the request of the latter, took his son Henry in the business as partner.

Wark having become scarce and dear, the new firm tanned out their stock there, and in December the same year removed to Napanoch, Ulster Co., where they built a tannery, which they ran till 1838, when, the business not promising well, Near sold out to his partner, and received in payment notes which, owing to the financial panic of that period and consequent failure of Henry Shook, were never paid.

Near, with no assets but fortunately with no liabilities, in 1839 removed to Kingston and commenced work as a journeyman in the Kingston Tannery, then owned and the business carried on by Maj. A. H. Bruyn, but under the immediate superintendency of the late George Southwick. He continued in the employ of Maj. Bruyn, at nine dollars per week, for about seven years, or until Oct. 1, 1846, when the business not proving satisfactorily remunerative to Maj.

Bruyn he proposed to sell out, and Near made a proposition to buy the stock and lease the tannery for a term of five years, which proposition was accepted. William S. Teller, then an employé also in the tannery, sought and obtained an interest in the business as coequal partner with Near, and the firm-name then agreed upon was Near & Teller. At the close of the term of the five-year lease the firm bought the tannery property, and continued the business, with marked success, for twenty-five years from the date of the partnership to its close in October, 1871, when Near sold out to his partner and retired from active business.

It is due and pertinent to record here that Near always felt and does still feel grateful to Maj. Bruyn, now living, and his honored father, Severyn Bruyn, Esq., deceased, for countless acts of kindness, and seemingly unlimited confidence in his moral integrity and business capacity. For when he had very little means, and no established credit or reputation for business capacity, Maj. Bruyn intrusted him with a large property interest, went to New York with him and introduced him to business men there, vouching for his responsibility, and ever after, as long as they needed assistance, indorsed in blank the notes of the firm, to be used in their business when occasion required.

Though tanning was his real and main business, yet he had an interest and voice in several corporate institutions. For many years he has been vice-president of the State of New York National Bank, and is still deemed one of its ablest counselors. His contributions to local enterprises of public improvement and to church and benevolent objects have always been and continue to be duly proportionate to his resources.

It is deemed a fitting close to this sketch to say of its subject that in April, 1839, he became profoundly impressed with the conviction that God required of his creatures heart worship rather than mere formal ceremony. And as his ancestral church was then so constituted and conducted that not even a semblance of moral character was made a condition of admission or continued membership, he at the age of twenty-two formally broke connection with it, sought and obtained pardon for sin, and was baptized in a beautiful lake in his native town, and thenceforth became an active member of the Baptist Church. He has always attributed that awakening and consequent act of his life, under divine Providence, as the laying of the foundation of whatever blessings in spiritual and temporal affairs that have been vouchsafed to him up to the present time.

The issue of the marriage of Andrew Near and Eliza M. Adams was one daughter, Catherine, born at Napanoch, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1836. She was married in 1859 to C. P. Rideour, a native of Union Co., Ind., but for the last twenty-one years a resident of Kingston, N. Y.

freedom of conscience and religious worship denied them on the other side of the water. For some years, with the other discomforts of a new country, they were obliged, without any organized church, to content themselves with Sabbath meetings for worship and praise at one of their houses; and, as a substitute for a pastor, one of their number officiated with prayer and reading selections from the Bible, with commentaries. After repeated and earnest solicitations, addressed to the mother-church in Holland for the establishment of a church, the Classis of Amsterdam sent Dominie Harnanus Blom to them in the year 1659. On the Sabbath following his arrival he conducted the services and preached for them twice. The settlers immediately thereafter organized a church and presented him a call to become their pastor. Having accepted, he returned to Holland in September, 1659, to submit to final examination and to receive ordination. He returned Feb. 16, 1660, ordained "to preach on water and on the land, and in all the neighborhood, but specially at Esopus." He immediately entered upon his pastorate; and continued discharging his duties most acceptably until the year 1667, when he returned to Holland. He has been followed successively by various pastors until the present date.

The pastors who succeeded him prior to the organization of our offshoot in 1849, and the order in which they respectively ministered, were as follows:

Petrus Tasschemacher, Laurentius Van Gaasbeek, Johannis Werkstein, Laurentius Vanderbosch, Johannis Petrus Nuella, Henricus Buys, Petrus Van, George Wilhelmus Mancius, Hermanus Meyer, George J. L. Doll, John Gosman, John Lilli, John H. Van Wageningen, and John C. F. Hoes.

The settlement being by the Dutch, the services were at first all in that language, and so continued until about the commencement of the present century. With the installation of Dr. Gosman as pastor, in 1808, all the services in the Dutch language were abandoned. At that time, and up to at least the end of the second decade in this century, that continued to be the only church in the then town of Kingston. About the commencement of the third decade the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church was established in the village of Kingston.

Soon after the completion of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the commencement of the settlement at Rondout, the establishment of a Reformed Dutch Church at that place was mooted, but the project was strongly opposed by those in power in the church, through fear that it would weaken the existing church by drawing away some of its members. The defeat of that project resulted in the establishment of the present Presbyterian Church at Rondout.

As years passed on and the population of Kingston increased, the church grew and increased in the number of its members and attendants, until its house of worship became overcrowded and other denominations were being built up and increased by its overflow. It then became apparent to many of the friends of the church that a new organization was necessary for the benefit of the church and the extension of its usefulness.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Ulster

Classis at their meeting held at Rochester on the 10th day of October, 1848, when the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The propriety and importance of organizing a second Dutch Church in the village of Kingston has frequently been agitated within the bounds of this Classis and elsewhere within the last few years; and

"WHEREAS, From information derived from various sources, an organization of this kind seems to be called for by the excess of population over the present accommodations for worship, and would greatly subserve the interests of the entire population, as well as the church at large, therefore

"Resolved, That a committee of two ministers and one elder be appointed to inspect the ground, compare views with the Consistory and congregation, obtain all practical information on this subject, and report at the next meeting of Classis."

The Rev. Messrs. Van Santvoord, Vandyck, and Elder Benjamin Myer were designated as such committee.

At the ensuing meeting of Classis, held at New Paltz on the 29th day of November, 1848, the said committee, through their chairman, the Rev. C. Van Santvoord, presented the following report:

"The committee appointed by the Classis at its session held in Rochester the second Tuesday of October last respectfully present the following report:

"Your committee, feeling the delicacy of their position, and knowing how easily their course might be misconstrued, however honest and straightforward their intentions, determined to seek an interview with the Consistory before taking any other steps, to obtain from them such information touching a second church organization as they might be disposed to communicate. Accordingly, a copy of the action of Classis was placed in the hands of Consistory, accompanied by a request to favor the committee with an opportunity to confer with them, in a frank and friendly spirit, on the matters set forth in the action of Classis. To this communication your committee received a reply acceding to this request, though disapproving the action of Classis in the premises, and appointing Friday, November 17th, for the interview.

"Your committee accordingly met the Consistory at the specified time; were received by them with the utmost courtesy, and held an interview with them marked by candor and kindness throughout. The sum of their communications was, that the actual size of the congregation is not as large as it appears to be from the reported statistical tables; that instead of 337 members, as reported, no more than 405 are traceable or ascertained as the regular or reliable communicants of the church: that the families composing the congregation, gauged with the same accuracy, would dwindle from 275 to about 200; that the want of accommodation is rather nominal than real, as all families applying can obtain seats, either in the body of the church or in the gallery; and that but one family had been known to leave for want of accommodation: that the congregation enjoyed a comfortable degree of peace and contentment, and but for the agitation of the question of a second church elsewhere would not have thought of a thing of the kind as necessary or probable. Your committee inferred from the above that in the judgment of the Consistory the organization of a second Reformed Dutch Church in Kingston is, at present, uncalled for and undesirable.

"The Consistory, however, stated explicitly that they were not to be understood as casting the slightest obstacle in the way of any who might desire to form and sustain such an organization, and held themselves ready to grant dismissions to any members of the church who might apply for that purpose.

"In submitting these statements your committee feel that they have done the work entrusted to them as far as circumstances justify, nor have they felt called upon to seek information bearing upon this subject from other sources besides the Consistory, leaving it with those who may desire a second organization, if such there be, to take such action as may be proper to effect their wishes.

"All of which is respectfully submitted,

"C. VAN SANTVOORD, Chairman."

The report was accepted and adopted by the Classis.

At a subsequent meeting of the Ulster Classis, held at New Paltz on the 20th day of December, 1848, a petition was presented containing eighty signatures, representing 52 families, and embracing 50 church members, asking to be organized into a church, to be called the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston.

The following is a copy of the petition:

TO THE CLASSIS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF ULSTER:

"WHEREAS, The Reformed Dutch Church at Kingston does not afford adequate accommodation for all our families and for those who from time to time are moving into the village of Kingston and its vicinity, and who would of choice attach themselves to such church if facilities for procuring seats were readily afforded; and

"WHEREAS, We understand that the said church so far approves of an undertaking as to have offered to grant cheerfully dismissals to any of their members who may feel it their duty to ask it, with a view of forming and sustaining a second organization;

"Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens of the town of Kingston, and some of us members of the church established here, or attendants upon the congregation, for the aforesaid reasons among others, being persuaded that the interests of religion and the Reformed Dutch Church require the organization of a second church of such denomination in this place, do respectfully petition your reverend body to organize us, at as early a day as may be convenient, into a church, to be called the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston." Dated Nov. 27, 1848.

"Joseph S. Smith, Caroline D. Smith, Elijah Du Bois, Elena V. Du Bois, Rachel Beckman, M. Schoonmaker, E. V. W. Schoonmaker, George McNeish, Deborah McNeish, T. R. Westbrook, Julia A. Westbrook, H. Jansen Tappan, C. Droyo Keator, Sarah C. Keator, William Vredenburg, James Russell, George L. Traphagen, Maria Traphagen, J. W. Dillon, J. Hardenbergh, John R. Schepmoes, Eliha Schoonmaker, David Conklin, Samuel Morwood, S. M. Morwood, M. E. Mesick, J. Scott Smith, William H. Dederick, Catharine Dederick, Ch. Du Bois, J. H. Du Bois, Ebenezer Wheeler, Catharine Wheeler, Abm. G. Van Keuren, Garret Van Keuren, Jacob Osterhout, John H. Houghtaling, Andrew J. Story, Charles Brodhead, Annie Eliza Brodhead, William B. Davis, Maria D. Davis, Maria Ostrander, Martin Miner, Mary J. Smith, Thomas G. Lyke, Maria Lyke, Hannah Damond, Abraham A. Van Gaasbeek, Elias T. Van Nostrand, John H. J. Van Gaasbeek, William Van Gaasbeek, Elizabeth Van Gaasbeek, Reuben D. Du Bois, John H. Schryver, Elizabeth Schryver, James T. Collyer, Gilbert Berry, P. V. D. Lockwood, A. Russell, John Russell, George Elmendorf, Thomas Beckman, William Little, Matthew Ten Eyck, Margaret Ten Eyck, James E. Low, Eliza Low, Elizabeth Low, Sarah A. Du Bois, Peter E. Ernst, W. T. Swart, Rachel Ann M. Swart, Sarah C. Westbrook, Peter Gallagher, Hiland Rushmore, John L. Houghtaling, Egbert Elmendorf, Damond Elmendorf, Mary Ann Elmendorf."

And upon the receipt of such petition the Classis passed the following resolution:

"*Resolvitur*, That the said petition be granted."

Then, after appointing Rev. E. Depuy to preach the sermon and Rev. C. L. Vandyck *secundus*, it was

"*Resolvitur*, That the next meeting of Classis be held in Kingston, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, at eleven A.M., for the purpose of organizing a church there, in accordance with the request of the petitioners."

At a meeting of Classis held pursuant to said adjournment at Kingston, on the 9th day of January, 1849, there was presented to the Classis a certificate of the dismissal of the following-named 22 members of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, to connect themselves with the new organization: Joseph S. Smith, Caroline D. Smith, William H. Dederick, Charles Du Bois, Catharine Du Bois, Elijah Du Bois, Elena V. Du Bois, John H. Schryver, Elizabeth

Schryver, Elizabeth Schoonmaker, Julia A. Westbrook, Rachel Beckman, Abraham A. Van Gaasbeek, Elizabeth Van Gaasbeek, William Van Gaasbeek, George McNeish, Deborah McNeish, Egbert Elmendorf, William L. Schepmoes, Amelia Schepmoes, Ebenezer Wheeler, John J. Van Gaasbeek.

And also a certificate of dismissal of the following-named 5 members from the Reformed Dutch Church of Hurley, for the same purpose: Benjamin Elmendorf, Evelena Elmendorf, Rachel M. Elmendorf, Damond Elmendorf, Ann Elmendorf.

And thereupon it was

"*Resolvitur*, That the Classis now proceed to the organization of a Second Reformed Dutch Church in Kingston.

"*Resolvitur*, That Elijah Du Bois and Elena, his wife, and J. S. Smith and C. D. Smith, his wife, and others who have been lately dismissed from the church of Kingston; also Damond Elmendorf and Ann, his wife, and others whose names are mentioned in a certificate of dismissal from the church of Hurley, and others who may hereafter unite with them according to the constitution of the Reformed Dutch Church, be, and hereby are, associated as a distinct church and congregation, under the care of this Classis, to be called the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston."

The Rev. C. L. Vandyck was then appointed to preside at a meeting for the election of elders and deacons. Shortly thereafter, and at the same meeting, the Rev. Mr. Vandyck reported that at a meeting of the male members mentioned in the above certificate William H. Dederick, Egbert Elmendorf, Ebenezer Wheeler, and Charles Du Bois had been elected elders, and William L. Schepmoes, John H. Schryver, Thomas G. Lyke, and John J. Van Gaasbeek had been elected deacons.

A sermon was then preached by the Rev. E. Depuy, from Psalms cii. 16, after which the elders and deacons above mentioned were ordained to their respective offices.

The Consistory afterwards, and on the 29th day of January, 1849, perfected their incorporation by the adoption, execution, filing, and recording of a formal certificate thereof, as required by the statute, and therein designating their corporate name as "The Second Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston."

They also adopted a corporate seal, with the beautiful and appropriate device of the ark of the covenant with the cherubim resting thereon. Until the commencement of the late repairs of the church, a neat representation of such device appropriately graced the rear wall of the audience-room above the pulpit.

The Consistory, immediately after the organization of the church, made and perfected arrangements for divine service on the Sabbath in the county court-room, and for a weekly prayer meeting, Tuesday evenings, at private houses.

At first the Sabbath services were conducted by supplies of Classis. On the 2d day of June, 1849, an arrangement was made by the Consistory with the Rev. Henry W. Smuller to officiate as pastor for two years, at an annual salary of \$600 and a parsonage. This arrangement continued for only a few weeks, as in the month of August, 1849, the Consistory made and tendered to him a formal call to become the pastor of the church. The call was approved by Classis, and accepted by Mr. Smuller, and he from thenceforward continued to officiate as pastor for about four years

and until the 13th day of October, 1853, when the relation was dissolved.

Soon after the organization of the church a site for a permanent house of worship was selected and secured, and is the same as that now occupied by the church. Measures were also taken to provide a temporary house of worship, to be used by the congregation until the erection and completion of a permanent building. John H. Schryver, William H. Dederick, and John T. Merritt were, on the 6th day of August, 1849, appointed a committee to carry out the last-mentioned project. Under their direction the frame "tabernacle" was erected in a very short time, which furnished the congregation a very comfortable place of worship for nearly three years, and until the basement of the present church edifice was ready for occupation.

The Consistory, in the month of July, 1849, adopted the plan and specifications for a permanent house of worship, and resolved that "proceedings be forthwith taken for the erection and completion of a church edifice in conformity therewith." At the same time they appointed and designated Joseph S. Smith, Marius Schoonmaker, and Charles Du Bois as a building committee, with full power and authority to proceed in the erection and completion of a church. Accordingly, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made by the building committee, and in the fall of 1849, the excavation of the ground and the laying of the foundation walls were commenced. The corner-stone, with appropriate ceremonies, was laid in the spring of 1850; the precise date cannot be given, as there is no mention or record thereof in the consistorial minutes or elsewhere that can be found.

The plan and specifications for the church edifice adopted by the Consistory and contracted for by the building committee provided for brick-work from the water-table up, and a tin roof. In March, 1850, the Consistory, by resolution, changed the plan so as to have cut stone from the ground to and including the water-table. In May, 1850, the Consistory, in deference to the wishes expressed by many of the friends of the church, at a meeting held for that purpose, authorized a change of the material for building the church from brick to cut stone, and of the roof from tin to slate. On the 6th day of January, 1851, the Consistory directed the cornice also to be made of cut stone instead of wood. The building committee followed the directions of the Consistory and made the required changes.

Its effect, financially, was to increase the cost of the building more than twofold, and to a sum entirely beyond the ability of the congregation to meet. It affected injuriously the progress and growth of the church by greatly postponing the completion of the building, together with the creation of an overshadowing debt. The great delay connected with the certainty of a large debt, and consequent financial embarrassment, caused a number to accommodate themselves elsewhere who otherwise would have connected themselves with this organization.

The construction of the building from its commencement progressed very slowly, principally on account of the character of the material with which it was built, and difficulties arising in the procurement of the stone. The basement was ready for occupation and services commenced therein

in the latter part of February, 1852, the tabernacle having been occupied until that time. The church was finished so far that the audience-room was occupied, and the building formally dedicated, on the 7th day of October, 1852, having been about three years in process of construction.

We have gleaned from one of the public journals of that day that the order of church services on the dedication were as follows:

1. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. C. F. Hoes.
2. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dewitt.
3. Address and dedicatory service by the Rev. H. W. Smuller.

The Rev. Dr. De Witt commenced his discourse by alluding to the then very recent dedication of the new First Church edifice, with the remark "that the opening of two new houses of worship in the same community was a rare and marked event.

"My thoughts," continued the speaker, "naturally revert, as is natural in later life, to the days of my childhood. On the spot once occupied by the ancient temple of God is now reared a new temple of the Most High; and in marking the now numerous spires of this ancient village, I could not but recall the time when a single altar was dedicated to the Almighty."

At the completion of the building, the tower of the church was surmounted by a wooden spire fifty feet in height, which rose to an elevation of one hundred and seventy-five feet from the ground. This spire remained only a short time. By an oversight of the builder, a part of the frame was not properly fastened, and the result was that on the 17th day of March, 1854, it was blown over in a very heavy gale of wind; it fell, striking on its point, and scattering its timbers far and wide. The fine and costly stone steps in front of the church were broken in pieces by the fall from the tower of a heavy piece of coping, displaced by the falling spire. The steps and coping have been repaired, but the spire has not been replaced.

In order to raise money to meet, as far as possible, the expenses of building, a plan was adopted to make contracts for the sale of pews in the audience-room, as designated on the plan of the architect, in anticipation of the completion of the church. For that purpose, a price was affixed to each pew, with a reserved rental to pay the pastor's salary and contingent expenses. The total valuations, as made at that time, before the change from brick to stone, was \$18,930, and of rental was \$1228. After the change was made from brick to stone, the valuations and rentals were increased,—the total valuations to \$29,640, and the rentals reserved to \$3552.

Quite a number of pews were then taken under such contracts by members of the congregation, and also some by friends connected with other churches, but by no means sufficient in amount to defray the expenses of the building. The Consistory, anticipating that the building committee would be obliged necessarily to incur large and heavy responsibilities, and desiring to protect them therein, by resolution pledged to the building committee all pew contracts and the entire property of the church, for the fulfillment of all liabilities to be incurred by them in the erection of the church, fences, etc. At the same time the individual

members of the building committee having, in order to aid the church with funds, consented to take and pay for a large number of pews besides those required for their own use, to the amount of about \$4000 each, the Consistory passed a resolution that such pews should be held by them free from rent until sold or occupied.

In the spring of 1850 it became necessary that money should be raised to meet the calls of the contractor. For that purpose a few of the members of the congregation came to the aid of the building committee, and united with them on the 1st day of May, 1850, in the execution of several bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$10,000, upon which money was loaned to that amount, and used towards the expenditures upon the building. (The names of the several persons executing such bonds are as follows: Egbert Elmendorf, Ebenezer Wheeler, Teunis L. Houghtaling, Elijah Du Bois, Thomas G. Lyke, William S. Spears, William Fredenbergh, Joseph S. Smith, Charles Du Bois, Marinus Schoonmaker, Lucas Van Keuren, and Theodorick R. Westbrook.) From time to time afterwards other moneys were loaned for the church upon the responsibility of the different members of the building committee, and large advances were made by Joseph S. Smith, who was the treasurer of the building committee and the principal financial agent in the building of the church, so that at the time of the dedication of the church the outstanding liabilities amounted to nearly \$30,000.

On the day of the dedication the skies were clear; the sun shone brightly; all were apparently in forgetfulness of the heavy load of debt, and looked hopefully towards the future. But the congregation was soon brought to face great trials and difficulties. First of all, the pastor's salary and the ordinary contingent expenses of the church, including interest, had to be provided for; they amounted annually to about \$2650. As appears by a report made to the Great Consistory on the 14th of March, 1853, only five months after the dedication, the revenue from the pew rents amounted only to \$500, thus leaving an annual deficiency of over \$2000.

The formal dissolution of the pastoral relation with Rev. Mr. Smidler, on the 13th day of October, 1853, was immediately followed by applications for dismissal on the part of 20 members (including two members of the acting Consistory) to the Presbyterian Church at Rondout, and the withdrawal from the church by a large number of the congregation.

The feeling of despondency at that crisis, on the part of the Consistory, was expressed in the following memorial of the Consistory to Classis, adopted Nov. 9, 1853:

"TO THE REV'D CLASSIS OF ULSTER:

"Your memorialists, the Consistory of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, respectfully represent that they are now burthened with a very large indebtedness, incurred in the building of their house of worship. . . . That they find it impossible to struggle through such heavy indebtedness under the circumstances, and sustain the church. That unless immediate and large pecuniary aid is secured to them towards the discharge of such indebtedness, they most necessarily abandon their church and suffer it to pass into other hands. That delay only increases the difficulty and the responsibility of those upon whom the burthen rests, and, therefore, immediate action for one purpose or the other is indispensable. Your memorialists some time ago memorialized the Collegiate Church in New

York without avail, and they now desire the influence of Classis in their behalf for such purpose; and further solicit such advice from your honorable body as may appear to you proper in the premises."

Upon the reception of the above memorial, Classis adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Consistory and congregation of the Second Church of Kingston to persevere in the important enterprise in which they are engaged, by their own contributions, looking to the Head of the Church for ultimate success.

"*Resolved*, That the Classis will cordially endorse an application to the Consistory of the Collegiate Church of New York for aid, as presenting an object worthy of their most liberal encouragement and assistance, and that it be recommended to the Consistory to appoint a committee to solicit in behalf of their church; and that the churches of this Classis especially be urged to respond liberally to their call."

In pursuance of this recommendation, an arrangement was made by the Consistory with Mr. Lucas Van Keuren to visit the several churches in the Classis, and the late lamented and R. v. Dr. C. D. Westbrook was requested and authorized by the Consistory to solicit aid from the friends of the church. On the 21st day of November, 1853, Messrs. M. Schoonmaker, E. Du Bois, and T. L. Houghtaling were appointed a committee to solicit aid from the Collegiate Church in the city of New York. The efforts of the committee were seconded and most zealously and efficiently aided by the Rev. Dr. Westbrook, to whose untiring exertions the resulting success was mainly attributable. He succeeded in convincing the Consistory of the Collegiate Church of our great necessities, so that, in the exercise of the great liberality frequently exhibited by them, they, on the 9th day of February, 1854, agreed to make a donation to this church of \$6000, in case the balance of the debt was provided for.

The Consistory found that the balance of the debt was still too great for them to pay, and then, on the 3d day of April, 1854, they determined to apply to the Collegiate Church for an additional appropriation of \$4000. After much solicitation and personal interviews with the individual members of their Consistory by Rev. Dr. Westbrook and J. S. Smith, that application was also granted on the 13th day of April, 1854, as a loan, to be payable one-half in five and the balance in seven years, and to be secured by a mortgage on the church and the individual bond of responsible parties.

On the 15th day of May, 1854, the acting Consistory, under the advice of the Great Consistory, perfected an arrangement with the Rev. Anson Du Bois to take charge of the congregation as pastor for one year. Mr. Du Bois commenced his services under that arrangement about the first of June, 1854. On the 27th day of July, 1854, the Consistory tendered to him a formal call to become the pastor of the church. The call was approved by Classis and accepted by Mr. Du Bois, and he was formally installed as pastor on the 22d day of November, 1854.

At this time, through the troubles and difficulties in the church above alluded to, it had run to a very low ebb. In the first report made by Mr. Du Bois to Classis, which was in April, 1855, the number of members in communion were reported at 67, the number in the congregation at 150, the whole number of scholars in the Sabbath-school 25, and the average attendance 15. Dr. Du Bois has lately informed

the writer that the first time he saw the Sabbath school there were in attendance 7 scholars and 15 teachers.

In reference to the actual existing indebtedness of the church, the report of a committee was presented to and adopted by the Consistory on the 1st day of August, 1854, from which it appears that the indebtedness of the church, with interest calculated up to the 1st day of July, 1854, amounted to \$28,753.66. This indebtedness embraced the bonds, amounting to \$10,000, executed by individuals for the benefit of the church, as before stated. To relieve the church from the principal part of that portion of the debt, some individual members of the congregation, consisting principally of a portion of the obligors named in the bonds, assumed the payment of the greater portion thereof, \$8332.84, and took pews in the church at the appraised prices, upon special terms in regard to rent, same as the building committee, in payment. The church then had the following sums provided towards paying the reported indebtedness of \$28,753.66.

1. Assumption of bonds as above	\$8,332.84
2. Subscriptions, together with amount collected by L. Van Keuren	1,087.00
3. Donation and loan by Collegiate Church	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$19,419.84
Balance not provided for,	\$9,333.82

A period of difficult negotiations followed, and extraordinary endeavors were made to remove the embarrassment of the debt. Its accomplishment was a difficult matter, but the day of relief was finally reached.

The committee on the church debt were enabled to, and did, on the 21st day of March, 1855, report to the Consistory "that they had sufficient means in their possession for the liquidation of the church indebtedness, with the amount in expectancy from the Collegiate Church in New York." After some delay, the matters were all consummated, and on the 25th day of June, 1855, at a meeting of the Consistory, it was

"Resolved, That the Consistory, deeply impressed with the wonderful grace manifested in the preservation of this church amid very great and long-continued embarrassments, hereby appoint the afternoon of Sabbath, July 8th, as a season of humble acknowledgment and thanksgiving to Almighty God, the Giver of all good; and as a befitting occasion to express to those friends of the Redeemer who have so generously contributed to our relief our sense of gratitude towards them for their most opportune benefactions."

The terms upon which the advance of \$10,000 by the Collegiate Church had been made, were as follows: \$6000 thereof was virtually a gift; but in order to protect against the transfer of the church to another denomination, they required and took a bond and mortgage, which was given and dated April 5, 1855, with the following condition: That "\$6000 is to be paid, with interest at 7 per cent. from date, whenever the said ministers, elders, and deacons of the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston shall cease to be in connection with and subordinate to the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and the other intermediate judicatories thereof." The balance, \$4000, was simply a loan without interest, secured by a mortgage on the church and a collateral bond to secure its punctual payment, executed by the following-named members of the congregation: Charles Du Bois, Tunis L.

Houghtaling, Joseph S. Smith, Marius Schoonmaker, and Jacob H. Du Bois.

In the compromise and settlement of the account of Joseph S. Smith, and to compensate in part for the large advances made by some of the members of the church, and the assumption of some of the church bonds, transfers were made of 71 pews by certificate (valued, according to then church valuation of pews, at \$15,840) to such parties severally, according to the amount of their respective advances. The certificate contained a provision that so long as held by certificate and not occupied by owner, they were to be free of rent. If rented, the reserved rental of 5 per cent. on valuation to go to the church, and the surplus to the owner.

The settlement thus effected, although it did not wipe out and extinguish the entire debt, still afforded a very great relief to the church and left them unhampered by any present calls. The only obligation of indebtedness remaining was the \$4000 Collegiate Church loan, to be paid for one-half in five and the rest in seven years, without interest. It had the immediate effect to inspire the congregation with new life and energy, and to raise their drooping spirits, so that immediately thereafter action was taken by the Consistory in behalf of the benevolent boards of the church, and a system for more effective action in their behalf adopted, which, as will be seen in the sequel, proved eminently successful.

In the year 1857 negotiations were opened by the Consistory with Joseph S. Smith for the repurchase of the organ and the building lot, which had been transferred, as before stated, in effecting the compromise of his claims. Those negotiations resulted in a re-transfer of the organ and lot to the church, in consideration of the payment of \$1400 in cash, and the transfer of securities and the execution and delivery to Mr. Smith of a church note for \$1000. The settlement included a small balance on former obligations unpaid and some other matters. The church note was eventually paid in full, mainly through the instrumentality of the Ladies' Society in the church.

The Rev. Mr. Du Bois continued his connection with the church as pastor until the fall of 1859. In the month of June of that year he presented his resignation of the pastorate to the Consistory, to take effect on the 1st of September. On the 3d day of October, 1859, his resignation was formally accepted by the Consistory, with a resolution to unite with him in requesting the Classis to dissolve the pastoral relation. At the same meeting the Consistory unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the appointment of the Rev. Anson Du Bois to the secretaryship of the Board of Domestic Missions, whilst it has opened to him a field of usefulness, in which we doubt not Providence has called him for the good of our common cause, we have yielded with reluctance to the painful separation which it causes in severing his pastoral relation with this church."

Thus closed the connection with this church of one of our Redeemer's most faithful ministers. He was with us during the darkest days of our existence. By his prayers, by his counsel, and by his unwavering fidelity to the church, he did much to sustain and encourage the congregation and the friends of the church in their efforts to up-

hold this branch of the Redeemer's kingdom during its days of trial and adversity.

In glancing at the result of his pastorate, we find the church not only relieved from an overwhelming debt, but its efficiency for usefulness largely increased. The system for benevolent action, as before stated, resulted in contributions during the subsequent six months, ending on the 1st day of January, 1856, to the benevolent boards of the church, to the sum of \$112.29 in the aggregate, and collections by the Ladies' Benevolent Society during the year to \$242.27. The total contributions for religious and benevolent purposes during the five years of his ministration were \$877.29. During his pastorate 97 persons joined the church, of whom 45 were by confession and the others by certificate. In his last annual report to Classis, made in April, 1859, he reported the total in communion at 108. The scholars in Sabbath-school had increased from 25, as stated in his first report, to 125, as given in his last report.

At the same meeting of the Consistory at which the resignation of Mr. Du Bois was accepted, a call was made upon the Rev. Joseph A. Collyer, then settled at Geneva. It was accepted by him, and he was formally installed under the direction of Classis on the 17th of November, 1859. He officiated as pastor until the 13th of August, 1864, when the Lord relieved him from the troubles and trials of this life and called him to his heavenly rest.

The Consistory, by consent of the family, took charge of the remains, and they are deposited in Wiltwyck Cemetery, with an appropriate monument designating the spot, erected with funds raised by subscription in the congregation. The committee of the Consistory to whom had been intrusted the duty of raising funds and the erection of the monument subsequently reported that they had found a ready co-operation on the part of the congregation, and subscriptions had been liberally and cheerfully made, and an amount received adequate for the purpose without applying to any one outside the church.

During the few years Mr. Collyer was permitted to remain with us the \$4000 mortgage held by the Collegiate Church in New York was fully paid off and satisfied of record. Upon the payment of the last installment of the Collegiate Church mortgage, in October, 1862, liberal contributions were made by friends not connected with the church, and to such an amount that the Consistory, at their meeting held on the 5th day of November, in that year, passed the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, Through the liberality of some of the members, pew-holders, and friends of this church, the Consistory have been enabled to satisfy and discharge the mortgage resting upon the church property, and thereby relieve the church from its embarrassments, therefore:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Consistory and church are specially due, and are hereby tendered, to Messrs. Thomas Cornell, Cornelius Bruyn, Francis S. Wynkoop, of the city of New York, Henry H. Reynolds, and others, who, although not connected with this church, have by their kindness and liberality largely aided the church to extinguish the balance of the mortgage debt resting upon the church property."

During the ministration of Mr. Collyer, extending through nearly four years, 108 were admitted to the membership of the church, 40 of whom were by confession. In his last report to Classis, made in 1864, the whole

number of communicants were reported at 174, the number of families 112, and the number of scholars in the Sabbath-school 170.

The contributions for religious and benevolent purposes during the five years of his faithful services amounted to \$2068.56, and for congregational purposes, including the payment of debts, to \$14,298.85.

At a meeting of the Consistory, held on the 30th day of December, 1864, under the advice of the Grand Consistory, a call was made upon the Rev. Charles H. Stitt to become the pastor of the church, which, after approval by Classis, was accepted by him; and on the 15th day of February, 1865, he was, under the direction of the Classis, duly installed as pastor of the church.

He immediately thereafter entered upon the work, and continued in this field of labor, working most diligently and effectively in the cause of his divine Master, until the 14th day of January, 1874, when, at his own request, the pastoral relation was dissolved.

In review of his active and earnest ministration here of nine years, we find that during that time 340 individuals were admitted into the membership of the church; of whom 183 were admitted on confession, and the rest by certificate. In the last report made by him, in April, 1873, he reported in his congregation 153 families and 391 communicants.

His annual reports to Classis while here show the gross amount of contributions to religious purposes during his pastorate to be \$10,604.99, and for congregational purposes, including the payment of debts, \$42,171, making an annual average for all purposes of \$5864, and the gross sum of \$52,776.

Some matters occurred during his pastorate which seem to require a suitable record.

The Consistory purchased the present parsonage and lot at the corner of Fair and Pearl Streets, and made extensive repairs and improvements thereto; and also repaired the church edifice, by means of which an indebtedness of \$5500, or about that amount, had been incurred. At a meeting of the Consistory, held on the 13th day of March, 1865, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Consistory of this church raise by subscription the sum of \$5500, for the purpose of paying the present indebtedness of the church."

And at a meeting of the Consistory held on the 5th day of July, 1865, the committee on subscriptions reported that a sum sufficient to pay the indebtedness of the church had been subscribed; and at a subsequent meeting, held on the 27th day of November, 1865, the committee reported that they had realized upon their subscriptions \$5618, an excess of \$118 above the amount required; and that the whole sum, except about \$200, was subscribed by the congregation connected with the church.

A large number of the pews in the audience-room which had been transferred under special certificate at the time of the adjustment of the original debt to the building committee and others, in consideration of large advances, were still held under such certificates, although some had been released to the church.

The attention of the Consistory was drawn to those pews,

and the tenure under which they were held, by a communion received on the 8th of January, 1867, from Joseph S. Smith, in regard to moneys due his wife upon the rental of some of the pews held by her under certificate. This matter led to considerable discussion, both in the Consistory and in the congregation, in regard to the tenure of the certificate pews, and the legal and equitable obligations of the church thereunder to the owners.

After considerable negotiation, the Consistory succeeded in the purchase of all the pews, with two or three exceptions, and the cancellation of the certificates. The purchase was made at prices averaging less than fifty per cent. of their cost to the original owners, about thirteen years previous, without any compensation of interest or accrued rent. To pay the liabilities incurred by the purchase, the Consistory issued the corporate bonds of the church, payable at or before the expiration of ten years, with semi-annual interest, to the amount of \$8322.50.

Thus did the church again become involved in a heavy indebtedness, but the relief obtained by the release of the pews was an ample compensation and justification for the liabilities incurred.

The Consistory, being desirous to have the debt liquidated, on the 19th day of March, 1869, appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the payment of the debt, which at that time amounted to about \$9000. Our lamented and departed brother, Cornelius Bruyn, was then an elder in the church and a member of that committee. With his usual liberality, and under the conviction that the wealth with which God has blessed him should contribute towards the support of his Redeemer's cause, he offered to pay \$4500 towards the discharge of the indebtedness, provided the balance was raised by the congregation on or before the first ensuing day of May. This incentive and princely proposition had the desired effect, so that on the 9th day of June the committee, after stating the proposition of Mr. Bruyn, and some matters in regard to their discouragements and encouragements in the progress of their work, reported that "after much anxiety and vexation, your committee rejoice to state that at last, by the blessing of God, their labors have resulted in complete success. The amount required was all, actually, and in good faith, subscribed by the 23d day of April, and a small sum in excess."

After the departure of Dr. Stitt, and before supplying the vacant pulpit, the Consistory made a thorough examination of the list of members, in order to purge it of all who had moved away, had died, or had permanently left the church, and also of the actual number of families in the church. After such revision, the annual report was made to Classis in April, 1874, by the Consistory, showing 126 families, and the total in communion, 333. Religious and benevolent contributions during the year, \$843; for congregational purposes, \$3659.24.

The present pastor, the Rev. Dr. James Demarest, Jr., was installed under the direction of the Kingston Classis, on the 2d day of August, 1874.

During the ministry of Dr. Demarest, 77 have been admitted to the communion and membership of the church, of whom 41 were upon confession of faith, and 36 by certificate from other evangelical churches. The roll of mem-

bership, soon after the commencement of the present pastorate, was again thoroughly revised by the Consistory, and only those of whom some of the members of the Consistory had personal knowledge were counted. The result of that thorough investigation showed 140 families and 319 communicants. We have now in the church 150 families and 344 communicants. The number of scholars in the Sabbath-school is 230.

The benevolent collections in the church have, during the present pastorate, been seriously affected by the unexampled financial distress existing in the country. During that time they have amounted to the sum of \$2991.88. The collections for congregational purposes have been, during the same time, \$18,747.36.

At the then last effort to accomplish the payment of the debt, there was a deficiency in the funds provided for its payment by reason of an unanticipated amount of floating debt and accumulation of interest, the discharge of which left three of the bonds, amounting to about \$1300, unprovided for. Two of them were paid off in 1875, together with a considerable amount of accumulated floating debt. A large portion of the remaining \$500 has since been discharged by the ladies of the congregation. The small balance remaining unpaid by them was settled by the church last year out of \$1000 borrowed to pay the same, together with the then existing floating debt. In regard to the present financial condition of the church, we are pleased to state that the annual income is now, and was during the last fiscal year, sufficient to meet all the congregational expenses. The outstanding debt has been considerably increased during the present year by extensive repairs and alterations in the audience-room, so that it now amounts to about \$2500. This is not a large sum to be cared for by the congregation.

Soon after the organization of this church, the ladies formed an association within the church for its aid and encouragement. The church has been and still is much indebted to them for their efficient and zealous operations in its behalf. The soft and mellow-sounding bell carries an impress on its face which, so long as the bell is used to call the people to the house of the Lord, will inform the present and future generations that it was "presented to the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y., by the ladies of the congregation." To them the church is indebted for the rich and fine-toned organ, for the neat communion service, for the introduction of gas, by which we are enabled to throw light in every part of the church, for the repair of the front steps after their destruction by the falling spire, for the neat recess in the rear of the pulpit, for twice carpeting the church, and, to sum up, whenever their aid has been needed and could avail, it has been cheerfully given.

The following is a list of the officers from the organization of the church to the present time:

Elders.—William H. Dederick, elected in 1849, '51; Charles Du Bois, 1849; Egbert Elmendorf, 1849; Ebenezer Wheeler, 1849; Tunis I. Houghtaling, 1850, '53, '59; Elijah Du Bois, 1850, '53, '58, '62, '66, '76, '80; Joseph S. Smith, 1851, '55; Peter B. Osterhoudt, 1852, '56; John Scott Smith, 1852; Anson G. Shook, 1854; William

S. Spears, 1854, '56; Lucas Van Keuren, 1855; William Dannigan, 1857; Abraham A. Van Gaasbeek, 1857; Paul T. Deyo, 1858; Marius Schoonmaker, 1859, '61, '64, '67, '70, '73; Peter Crispell, Jr., 1860, '62, '64, '68, '72; Levi Shafer, 1860; Christian I. Deyo, 1861, '63; Garret D. Crispell, 1863, '65, '70, '74; George N. Van Deusen, 1865, '78; Jacob P. Hendricks, 1866, '70; Solomon Shears, 1867; Caleb M. Merritt, 1868; Cornelius Bruyn, 1869; Benjamin I. Van Aken, 1869, '73; Daniel E. Brodhead, 1870, '77; Cornelius D. Westbrook, 1872; Jacob B. Van Deusen, 1874; Theodorick R. Westbrook, 1875, '79; M. M. Frisselle, 1875; Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., 1876; Reuben Bernard, 1877; Charles Curtis, 1878; George B. Merritt, 1879; Milford Vernooy, 1880. —

Deacons.—Thomas G. Lyke, elected in 1849; John H. Schryver, 1849; William L. Schepmoes, 1849, '51; John H. J. Van Gaasbeek, 1849, '56; William S. Spears, 1850; Hiland Rushmore, 1850; William H. Fredenburgh, 1850, '55, '60, '74; Levi Shafer, 1850, '54; Ebenezer Wheeler, 1851; James A. Burhans, 1851, '54; Marius Schoonmaker, 1853; Jacob Van Gaasbeek, 1853, '58; Paul T. Deyo, 1855; Lewis B. Van Wagenen, 1856; Charles Dederick, 1857; Edgar Eltinge, 1857; William Lounsbury, 1858, '70; George N. Van Deusen, 1859; Anson B. Nodine, 1859; Francis S. Wynkoop, 1859, '67, '74; Benjamin I. Van Aken, 1860, '62, '64; John T. Merritt, 1860; M. M. Frisselle, 1861, '65; Reuben Bernard, 1861, '68; Frederick A. Shafer, 1862; Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., 1863, '67; J. Deyo Chipp, 1863; George B. Merritt, 1864; Edward Crosby, 1865; John H. Deyo, 1866; Daniel E. Brodhead, 1866; Henry L. Abbey, 1869; Noah Wolven, 1869; Cornelius D. Westbrook, 1870; Ellis E. Spence, 1871; Alonzo B. Mull, 1871; Joseph Walker, 1872, '77; Nicholas E. Brodhead, 1872; W. Scott Gillespie, 1873; Charles Merritt, 1873; Charles Curtis, 1875; William H. Shultis, 1875; Charles C. Ten Broeck, 1876; Henry D. Darrow, 1876, '78; Philip F. Radcliff, 1877; Manasseh Longyear, 1878; Titus Felten, 1878; William H. Kiersted, 1879; Andries E. Du Bois, 1880.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF KINGSTON.

This society effected a legal organization Nov. 11, 1850. The meeting was presided over by William Bellamy and Dyer Sheperd. The trustees elected were Cornelius C. Brown, William Bellamy, William W. Smith. The instrument was verified before Edward Danson, justice of the peace, and recorded Jan. 16, 1851. This organization continued but a few years, and gave place to the Clinton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.*

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF RONDOUT.

The national organization of which this church is a branch originated in Wilmington, Del., in the year 1805. This was in the dark days of slavery, when colored men were forbidden by law to assemble for any purpose without a white face in their midst. The fathers of the Church are held in great honor by the denomination, among whom were Rev. Peter Spencer, Rev. William Anderson, and

Rev. Isaac Barney. These men and their co-workers were full of energy and zealous for the salvation of their fellow-men. In the face of cruel prejudice and bitter hatred they demanded their right to serve God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and to worship in safety under their own vine and fig-tree. The movement thus originating in Wilmington as a local work developed as early as 1812 into a broader national enterprise.

The church in Wiltwyck (now city of Kingston) was organized July 26, 1853. The committee upon organization, and also chosen trustees, were William Hasbrouck, John Du Bois, Anthony Elmendorf. David Delily was chairman, and Tobias Schermerhorn secretary.

Its list of pastors comprises the following names: Revs. William Hutchins, William Parker, Solomon W. Hutchins, Adam Baynet, William Coconin, Wilson Parker, Eli Every, Benjamin T. Ruly, Eli Every, James Barton, Eli Every, George F. Johnson. The last named was settled in 1879, and is the present pastor (April, 1880).

The present official board comprises the following names: John Du Bois, Albert Reed, Azor Delily, Cornelius Miles, Lewis H. Shepard, Joseph Williams, George W. Brown.

The records in the office of the county clerk also show the following certificates relating to the formation of churches by the colored people of Kingston:

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH OF KINGSTON.

This society effected a legal organization May 1, 1848. Rev. William H. Bishop and Rev. George Washington presided as inspectors of the election. The trustees chosen were Alexander Hasbrouck, Anthony Elmendorf, Francis Ten Broeck, Abram T. Newkirk, Thomas Cole, Nelson B. Elmendorf, and William Hasbrouck. The instrument was witnessed by William Hasbrouck, and verified before John Chipp, justice of the peace.

AFRICAN UNION CHURCH OF KINGSTON.

This body was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Dec. 20, 1852. The meeting was held at the house of Anthony Leroy. Rev. William Hutchings, David Delily, and Tobias Schermerhorn were the inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were William Hasbrouck, John Du Bois, Anthony Elmendorf, David Delily, Tobias Schermerhorn. The proceedings were verified before D. L. Decker, justice of the peace, and recorded July 26, 1853.

CONGREGATION OF ISRAEL OF THE VILLAGE OF KINGSTON.

This body executed a certificate of incorporation Oct. 6, 1853. The election was held at the synagogue, and the inspectors were David Moshkowitz and Henry Alexander. The trustees chosen were Isaac Bernestein, Herman Alexander, and Wolff Samuel. The instrument was verified before Richard W. Tappen, justice of the peace, and recorded Oct. 21, 1853. Meetings for prayer by the Jews had been held as early as 1849, the Israelites of Rondout uniting with those of Kingston. Of the congregation then formed, Isaac Bernestein was the first president, and Rabbi Bleichruder was pastor for a time. This society bought a plat for a burial-place within the cemetery of Wiltwyck.

* See article on that society.

Services under this organization were suspended for a few years, during which one or more congregations for Jewish worship were coming into existence at Rondout.

In 1862 the Kingston congregation was revived, a meeting for that purpose being held in the store of Albert Cohen. They then bought of a Rondout society a valuable Jewish Bible, executed on parchment, a volume of great value, paying therefor the sum of \$200. This cherished book is still owned by the Israelites of Kingston.

The first burying-ground having become private property, a new burial-plat was bought by the congregation in Wiltwyck in the name of "The Combined Brotherhood of Israelites." Various rabbis officiated in the synagogue of this congregation. Among them, as staying somewhat permanently, may be mentioned Rabbi Orenstein, now professor in a college in Georgia; Rabbi Isner, now a noted preacher in Baltimore; Rabbi Cohen, now of Paterson, N. J. The congregation ceased to meet, and virtually dissolved during the year 1879. Albert Cohen, of whom these items are obtained, states that it is among the traditions of the Israelites of Kingston that there were a number of Jews among the earliest residents of this county, or at least at the time of the Revolution; that they settled in Rosendale or that vicinity, and that a small grave-yard is still recognized as being the burying-place of Jews.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KINGSTON.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Jan. 4, 1854. William H. Dederick and William L. Schepmoes presided as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Ebenezer Wheeler, Jesse Myer, Cornelius S. Stillwell, Alexander Shufeldt, Gilbert Lefever, Thomas G. Lyke, William S. Kenyon. The paper was verified before Richard W. Tappen, justice of the peace, and recorded Jan. 4, 1854. The following additional items are furnished by the pastor:

The First Presbyterian Church was organized by the Presbytery of North River in the Kingston court-house, Dec. 12, 1853. Twenty-seven persons constituted its original membership, of whom all but two had been members of the Second Reformed Church of Kingston. The elders first elected were William H. Dederick, William L. Schepmoes, and John Scott Smith. The following is a list of the pastors of the church, with their terms of service: Revs. Henry W. Smuller, December, 1853, to January, 1858; John Lillie, D.D., May, 1858, to February, 1867; Hamilton B. Holmes, November, 1867, to April, 1872; Gulick Van Aken, October, 1872, died; James O. Denniston, January, 1873, to December, 1875; Reuben H. Van Pelt, January, 1877, to August, 1877; Thomas Reeves, May, 1878.

The first church building, situated at the corner of Clinton Avenue and Maiden Lane, was dedicated April 17, 1855. It was burned Oct. 12, 1875. A tabernacle was built on Elmendorf Street in July, 1876. The present church edifice, at the corner of Elmendorf Street and Tremper Avenue, was dedicated Feb. 24, 1880.

The total membership of this church during its history of twenty-six years has been 250. The present membership is 96. The Sunday-school numbers 139 members.

The various offices of the church are at present filled by the following gentlemen: Elders, James B. Robertson, William Dow, James Millard, Edward T. Otis, John Mitchell, Edward Schoonmaker; Deacons, Hiram Van Steenberg, S. D. Burger, A. H. Deeker, Charles H. Styles; Trustees, William Van Buren, S. D. Burger, James Millard, William B. Mickens, H. H. Pitts, C. H. Styles, George W. Shufeldt.

EMANUEL CONGREGATION (JEWISH) IN THE TOWN OF KINGSTON.

This society was incorporated by a certificate executed June 6, 1854; B. Dreyfus and Alexander Adler presided as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Alexander Adler, Benedict Dreyfus, Solomon Schillbergh, Jacob Hirsh, Wolf Samuel. The instrument was verified before Johannes D. Hasbronek, justice of the peace, and recorded June 7, 1854. This congregation was formed the year before the incorporation and consisted of twelve members; Rabbi Isaacs was the first pastor. Their house of worship was bought of the Methodists, and dedicated as a synagogue Aug. 16, 1861. It has a seating capacity of 200, and is valued at \$4000. The congregation has a membership of considerable numbers. The present pastor, Rabbi Wolff, has been the spiritual leader of the congregation for twelve years.

THE CHILDREN'S CHURCH, ABRUYN STREET.*

In June, 1854, Mrs. George North, a noble Christian woman, then a resident of the easterly portion of Rondout, known as Ponckhockie, but now gone to her reward, impressed with the importance of providing religious instruction for the neglected children of this then sparsely-settled neighborhood, started a small Sunday-school in the old brick school-house then standing on the site of the present brick school building. The school was continued through the summer, but was closed at the approach of winter. On the 3d of June the following year, a more formal organization was effected. Dr. Newman Abbey was elected superintendent, and John R. Stebbins secretary. Ten teachers and 39 scholars were present at the opening session. The school, a few weeks later, removed to the brick chapel on what is now the corner of Tomkins and Union Streets, which had been built by Mr. Calvin Tomkins for the purpose of holding religious meetings, and which had been placed at the disposal of the school, where its sessions were continued till the storms of winter set in, when it was again suspended. The school was suffered to remain in neglect until the following autumn, when a meeting was called and the school reorganized. It was designated as the North Haven Union Sunday-school, and John R. Stebbins was elected superintendent and George W. Stoneman librarian. The first session under the new organization was held Oct. 25, 1856, there being present 8 teachers and 23 scholars. Under the efficient management of Mr. Stebbins, the school prospered and a more general interest prevailed. On the 9th of August the following year, being about to remove to Virginia, Mr. Stebbins resigned his position, and Mr. C. Van Keuren was chosen his successor.

* Furnished by Mr. D. E. Abbey.

This office he continued to hold until some time in 1859 or 1860, when he also resigned, and Mr. Stebbins, who had returned to Rondout, was elected to succeed him. He remained in office till the breaking out of the war, in April, 1861, when he again resigned to enter the service of his country. Mr. Van Keuren was again elected his successor, and continued in office until March, 1864, when he resigned, and Mr. D. B. Abbey, the present incumbent, was elected superintendent, which office he has since held continuously. The school, notwithstanding frequent changes and removals, had slowly increased in numbers, till, at this time, its average attendance was about 60.

In 1867 a successful effort was made to raise means to procure such requisites as were needed to secure greater interest and efficiency in the school. A valuable addition was made to the library and a cabinet organ purchased. The services of a competent organist were secured, and Mr. George Jarrold kindly consented to take charge of the singing. Under his judicious training, this very important part of Sunday-school worship was greatly improved. New life and interest were imparted to the school, and the attendance was largely increased. A primary department was organized, and Miss Melissa Vail placed in charge. The school having outgrown the chapel, more spacious and commodious apartments were required. Upon the completion of the new public-school building, in February, 1868, the school was removed to one of the large upper rooms not then occupied, where its sessions were held until its removal, in April, 1871, to the beautiful and commodious building it now occupies on Abruyn Street, known as the Children's Church, which had been erected for its special use by the munificence of the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company. To Calvin Tomkins, Esq., who has ever been its steadfast friend, the school is under lasting obligations for the conception of this enterprise, which has given it one of the most attractive and convenient Sunday-school buildings in this section. It is also greatly indebted to the Hon. James G. Lindley, who heartily seconded the plan, for not only his large practical experience, but the exceeding good taste and liberality displayed in the erection of the structure and in its decoration. Nothing was omitted that could add either to its attractiveness or comfort. Mr. E. Tompkins also rendered efficient service in the work.

The edifice is 40 by 65 feet in dimensions, with tower projection of 7 feet, and a chancel recess of 5 feet. The walls are of cement concrete throughout, including the spire, which is 140 feet high, and of the most graceful proportions. The roof is of slate, and has eight dormer windows. The ceiling is a fine specimen of the style of open roof. The windows are of stained glass in elegant designs, furnished by Messrs. Slack & Booth, Orange, N. J. The walls and ceiling, under the direction of Mr. L. H. Coen, of New York, have been decorated in a modest but exceedingly tasteful manner. The seats are movable, being equally adapted to lecture and Sunday-school purposes. The room for the primary department is in the basement, and is handsomely fitted up. A large room for sociable purposes, and a kitchen furnished complete, are also in the basement. The library is on the main floor, and is on the left of

the vestibule. It is conveniently arranged. The gallery is in front, occupying in part the tower. The building is thoroughly furnished throughout with carpet, chairs, blackboards, maps, etc., and a fine pipe-organ, built expressly for the school by W. H. Davis, Esq., New York. No pains or expense have been spared either in the erection of the edifice or in supplying it with every needed requisite. The effect is an exceedingly neat and commodious building, which does great credit to the munificence of the donors.

It was dedicated with appropriate services on Wednesday evening, March 29, 1871. The venerable Calvin Tomkins, Esq., presided, and in the language of his address he stated that the prime object for which the building was erected was the accommodation of the Union Sunday-school, which had been compelled to occupy temporarily rooms in the public school. He affirmed also that the building would be open to religious, moral, and intellectual assemblages. Temperance would always find a welcome. Within it the people might assemble to bury their dead or to perform the happy service of marriage.

There is obviously no pastor attached to the Children's Church, though services are occasionally held. The Union Sunday-school continues to occupy it regularly. From a small beginning it has prospered and grown till it now numbers 12 officers, 23 teachers, and about 200 scholars, or a total belonging of 235, with an ordinary average attendance of about 170. It is considered one of the most efficient and well-managed Sunday-schools in the county.

CLINTON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

This church is located on Clinton Avenue, in the upper part of the city of Kingston, near the corner of Liberty Street. The parsonage stands on the corner. It is the outgrowth of a Sunday-school that was started as a mission-school in that part of the *then village* of Kingston. This Sunday-school was organized on the first Sunday of June, 1855. The building in which it was held was erected in 1850 by a society of Wesleyan Methodists. This society did not prosper, and it was disbanded, and the house stood for a time unoccupied. It was used in the spring of 1855 for a day school, and the person who had it for that purpose proposed the organization of a Sunday-school. Rev. R. A. Chalker, who was at that time pastor of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, heartily approved of this measure, and it was mainly through his energy that both the school and church were established there.

The subject of organizing a second Methodist Episcopal Church in Kingston had been frequently discussed by the official members of St. James' Church, but no decisive action was taken to effect this until the Quarterly Conference, which was held on the 25th of June, 1855. At this Conference the question was again brought up, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to sustain a preacher and procure a place for worship. This committee consisted of William W. Smith, Cornelius L. Houghtaling, and William H. Whittaker.

As has been stated above, a Sunday-school had been or-

* Furnished by Andrew E. Schepmoes.

ganized, and met in the building known as the "Wesleyan Chapel." This school prospered so finely that it encouraged the parties who favored the enterprise. The number of scholars present at the organization was 60, and enough persons offered themselves as teachers to supply the school. At the first meeting of the teachers the following officers were elected, viz., Male Superintendent, Andrew E. Schepmoes; Assistant Superintendent, John H. Howland; Female Superintendent, Caroline Schaffer; Female Assistant, Sarah Hollister; Secretary, James Beyea; Librarian, Hyman F. Styles; Treasurer, Cornelius I. Houghtaling. The school needed books for its use, and the pastor applied to the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was successful, and a grant of books amounting to \$10 was made to it. The school prospered so much beyond the expectation of its friends, and the number increased so, that a further supply of books was necessary. To meet this necessity a strawberry festival was held on the evening of July 4th of the same year. This resulted in clearing about \$50, which added greatly to the efficiency of the school.

On Sunday, the 22d day of July, 1855, the first sermon was preached in connection with this movement. The service was conducted by Rev. R. A. Chalker, who preached the sermon.

In view of these encouragements, the official board of St. James' Church authorized the employment of a young man to labor in this new field. The presiding elder of Newburgh district, Rev. L. M. Vincent, appointed Rev. E. L. Prentice for this purpose. He began his labors in the latter part of August in the same year.

On the 15th day of September of that year, the Quarterly Conference of St. James' Church appointed eight persons, together with the committee mentioned before (making eleven), to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a second Methodist Episcopal Church in Kingston, to raise funds to forward the object, and to give advice in relation to the matter. The committee then consisted of the following persons, viz., William W. Smith, Cornelius I. Houghtaling, William H. Whittaker, Edward O'Neil, Thomas Scott, John D. L. Montanye, William Beatty, Isaiah Stoutenbergh, Andrew E. Schepmoes, Whiting Weeks, and William S. Teller.

This committee met at the parsonage of St. James' Church on the 24th of September. After organizing, by appointing Rev. R. A. Chalker chairman and A. E. Schepmoes secretary, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That we deem it expedient to organize a Second Methodist Episcopal Church in the southeast part of the village of Kingston immediately."

After further deliberation the following was also passed:

"Resolved, That the pastor be requested to call a meeting of the male members of the congregation, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided, for the purpose of electing five trustees to serve said church as soon as practicable."

In accordance with this resolution a meeting was held on the 17th of October, and the following persons were elected trustees, viz.: William Beatty, Edgar B. Newkirk, Isaiah Stoutenbergh, James S. Pine, and Cornelius I. Houghtal-

ing. The number of trustees was afterwards increased to nine.

At a joint meeting of the committee and trustees, on the 23d of October, it was resolved that the name and title of this organization shall be the "Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Kingston." This title was changed a few years ago, by order of court, to that of "Clinton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Kingston." The membership at the organization numbered about 30, but it rapidly increased, and by accessions from time to time it now numbers about 350.

The first class-leaders were Andrew E. Schepmoes and William W. Smith. C. I. Houghtaling was appointed a leader a few months after the organization. The first stewards were William Beatty, Cornelius I. Houghtaling, and Daniel V. Lamoree.

The society worshiped in the "chapel" until the latter part of the year 1858, when the present building was so far completed that the basement was occupied for worship, and on the 19th of January, 1859, the audience-room was dedicated. Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D.D., conducted the dedicatory services. Rev. A. M. Osbon, D.D., and Rev. S. D. Brown, D.D., assisted in the services, and during the day and evening both preached.

In the fall of the year 1878 the interior of the audience-room was remodeled and greatly improved, and the walls very handsomely frescoed. This was mainly done by the energy and management of Rev. John Johns, who was the pastor at that time. The cost of the church and parsonage was about \$15,000.

The list of pastors is as follows, in the order of their appointment and the date: 1855, Erastus L. Prentice; 1857, Wm. H. Evenens; 1859, William C. Smith; 1861, William G. Browning. In this year Rev. Benjamin Griffin was appointed by the bishop, but he was taken sick at the close of the Conference and died in a few weeks, and never served the church as pastor, and the presiding elder appointed Rev. Mr. Browning to the vacancy. In 1863, Luther W. Peck; 1864, T. W. Chadwick; 1867, David Buck; 1869, George W. Knapp; 1872, William H. Mickle; 1874, John E. Gorse; 1876, Aaron K. Sanford; 1878, John Johns. The present list of officers is: Trustees, Thomas L. Johnston, James Joy, John B. Roe, James S. Pine, Sherman Higgins, Alfred Tauner, Frank M. Nestell, Jacob Mills, and Andrew E. Schepmoes. The stewards, James J. Styles, Teunis H. Hallenbeck, Peter J. Dolston, John R. Freer, Anthony Davis, Austin Herriek, John J. Riley, Granville Finger, Cornelius Post. Class-leaders, Henry Fuller, Joseph Hargrave, Barney McBride, J. Watson Wheeler, Orlando Hunt, Edgar Britt, James E. Phinney, Andrew E. Schepmoes, Jacob R. Slater.

The Sunday-school has been very prosperous. It now numbers 33 teachers and officers and 248 scholars, a total of 281. The present Sunday-school officers are: Superintendent, J. Watson Wheeler; Assistant, Barney McBride; Secretary, Charles Driver, Librarian, Millard F. Van Gaasbeck; Assistant, Albert Shultis; Treasurer, Frank M. Nestel; Female Superintendent, Mrs. Julia McBride; Assistant, Mrs. Rev. John Johns.

The church has been the recipient of two handsome

donations. Edward O'Neil, who was a leading member of St. James' Church, and who was mainly instrumental in founding that church, gave to this new enterprise 20 building lots. These were all sold and a good sum of money realized from them, which aided very much in the building of the church.

William Beatty, who was one of the chief men among the original members, and who died in 1869, left by will \$500 to the church. These donations were gladly received and appreciated.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

This society executed a certificate of incorporation Jan. 26, 1862. Rev. E. Lubbkert, pastor, was called to the chair, and George L. Wachmyer appointed secretary. The trustees chosen were Leonard Diltus, George Bäher, Gilbert Miller, William Salzmänn, Charles Massinger. The proceedings were verified before J. Du Bois, Jr., justice of the peace, and recorded Sept. 13, 1862.

The following additional items, furnished by the present pastor, relate in part to events that preceded the legal formation given above:

The history of this church dates back to the year 1812. It was then that the few German families residing in Rondout and vicinity felt the necessity and desire to have the Word of God preached to them in their mother-tongue and according to the Confession of their own Church,—the Lutheran, the State Church of Germany. They gathered together at different times, and had occasional preaching by Pastor A. Rumpff, of Westcamp, Schoharie Co. This clergyman came sixteen miles eight times a year, and received therefor a salary so small that it paid little, if anything, beyond the traveling expenses. Under these circumstances, and having at heart the prosperity of their infant church, a few leading men in the enterprise, prominent among whom was Maj. F. Von Beck, connected with the "Delaware and Hudson Canal Company," addressed a petition for aid to the New York Ministerium,—a body composed of the Lutheran pastors and congregations of this and adjacent States. A permanent and successful organization, however, was not effected till 1846. Then the Rev. Mr. Siebke, of Jefferson County, was duly called and installed as the first regular pastor of the small flock. This gentleman labored faithfully and successfully among the Germans here for about thirteen years. Under his pastorate the congregation grew rapidly, and in 1848 they were able to build their first church,—a small frame edifice at the corner of Hunter and Ravine Streets. Shortly afterwards a parochial day-school was organized in the basement of the church, in which the children of the congregation were taught in German and English. About this time many Germans came to Rondout, attracted hither by the work which the "Delaware and Hudson Canal Company" and the "Newark Line and Cement Company" offered to them, and this immigration was the means of largely increasing the membership of the congregation. Under these circumstances it was necessary to enlarge the church edifice.

At the breaking out of the late war, Rev. Siebke resigned his pastorate and enlisted as chaplain in one of the

New York regiments. His successors were the Revs. E. Lubbkert, who remained about two years; Ph. Kong, who served the congregation about four years; C. Reichenbecker, who labored about two years, and under whose pastorate the congregation was divided, the dissatisfied party organizing their own congregation and building their own church; J. M. Steiner, who, after a pastorate of nearly nine years, was compelled, on account of infirm health, to resign, and who was succeeded by J. Steinhäuser, the present pastor. In the year 1873 a large conflagration broke out in the lower part of the town, and the church was totally destroyed by fire. In the mean time the congregation worshiped in the Presbyterian church, the use of which had been tendered through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Ledyard and his people. For a season, also, the Methodist church was used for the same object. A new site for another church was purchased at the corner of Spring and Hone Streets, where the work of building a large church was immediately begun. The church, having a length of 109 feet and width of 56 feet, with a fine parsonage in the rear, was completed and dedicated in the year 1875. The entire cost of the present church and parsonage was \$45,000. The congregation is at present in a good and flourishing condition, numbering somewhat more than 800 communicant members; has two Sunday-schools,—one German, the other English,—with about 250 scholars respectively, and a day-school of about 60 pupils.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF THE COMFORTER (WILTWYCK CHAPEL).

This society was incorporated by a certificate bearing date July 7, 1863. The elders signing the paper were Charles Taylor and Edward B. Houghaling; the deacons, F. S. Wynkoop and H. H. Reynolds. The proceedings were verified before C. D. Bruyn, notary public, and recorded July 9, 1863.

The pastor furnishes the following history of this organization:

The Church of the Comforter owes its origin mainly to the Christian zeal and liberality of the late Henry H. Reynolds and to that of his family. Mrs. Von Solinger, aunt of Mrs. Reynolds, conveyed in trust a moderate sum, the proceeds of which were to be applied in providing free religious services for those in the vicinity of Kingston of small pecuniary means. Mr. Reynolds, together with Miss Henrietta Wynkoop, a niece of the testatrix, largely augmented this sum by their own gifts. In 1850, Mr. Reynolds erected a building on Hasbrouck Avenue, a little south of the site of the present church edifice, and in this, assisted by Mrs. Reynolds, conducted a Sabbath-school. He secured, at the same time, one service of preaching each Sabbath, various clergymen of Kingston and Rondout gratuitously officiating. Subsequently, Miss Henrietta Wynkoop became closely associated with Mr. Reynolds in the Sabbath-school and in mission work in the vicinity. The increase in attendance more than once rendered necessary an enlargement of the building. In 1854 the Rev. Abram Fort became officiating minister, under an appointment and with an appropriation from the Board of Domestic Missions. He continued his labors until compelled,

by failing health, in April, 1860, to relinquish them. In October, 1860, Rev. Wm. A. Shaw became missionary. On May 27, 1863, the church was organized by the Classis of Ulster, under the title, "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Comforter." On July 1, 1864, the new church building, two blocks north of the old site, was dedicated and occupied.

The first officers of the church were: Elders, Edward B. Houghtaling, Charles Taylor; Deacons, Henry H. Reynolds, Francis S. Wynkoop, Jr. These were installed by Rev. C. Van Dyke, on the date of organization. The settled ministers have been as follows: the first officiating minister, Rev. Abram Fort; Pastors, Revs. Wm. A. Shaw, A. Westveer, James R. Talmage, D.D.

The present officers are as follows: Elders, Henry H. Van Gaasbeck, Ray V. Russell, William Portugee; Deacons, Dwight Smith, Peter Osterhoudt, Wm. P. Harlow. Rev. Wm. A. Shaw officiates as stated supply.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

In the fall of 1867 the old building on the corner of Wall and Main Streets, which originally, and many years before, had been constructed for and used as a church by the Dutch Reformed congregation, which afterwards had been devoted to various purposes, such as lectures and entertainments, and which had been purchased by New York State about the beginning of the civil war, to be used as a drill-room and armory, was finally purchased by a few Catholic gentlemen for the sum of \$20000. The names of these were Michael Hallahan, Daniel E. Donovan, James A. Booth, and Luke Noone. The following year, and on their application, a priest, Rev. James Dougherty, a native of Rondout, and ordained a few months previous, was appointed by Archbishop McCloskey to take charge of this building, and to form at once a congregation. Immediate steps were taken to put the building in repair for Divine service. The gentlemen mentioned above had already collected from all classes, Protestant as well as Catholic, the large sum of \$4000. In October, 1868, the work was begun; a new front replaced the old; the building was added to in the rear; stained-glass windows put in; newly plastered and frescoed, so that at its dedication in July, 1869, by the archbishop, it was one of the handsomest Catholic churches between New York and Albany. From that date Divine service has been regularly held within its walls.

In 1875 a handsome rectory was built in the rear of the church, and this, together with a school-house, corner of Fair and Bowery Streets, where 200 children receive a Christian education, constitutes the property of this congregation.

The debt, which was considerable, has been somewhat reduced, and from efforts already made it is believed that in a few years the church will be entirely free.

The Rev. James Dougherty still remains in charge.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN IMMANUEL CONGREGATION, UNALTERED AUGSBURG CONFESSION.

The certificate of incorporation forming this society was executed March 31, 1870. Carl Marrioch and Henry

Rose were inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Henry Gronenseyer, Frederick Zeitzin, August Keuer, Frederick Schinburg, Frederick W. Schmidt. The proceedings were verified before Hiram Roosa, notary public, and recorded April 7, 1870. This society immediately erected a house of worship, completing it in the fall of 1870, when Rev. Mr. Stutz, of Washington, was called, and accepted the pastorate.

WILBUR PROTESTANT UNION SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY.

This association was incorporated April 27, 1871. The first trustees chosen were Aaron Burnett, Henry H. Pitts, Philip Livingston, James E. Phinney, James B. Robertson, Reuben E. Marthes, William B. Ostrander, William Purvis, Alfred Hudler. The objects of the society were declared as follows: "To establish and maintain a union Sunday-school and such other Protestant religious services as may be deemed suitable for moral and religious improvement at the above place." The certificate was verified before Howard Cockburn, notary public, and recorded April 29, 1871. This enterprise, thus placed on a legal basis, has been a work of great value. The citizens mentioned above and many others have given to it much generous aid and self-sacrificing endeavor. It has secured religious instruction to a large number of children and youth, and has contributed its full share to that noble moral and Christian work which enables a city of 20,000 inhabitants to maintain good order without a police department, and with only the ordinary constabulary of a rural town.

WILTWYCK MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

This was organized by members of the Rondout Methodist Episcopal Church residing at Wiltwyck, on Sunday, July 26, 1873. The first officers of the school were Daniel B. Stow, Superintendent; Wilbur L. Hale, Assistant Superintendent; Abram E. Van Gaasbeck, Treasurer; Stephen Staples, Jr., Secretary; Wesley D. Hale, Librarian; with 10 teachers and about 75 scholars. There have been regular sessions of the school winter and summer up to the present time. There has also been held a weekly class-meeting, and a weekly prayer-meeting has also been sustained. The present officers of the school are D. B. Stow, Superintendent; A. E. Van Gaasbeck, Treasurer; Charles H. Van Gaasbeck, Librarian; Miss Mary Campbell, Secretary. There are 8 teachers, and an average attendance of 50 scholars. The school has a library of 200 volumes, a cabinet organ, and all the appliances for efficient work. Though meeting with many difficulties, and not realizing all of the success hoped for, yet by patient toil it is believed some good has been done.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT (EPISCOPAL), RONDOUT.

This church became a legal organization by a certificate bearing date Sept. 11, 1849. Rev. William Smithlett, officiating rector, presided at the meeting. C. S. Quilliard and William Willis were clerks. The wardens chosen were John Adams and Arnold Hallet; the vestrymen were Henry Adams, John Allen, William Little, Hugh Ellingham, George McLean, William Graves, Peter R. Livingston, Jr., David Horton. The instrument was verified

before Judge James A. Linclerman, and recorded Sept. 15, 1849. The Rev. William T. Smithett was made minister in charge Oct. 19, 1849, and rector Dec. 19, 1850. He resigned Feb. 1, 1851. The Rev. Dr. Waters officiated as supply, in connection with his duties as rector of St. John's, Kingston, from 1854 to 1861. During this time the services were held in a chapel on Wurtz Street, the church being largely indebted to Mrs. Quilliard for the chapel and the lot on which it stood. The plan for the present church building, a handsome Gothic stone edifice, was submitted to the building committee in September, 1861. This committee consisted of Messrs. L. A. Sykes, James G. Lindsley, Josiah L. Butler, William Edwards, and John Stratton. The church was finished in 1861, owing its speedy completion and entire freedom from indebtedness largely to the generosity and untiring efforts of James G. Lindsley, Major L. A. Sykes (now deceased), and his daughter, Mrs. Atwater. The church was consecrated in 1863 by Bishop Potter, the Rev. George F. Seymour, now bishop of Springfield, assisting in the service. The Rev. Mr. Temple was rector during a portion of 1861. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. H. Gesner, in December, 1861. Mr. Gesner resigned June 26, 1863. A very tasteful rectory had been built by this time, within the same enclosure as the church. Mr. Gesner was followed by the Rev. A. F. Onstead, who resigned in 1866. The next rector was the Rev. Foster Ely, who resigned Feb. 18, 1870. The Rev. James B. Murray took charge Sept. 18, 1870, and resigned May 20, 1875. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Sidney Dealey, who resigned July 6, 1877. The present rector, Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, entered upon his duties July 8, 1877.

The names of the present wardens and vestry are as follows: Mr. Washington Laycock, Senior Warden; Mr. William G. Johnston, Junior Warden; Messrs. James L. Van Dusen, C. V. Quilliard, P. A. Canfield, T. Scott Milligan, William Johnston, John McEntee, Edmund Doremus, Jansen H. Anderson, Trustees.

The mission at Whiteport, under the supervision of the rector of this church, spoken of elsewhere, is a work of much interest.

ST. PETER'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, RONDOUT.

This is an organization later than St. Mary's, but one of great efficiency and of successful work. Their elegant house of worship is eligibly situated in the finest part of Rondout. It is an attractive and costly edifice, with a large seating capacity. The energetic character of the several priests who have ministered to this congregation, as well as the vigorous support given to them by the people, is amply shown not only in the buildings and the direct church work, but also by the various aid societies and relief organizations instituted and sustained by them.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, UNION STREET, RONDOUT.

This congregation is more recently formed than other Jewish societies, but has a convenient synagogue, and maintains with considerable vigor the ancient faith cherished by the Jews.

IX.—BURIAL-PLACES.

These are numerous within the present city lines, and with those beyond, on the territory of Ulster and the

present town of Kingston, they constitute places of much historic and family interest. In view of the large amount of other material filling the pages of this volume, the notices of the cemeteries must be reduced very nearly to a simple catalogue.

REFORMED CHURCH CEMETERY.

The oldest and most venerable of all is the one around the edifice of the First Reformed Church. Here the first burials of the early settlers undoubtedly took place, though there are no stones with dates before 1700. Indeed, it is some years later than that when the earliest dates seem to have been engraved. This is a place of sacred memories, and here the footsteps of many citizens may turn to find the graves of their forefathers. The following inscriptions indicate something of the interest centering in this ancient burial-ground:

"1712. S. F. B."

"In memory of Johannes Wynkoop, who departed this life Aug. 8th, 1791, aged 88 years & 10 months."

"Fannie Van Wark, Ano 1724."

"Col. Johannes Snyder, who departed this life 22nd Aug., 1794, aged 74 years 7 months & 18 days."

"In every walk of life the poor man's friend,
His country's patriot, sought no private end;
Intent on virtue as the chiefest good,
He practiced piety as the road to God."

"Cornelius Persen, Born Oct. 24th, 1712, O. S., died Aug. 10th, 1769, N. S."

"In memory of Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, who departed this life Nov. 10th, 1791, aged 84 years."

"Here lies the body of Christoffel Tappen, 59 years old, died Aug. 7, 1740."

"Philip Houghtaling, who was born Sept. 22, 1741, and departed this life May 30th, 1802."

"Jacob Smedes, 1752."

"H. K. S., Obt. 1737, April 6th."

"In memory of Evert Baneker, of the City of New York, who died at Kingston, Jan. 13th, 1803, aged 81."

"1716. A. G. 12. I. V. W."

"1712. E. H. M. AG. 7."

"1713. O. T. 12. W. H. M."

"In memory of Henry I. Sleght, who departed this life June the 9th, 1787, aged 53 years."

"In memory of the Rev. John H. Wagenen, who died Sept. 27, 1841, aged 42."

"Col. Jonathan Elmendorf, who departed this life 17th Jan., 1798, aged 75 years."

"Johannis Jansen, born Nov. 14th, 1696, and departed this life Aug. 27th, 1792, aged 95 years 9 months & 13 days."

"In memory of Direk Wynkoop, Esq., who died Dec. 9th, 1790."

"In his judiciary duties he supported the strictest impartiality, and in the cause of freedom a true patriot and friend to the rights of man."

"Capt. Evert Wynkoop, departed this life September 11, 1797, aged 49."

"Here lies the body of Petrus Smedes, who was born in the year 1701, Dec. 4, and died 1783, March 15."

ALBANY AVENUE BURIAL-PLACE.

Near the railroad, and fronting on Albany Avenue, is another burial-place, dating back about fifty years. Many of the remains have evidently been removed, but the plot is very handsome, and worthy of better care than appears to be now given to it. We add a few inscriptions of interest from the monuments in this ground:

"Dr. Augustus Vanburen, Born May 29th, 1824; Died May 19th, 1847."

"Col. Cornelius Vanburen, died April 14th, 1846, aged 79 years, 10 months & 25 days."

"Isaac Vanburen, born Aug. 4th, 1803; died March 23d, 1869."

"In memory of Joseph W. Padlock, born at Woodstock, Vermont, June 28th, 1789; died at Roubout, June 25th, 1819."

"In memory of Mary Eliza, wife of Moses Thompson, died Sept. 3d, 1840, aged 25 years, 7 months, and 21 days."

"Mary Eliza, daughter of above, died Aug. 24, 1833, aged 6 years and 14 days."

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph Traver, who departed this life Sept. 26th, 1811, aged 40 years and 6 months."

"Sacred to the memory of James Dumond, who departed this life July 29th, 1842, aged 67 years."

"Wm. B. Wright, Chief Justice Court of Appeals, died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12th, 1868, aged 62 years."

"Larue Perrine Adams, Lieut.-Commander U. S. Navy, died at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 11th, 1868, aged 23 years."

"Thomas J. Nelson, M.D., died July 21, 1865, aged 65 years, 3 months & 11 days."

"The members of the 120th New York Regimental Union to the lasting memory of their friend and comrade, Captain Rodney B. Newkirk, a brave & gallant soldier, who fought with them in most of the battles of the army of the Potomac in the war for the Union."

"In memory of John Sudam, born March 23d, 1782; died at Albany while a senator of the State Legislature, April 13th, 1835, aged 53 years and 21 days."

"Abraham Hasbrouck, born Oct. 16, 1775; died Jan. 12th, 1845."

"Dr. James W. Beatty, died Aug. 1st, 1857, aged 35 years."

The O'Neil family lot in this inclosure is a large and handsome one.

HOUGHTALING BURIAL-GROUND.

This is a large, handsome, level tract in the southern part of old Kingston. Judging by the inscriptions, it was opened about sixty years ago. Further burials in this and the other two grounds above named have been forbidden by the city authorities, though in the Albany Avenue and the Houghtaling the rule has been somewhat relaxed in favor of those who hold private family lots, and therefore have something of vested rights, which it hardly seems municipal legislation could dispossess.

The Hasbrouck family lot is a very fine one and neatly kept, having the following inscriptions:

"T. Lawrence Hasbrouck, of St. Remy, son of A. Bruyn & Julia Hasbrouck, born at Kingston, March 13, 1827, died at Denver, Colorado, Dec. 22th, 1865. 'Let me go, for the day breaketh.'"

"In memory of Jonathan Hasbrouck, born Oct. 27th, 1765, died August 4th, 1846, and of his wife, Julia Wynkoop, born Oct. 21th, 1765, died Feb. 11th, 1840."

"The grave of John Chester, son of A. Bruyn & Julia Hasbrouck, died May 24, 1839, aged 2 years, 3 months, & 18 days."

"Little Agnes, daughter of Rev. John Lille & S. M. Hasbrouck, died Aug. 16th, 1861, aged 6 months. 'He shall gather the lambs in his arms and carry them in his bosom.'"

"Rev. John Lille, born at Kelsa, Scotland, Dec. 16, 1812, died at Kingston, Pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Feb. 22, 1867. 'Steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.'"

"Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck, born Nov. 29, 1791, died Feb. 23d, 1879."

"Julia Frances Lullum, wife of A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, born Jan. 1st, 1796, died at St. Remy, June 1st, 1862."

The Voorhees family lot is also a handsome plat, suggestive of much loving care. In this the monuments are very fine.

The Bruyn family lot is near, but filled too much with trees. A fine monument is the one to

"Lucas Elmendorf, who died Aug. 21, 1843, aged 84 years."

"In memory of Eliza Betts, wife of Teunis J. Houghtaling, who died Feb. 15th, 1824, aged 33 years."

"Juliana Houghtaling, daughter of Rev. Jerre Romeyn, and wife of Teunis Houghtaling, died March 8, 1832, aged 42 years."

There are many other graves with the large, heavy slabs common thirty years ago.

COLORED BURIAL-GROUND.

This is an old one, not far away from the Houghtaling, evidently established before the village of old Kingston had extended to this point. It now affords a good specimen of the realistic, non-sentimental, utilitarian tendencies of the age. It is devoted to the purposes of a lumber-yard, and only three or four grave-stones remain in sight.

The following item relating to another place, but received just before going to press, is inserted here:

"AN OLD BURYING-GROUND.

"Perhaps it is not generally known that near the Bloomingdale church, and back of the farm of Abram H. Weaver, there is an old burying-ground containing, when visited by the writer a few days ago, several very old tomb-stones, one of which states the death of 'J. V. W.,' who died and was buried there in the year 1710 A.D.; another dated 1755, one of 1778, and another of 1726. Also near by is located a negro burying-ground, with some very old stones and some newer ones. Here is buried old John Coons and his wife, whom nearly everybody in the neighborhood remembers either seeing or hearing of. As the stones must have been put up soon after the folks died, the oldest must be nearly a century and a half old. The oldest one is of rough black stone, not as fine as common flagging stone, is about two feet in height, and not more than one foot wide. One side is made smooth, but the other is very rough, and the whole so overgrown with moss that the letters were scarce discernible before scraping it off."

WILTWYCK RURAL CEMETERY.

The original organization of "The Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery Association of the town of Kingston" took place on the 9th day of July, 1850, when a certificate of organization was prepared and filed, of which the following is a copy:

On the twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty, a meeting of the citizens of Kingston convened at Schryver's Hotel for the purpose of forming a Cemetery Association, under the Legislative Act of April 27, 1847.

The following persons were present, viz.: Joseph S. Smith, Philip V. D. Lockwood, Abijah Smith, Nathaniel Booth, Sterling Smith, George W. Dunn, Edwin Smith, Benjamin J. Tenney, and John H. Schryver. The meeting was organized by calling Joseph S. Smith to the chair, and appointing Benjamin J. Tenney secretary.

On motion, it was resolved unanimously that a Cemetery Association be formed under the act aforesaid, to be known as the Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery Association of the town of Kingston. On motion, it was resolved that the number of trustees to manage the affairs of said Association shall be twelve. The following gentlemen were thereupon elected trustees by ballot, viz.: Benjamin M. Hasbrouck, Joseph S. Smith, Ezra Fitch, James Wells, Rodney N. Baldwin, Nicholas Elmendorf, Thomas Scott, George North, Abijah Smith, C. H. Van Gaasbeek, Edwin Smith, Joseph Chipp.

A reorganization of the Cemetery Association took place on the 20th day of March, 1856, when the corporate name of the "Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery Association" was

adopted, and a certificate of organization prepared, adopted, and filed as required by law, of which the following is a copy:

On the 20th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, a meeting of citizens of Kingston, Ulster Co., convened at Brown's Hotel, in the village of Kingston, for the purpose of forming a Cemetery Association under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York passed April 27, 1847. The following persons were present, namely: J. S. Smith, William B. Fitch, Abijah Smith, William Loomsbury, E. P. Dederick, J. V. N. Walbridge, William D. Hill, S. A. Bostwick, L. J. Smith.

The meeting was organized by calling J. S. Smith to the chair and appointing William D. Hill secretary. On motion, it was resolved unanimously that a Cemetery Association be formed under the act aforesaid, to be known as "Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery Association;" it was on motion resolved that the number of trustees to manage the affairs of said Association be nine. The following gentlemen were thereupon elected trustees by ballot, viz.: Edwin W. Budington, John D. L. Montanye, Henry H. Reynolds, William M. Hayes, William Hendricks, Abijah Smith, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Joseph S. Smith, Peter Elmendorf Cole.

The trustees of the Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery Association, from its reorganization in 1856 to the present time, are as follows:

Edwin W. Budington, 1856 to his death in 1874; John D. L. Montanye, 1856 to his death in 1869; Henry H. Reynolds, 1856 to his death in 1868; Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., 1856 to 1858; Joseph S. Smith, 1856 to present time; Peter E. Cole, 1856 to 1861; William M. Hayes, 1856 to present time; Abijah Smith, 1856 to 1862; William Hendricks, 1856 to 1862; Jonathan D. Wilson, 1858 to his death in 1862; Justus Shaw, 1861 to his death in 1867; Peter J. Du Bois, 1862 to present time; Cornelius Barhaus, 1862 to 1875; James Kiersted, 1864 to present time; John E. Van Etten, 1869 to present time; Reuben Bernard, 1869 to 1879; Jacob H. Du Bois, 1870 to his death in 1875; Caleb S. Clay, 1875 to present time; Daniel Johnston, 1876, to present time; George N. Van Deusen, 1877 to present time; Marius Schoonmaker, 1879 to present time.

The following are the officers for the year 1880: John E. Van Etten, President; James Kiersted, Vice-President; William M. Hayes, Treasurer; M. Schoonmaker, Secretary; Trustees, Joseph S. Smith, William M. Hayes, Peter J. Du Bois, James Kiersted, John E. Van Etten, Caleb S. Clay, Daniel Johnston, George N. Van Deusen, Marius Schoonmaker; Committee of Superintendence, John E. Van Etten, Marius Schoonmaker, William M. Hayes, Daniel Johnston, Joseph S. Smith; Finance Committee, Caleb S. Clay, James Kiersted, George N. Van Deusen; Superintendent of Grounds, James Hargraves.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, RONDOUT.

This body effected a legal organization by a certificate bearing date Aug. 8, 1849. G. F. Von Beck was chairman of the meeting, and Robert Gosman secretary. The trustees elected were John McCausland, Robert Gosman,

Joseph F. Davis, for one year; James S. McEntee, Edmund Snyder, and John P. Hageman, for two years; George North, Stephen Abbey, George F. Von Beck, for three years. The certificate was verified before John B. Steele, justice of the peace, and recorded Aug. 20, 1849. This organization did not go into effect, but a few months later a new movement took place, as shown in the following certificate:

MONTREPOSE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON (RONDOUT).

This body was incorporated by a certificate bearing date May 7, 1850. The trustees chosen were George F. Von Beck, James S. McEntee, Stephen Abbey, Hiram Roosa, Henry H. Reynolds, and Gordon C. Abbey. This paper was verified before John B. Steele, justice of the peace. The first officers chosen were George F. Von Beck, President; Robert Gosman, Secretary; Henry H. Reynolds, Vice-President; Hiram Roosa, Treasurer. A lot of 20 acres was purchased May 9, 1850, at a cost of \$2000, constituting the present cemetery. C. S. Quilliard surveyed the plot, and became the superintendent. He was succeeded by his son, C. V. Quilliard, in the same capacity, so that for thirty years the cemetery has been under the same management,—father and son.

The present officers (May, 1880) are James G. Lindsley, President; Daniel B. Stow, Secretary; Gerard L. McEntee, Treasurer; C. V. Quilliard, Superintendent.

Walter B. Crane succeeded Mr. Von Beck as president, the latter having served until 1853. Mr. Crane served twenty-five years, or until 1878, when James G. Lindsley, the present presiding officer, was elected. Robert Gosman served as secretary until 1857. His successors, until 1867, were George F. Von Beck and John H. Stratton. In 1867, Daniel B. Stow was chosen secretary, and after thirteen years of service is still the incumbent of that office.

AWAUGHKONK RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This organization was perfected at a meeting held at the law-office of John E. Van Etten, Jan. 20, 1868, at which Abraham L. Valkenburgh was chairman, and William G. Van Etten secretary. The trustees chosen were Peter Van Etten, Abram G. Van Etten, Van Rensselaer Vredenburg, Jacobus Van Etten, Peter Joy, Levi Roosa. The instrument was verified before John E. Van Etten, notary public, and recorded Jan. 24, 1868.

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This organization was formed July 10, 1869, Michael J. Madden chairman, and Stephen Conwell secretary. The trustees chosen were Francis Harratty, William Welsh, John Hussey, Rev. James Coyle, Rev. James Dougherty, Michael J. Madden, John Murray, Daniel E. Donovan, Stephen Conwell. Verified before Hiram Roosa, notary public, and recorded July 20, 1869. This is the cemetery belonging to St. Mary's Catholic Church.

A few other cemeteries exist, but our limits forbid a further extension of this article.



Wm. H. R. H.

X.—BANKS.

NATIONAL ULSTER COUNTY BANK.

The charter of this institution is dated March 14, 1831. Pursuant to its provision, seven commissioners, Cornelius Bruyn, Isaac B. Bloom, James W. Baldwin, Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr., Jacob H. Dewitt, John Sudam, Louis D. Bevier, opened books for subscriptions to the capital stock at the house of John H. Rutzer, May 3, 1831, and continued the same for three days. The subscriptions far exceeded the amount of stock permitted to be issued by the bank, and the commissioners were under the necessity of distributing the stock in such a manner as to keep within the requirements of the charter. The stockholders who finally received the stock and organized the bank were 147 in number. The stock consisted of 2000 shares, at \$50 each, and no one was allowed to take more than \$1500 worth.

The stockholders met to organize June 13, 1831. The inspectors of election were Jacobus Hardenbergh, James Cockburn, Seth Couch, and the directors chosen were thirteen in number: Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck, Peter G. Sharpe, Theron Skeel, Joseph S. Smith, Jacob Burhans, John Chipp, Matthew Ten Eyck, William Kerr, John C. Ostrom, Joseph Hasbrouck, John W. Wygant, Louis D. Bevier, Peter Crispell, Jr.

The directors held their first meeting soon after they were chosen. John Chipp was called to the chair, and Joseph S. Smith named as secretary *pro tem*. Permanent officers were then chosen: Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck, President; Cornelius Bruyn, Cashier; William Cockburn, Attorney for the Bank; John T. Van Vleck, Secretary.

The question of location was decided by the purchase of the lot upon which the bank has ever since stood. It was bought of John Sudam at \$800. The erection of the building was immediately provided for. The contractors were Gilbert D. Dillon, Jeremiah Russell, Jacob W. Dillon, and the cost of the edifice was \$5000. In later years it has been improved by a new front, but is substantially the same building as it was in 1832. The bank did business temporarily elsewhere, but the election of 1832 is notified to be held at the banking building, showing that it was promptly completed.

The first bills bear date Oct. 20, 1831, and it is inferred that the bank commenced business on or about that date, the records not showing the exact day. The stock had been required to be paid on October 10th. The first dividend was 3½ per cent., declared May 29, 1832. The first president, A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, served from 1831 to Dec. 8, 1840, when he resigned. The same day Cornelius Bruyn was chosen to that office, and held the same until his death, April 23, 1873, a period of thirty-three years. He was succeeded by Charles D. Bruyn, who was chosen July 8, 1873, and remains in that office at the present time, May, 1880.

The first cashier, Cornelius Bruyn, served from the organization until Dec. 8, 1840, when he was chosen president, as above stated. The same day James S. Evans was appointed cashier, and continued in that office until June 9, 1857, when he resigned by reason of ill health. His death occurred soon after. Charles D. Bruyn was chosen cashier on the resignation of Mr. Evans, and held the office until his election to the presidency. July 8, 1873, Brock-

holst L. Brodhead succeeded as cashier, and served until his death, Oct. 2, 1876. The present cashier, William H. Finch, was appointed as his successor, Oct. 17, 1876. The original capital, \$100,000, has in subsequent years been increased from the earnings to \$150,000. Dividends have been regularly paid. The management has always been prudent, conservative, and the bank has long been known as one of the soundest in the State.

The original corporate name was "The President, Directors, and Company of the Ulster County Bank," and it was what was then known as a "Chartered Safety Fund Bank." At the expiration of the original charter, in 1861 (thirty years), it was reorganized under the general State banking law, with a secured circulation, and the name became simply "Ulster County Bank." Under the national banking act it was reorganized April 5, 1865, as the "National Ulster County Bank," its present name.

Of the 147 stockholders of 1831, it is believed only 4 are now living, 2 of whom are Gen. Joseph S. Smith and Mrs. Sharpe, mother of Hon. George H. Sharpe. Of the 13 directors of 1831, Gen. Smith is the only survivor. The stock of the bank has been largely held by the first stockholders and their descendants through the entire period of nearly fifty years, and several of the directors of 1880 are the sons of the first directors or those of subsequent years.

The present board consists of 9 members, viz.: Augustus H. Bruyn, James Kiersted, John S. Dewitt, Charles D. Bruyn, George N. Vandusen, William B. Fitch, Philip B. Hasbrouck, Amasa Humphrey, Oscar Hasbrouck.

CORNELIUS BRUYN.

The Bruyn family are of Norwegian descent. Jacobus Bruyn, the first of that name in this country, was a ship-carpenter. He came from Norway, and settled in New York City about 1660. He married here Gertruyd Esselsteine, of Columbia County, a lady of German origin, and afterwards removed to Shawangunk, Ulster Co., where he and his wife subsequently resided.

Jacobus, youngest son of Jacobus and Gertruyd Bruyn, married Katrina Schoonmaker, and settled on the Lloyd patent, where he built a large two-story stone dwelling-house, near the Shawangunk Creek, which remained until 1875, when it was destroyed by fire. He died Nov. 21, 1744, aged sixty-four. His wife died Aug. 27, 1763, aged seventy-nine.

Jacobus Bruyn, Jr., eldest son of Jacobus and Katrina Bruyn, was educated in the profession of the law, under Colden, who was colonial lieutenant-governor of New York 1761, 1763, 1769, 1774. He married Jeannie Graham, of Shawangunk, and resided on the old homestead. He was an active and influential citizen, and most of his life was devoted to the service of the public. As early as 1731, at the age of twenty-five years, he filled the important position of commissioner, on the part of the province of New York, to establish the boundary between that province and the colony of Connecticut, and was associated in that capacity with Gen. Colden, Vincent Matthews, and Gilbert Willet. He died April 26, 1781. His wife died April 19, 1764.

Johannes, son of Jacobus Bruyn, Jr., and Jeannie Graham, married Margaret De Witt, and lived in Shawangunk, where he died in 1814.

He was a member of Assembly for four years,—1781–82, 1796, and 1800. A member of the State Senate in 1810–13, and by virtue of that office a member of the Court of Errors. In 1812 he was chosen a member of the Council of Appointment. He was for a long time one of the associate judges of Ulster County. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the community; was a man of sound judgment, sterling integrity, and unwavering in his principles.

Cornelius, son of Johannes Bruyn and Jeannie Graham, born in Shawangunk, June 16, 1789, married Sarah A., daughter of Philip Bevier, of the town of Rochester, Ulster Co. He resided in Kingston most of his life, and died there April 23, 1873. His wife died at Kingston, Oct. 18, 1861, aged sixty-four years, and for his second wife he married Catherine, daughter of James Van Vleck, of Shawangunk, who survives him. Their children are Cornelius and James Van Vleck.

Mr. Bruyn spent his boyhood in his native town, and during his early life was a clerk in the store of James Hasbrouck, of Kingston. He subsequently made several voyages at sea as a sailor, visiting London, Liverpool, Cork, and other places in the British dominions, and when England and Spain were at war, he was impressed on board of a Spanish vessel in the harbor of Lisbon. He soon effected his release and returned home. He afterwards started a general mercantile business in New Paltz, which he successfully carried on until about 1831, when he came to Kingston as cashier, upon the organization of the Ulster County Bank. He retained this position until Dec. 8, 1840, and was chosen president of the bank, which office he filled until his decease, with honor to himself and credit to all with whom he was connected in business. Aside from his duties in connection with the bank, he was engaged at one time in real estate operations in Pennsylvania, which proved successful. He was one of the prime movers and contributed liberally for the construction of the First Reformed church; was an active and zealous member of the Second Reformed Church of Kingston during the latter part of his life, and for several years an elder in that church; a liberal contributor to church interests, a patron of benevolent projects devoted to the welfare of society, and a promoter of public enterprises.

He was known to the people of Ulster County as a safe, prudent, and successful financier, a skillful banker, and an honest man. With a disposition eminently social, and a temper remarkably uniform and cheerful, he was successful in making friends and happy in retaining them.

CHARLES D. BRUYN

(Charles,⁵ Johannes,⁴ Jacobus, Jr.,³ Jacobus,² Jacobus¹), son of Charles Bruyn, is a descendant in the fifth generation from Jacobus Bruyn, the first of the family in this country.

His father, Charles, eldest son of Johannes Bruyn, born in the town of Shawangunk in 1784, married, in 1816, Maria, daughter of James Hasbrouck, of Kingston. She

died in 1851, aged fifty-five. He resided in his native town during his life, and died in 1849. Although a farmer by occupation, he was a man of good mind, and well read in the current topics of his time. He was a useful citizen, and engaged in general conveyancing and surveying, as his father had before him. He was influential and active in politics; as a member of the Whig party was appointed sheriff of Ulster County in 1812, and again in 1815, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1826.

His children are Mary, Johannes, Margaret, and Charles De Witt Bruyn.

Johannes Bruyn, born at Shawangunk, May 16, 1820, was graduated at Yale College in the class of '40, read law, and practiced his profession in Kingston for several years. He died in Kingston, Feb. 1, 1862.

Charles D. Bruyn, son of Charles and Maria (Hasbrouck) Bruyn, was born in the town of Shawangunk, Nov. 29, 1834. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town and in Kingston Academy.

In 1853, upon the organization of the State of New York Bank, he became a clerk, and remained in that bank until 1856, when he became teller in the Ulster County Bank. In 1857 he was elected cashier of that bank, which position he retained until 1873, when he was elected its president, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his uncle, Cornelius Bruyn.

Since he became a resident of Kingston he has been interested in all that pertains to local improvement and the prosperity of its citizens. He served one term as a trustee of the village, and one term as one of the supervisors of the city. Since 1869 he has been a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been officially connected with that body as one of its wardens for several years.

Mr. Bruyn married, in 1867, Jessie, daughter of Archibald Butters, of New York City.

Their children are Mary C., Rebecca F., Johannes, Elizabeth A., and Charles D.

THE KINGSTON NATIONAL BANK

is located on the corner of Main and Fair Streets. The building, erected on a lot purchased from Judge John Van Buren (father of Maj.-Gen. D. T. Van Buren), was completed in the year 1839, and has been continuously occupied and used as a banking-house and dwelling since that date, and although built over forty years is still well preserved, and as to internal conveniences is in all respects a modern building, and stands upon one of the most prominent sites in the upper portion of the city.

The act to incorporate the Kingston Bank was passed by the Legislature on the 18th day of May, 1836.

The first meeting of the stockholders to perfect organization and for the election of directors and officers was held at the dwelling-house of Irwin Pardee, innkeeper, in the then village of Kingston, in the county of Ulster, called the Kingston Hotel, on the 2d day of August, 1836. At this meeting the following directors were chosen: Ebenezer Lounsbery, Thomas H. Jansen, Joseph S. Smith, Samuel Culver, George G. Graham, James W. Baldwin, Philip Hornbeck, Derriek Du Bois, John Everett, Solomon E. Elting, Jansen Hasbrouck, Jacob K. Trumpbour, and Ezra



Wm. P. P. P.

Fitch. After the election the newly-chosen directors met, with Thomas H. Jansen in the chair, and elected the following officers: President, Ebenezer Lounsbury; Vice-President, Derrick Du Bois; Cashier, Joseph S. Smith. After the election, an adjournment was ordered until Sept. 6, 1836. At this meeting the building on Wall Street, then owned by Hiram Radcliff, Esq., and now occupied by Reuben Reynolds as a stove-store, was hired by the directors for a banking-house until the new building should be ready for occupancy.

The original capital of the bank was \$200,000. Subsequently, or in the winter of 1859, this was reduced by a resolution of the board of directors, and approved by a special act of the Legislature, to \$150,000. No further reduction has been made.

The bank has had seven presidents and four cashiers. The first president, Ebenezer Lounsbury, was elected Aug. 2, 1836, and resigned June 13, 1843. His successors have been the following: Joseph S. Smith, elected June 13, 1843; resigned Feb. 9, 1848. Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, elected June 8, 1848; resigned June 8, 1858. Jacob P. Osterhoudt, elected June 8, 1858; died January, 1867. William Reynolds, elected Jan. 8, 1867; died Feb. 14, 1871. Cornelius H. Van Gaasbeek, elected Feb. 23, 1871; resigned Jan. 9, 1877. Reuben Bernard, elected Jan. 9, 1877; still in office.

The office of cashier has been filled by Joseph S. Smith, elected Aug. 2, 1836; resigned June 13, 1843. William F. Romer, elected June 13, 1843; resigned Feb. 29, 1848. Joseph S. Smith, elected Feb. 29, 1848; resigned June 13, 1854. Cornelius H. Van Gaasbeek, elected June 13, 1854; resigned Feb. 23, 1871. Nicholas E. Brodhead, elected Feb. 23, 1871; still in office.

On the 30th of March, 1865, the change from State to national bank was made. The first board of directors elected under the national law was Ebenezer Lounsbury, P. J. Du Bois, Jeremiah Howell, Smith Ransom, T. G. Van Steenburgh, J. P. Osterhoudt, A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Garret Mynderse, J. S. Burhans, William Reynolds, G. W. Lefever, A. D. W. Hardenbergh, and Severyn Hasbrouck. Mr. J. P. Osterhoudt was chosen as President, P. J. Du Bois, Vice-President, and Cornelius H. Van Gaasbeek, Cashier.

Its present directors and officers are as follows: Directors, Reuben Bernard, F. W. Ingalls, J. F. Brower, J. S. Burhans, Luke Noone, G. D. Crispell, Amasa Humphrey, Chauncey Stewart, and Jacob L. Dewitt. Reuben Bernard, Esq., is the present President; F. W. Ingalls, Vice-President, and Nicholas E. Brodhead, Cashier.

The bank recently added all the modern improvements in the way of vault doors with Yale chronometer lock attached, thus making it perfectly secure against the intrusion of burglars.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF RONDOUT.

The first formal meeting for consultation in regard to establishing a bank at Rondout was held at the house of Henry H. Reynolds, June 19, 1848. It was decided to start a bank with a capital of \$100,000, and Jansen Hasbrouck, Jonathan D. Ostrander, and Henry H. Reynolds

were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock. At a subsequent meeting, held at the house of Jansen Hasbrouck, July 14, 1848, the above-named committee reported the full amount of stock as subscribed. The necessary committees were then appointed to complete the organization.

The first directors of the bank were Jacob Burhans, Nathan Anderson, Jas. Oliver, Jonathan D. Ostrander, Jansen Hasbrouck, Andrew Russell, James W. Baldwin, Abm. Hoffman, Walter B. Crane, Abm. G. Hardenbergh, Wm. B. Bauge, G. M. Gillette, Abm. Sleight.

The above directors met Aug. 4, 1848, and elected Jansen Hasbrouck president, and Jacob Burhans vice-president. Henry H. Reynolds was appointed cashier, and James E. Ostrander as clerk. At this meeting the purchase of the lot on Ferry Street was ordered, and a committee was appointed to erect a banking-house.

At a meeting held Oct. 17, 1848, all the stock was reported paid in, and Oct. 18, 1848, business was commenced in the office of James A. Taylor & Co., of which firm Mr. Hasbrouck was a member. In a short time they moved to the banking-house on Ferry Street, where a prosperous business has been done ever since. This bank has paid to its stockholders, in dividends, the amount of \$436,500, being an average of 8½ per cent. a year for the thirty-one years of business.

Of the officers of the bank, Jansen Hasbrouck is still its president, having served continuously since its organization. Sept. 6, 1853, Walter B. Crane was elected vice-president, and has served until the present. Henry H. Reynolds served the bank as cashier until July 1, 1853. He was succeeded by John S. Langworthy, who served for one year. July 1, 1854, Edgar B. Newkirk was appointed cashier, and has served till the present time. October, 1856, the capital was increased to \$150,000, and April, 1860, to \$200,000. The bank was organized under the national law, April 11, 1865.

The present directors are Jansen Hasbrouck, Walter B. Crane, G. M. Gillette, Wm. F. Romer, Edwin Sherer, Jacob H. Davis, Corns. Hardenbergh, James Oliver, Geo. H. Sharpe, Jas. E. Ostrander, Abm. Hasbrouck.

Officers.—Jansen Hasbrouck, President; Walter B. Crane, Vice-President; Edgar B. Newkirk, Cashier.

ULSTER COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

This institution was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed April 12, 1851. The incorporators named in the law were Cornelius Bruyn, Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, William Reynolds, Maurice Wurts, Thomas Cornell, Henry H. Reynolds, Alvan B. Preston, George A. Dudley, Gilbert Du Bois, Aaron B. Dewitt, William Burt, Edmund Eltinge, Edwin W. Budington, Archibald Russell, Cornelius Battelle, James W. Baldwin, Caleb S. Clay, William S. Kenyon, George P. Sharpe, Benjamin F. Vallett, Nicholas Elmendorph. The first business meeting of the incorporators was held May 1, 1851. The officers chosen were Archibald Russell, President; Cornelius Bruyn, First Vice-President; Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, Second Vice-President; G. W. Budington, Secretary; Jacob K. Trumbour, Treasurer.

Mr. Russell remained as president until July 19, 1870, when he resigned and was succeeded by Jansen Hasbrouck, who served until July 28, 1877, when Mr. Augustus H. Bruyn, the present incumbent, became his successor. Mr. Trumpbour served as treasurer until his death, July 10, 1863. He was succeeded by Edwin W. Budington, who continued in that office until April, 1867. James E. Ostrander was then appointed, and has held the office for thirteen years, being the present treasurer. With Mr. Ostrander has been associated as assistant treasurer Mr. Matthew T. Trumpbour, son of the first treasurer.

The present board (May, 1880) consists of A. H. Bruyn, President; William B. Fitch, First Vice-President; James Kiersted, Second Vice-President; Caleb S. Clay, Secretary; W. S. Kenyon, Jansen Hasbrouck, George H. Sharpe, Daniel Johnston, and one vacancy.

The increase of deposits during the years of expansion and of general prosperity, the highest point reached in 1873, and their subsequent decrease, form an interesting study. The list is as follows: Jan. 1, 1867, \$346,873.14; 1868, \$763,859.90; 1869, \$1,091,720.95; 1870, \$1,390,389.82; 1871, \$1,777,026.76; 1872, \$2,028,197.30; 1873, \$2,196,070.33; 1874, \$2,129,979.11; 1875, \$2,119,887.52; 1876, \$2,159,898.69; 1877, \$2,130,432.37; 1878, \$2,114,095.55; 1879, \$1,970,841.37; 1880, \$1,840,377.34.

During September, 1873, the great panic month of the panic year, this bank paid every man his money when asked for at the desk. May 1, 1880, the deposits amount to \$1,867,535.17.

STATE OF NEW YORK NATIONAL BANK.

The men who were especially active in securing the founding of this institution were Jacob Burhans, Henry H. Reynolds, Peter Masten, Richard W. Tappen, Jacob D. Hasbrouck, Peter C. Lefevre, and Elijah Du Bois. The preliminary organization was made April 15, 1853. The act of Legislature under which they were incorporated was dated April 19, 1853. The commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock were Jacob Burhans, Richard W. Tappen, Moses Mulks, Henry H. Reynolds, Peter Masten, and James V. Evans was appointed agent to receive the first instalment of stock to be paid in. The board of directors named in the act were Jacob Burhans, Henry H. Reynolds, Moses Mulks, Henry Brodhead, Jr., Richard W. Tappen, Peter Masten, Humphrey Jewell, Alexander H. Burhans, Egbert A. Clark, Severyn Hasbrouck, Samuel North, Eliakim Sherrill. The last five, however, did not accept the trust, and the vacancies were filled by Anthony Benson, William Hathaway, J. Du Bois Hasbrouck, Harvey S. Ladu, and Peter C. Lefevre. The first meeting of directors was held June 8, 1853.

The bank opened for business October 5th of that year. The first banking-house was in Fair Street, the building now owned and partly occupied by Dr. Ingalls. The bank was moved to Wall Street in 1865, and occupied the building now owned by Reuben Reynolds. The change from a State to a national bank took place in 1865. The original capital was \$125,000. In 1869 the State of New York National Bank purchased the franchise (\$200,000 capital)

and the building of the "First National Bank,"* and removed their business to the corner of John and Wall Streets.

Officers of the Bank.—1853-60, Jacob Burhans, President; H. H. Reynolds, Vice-President; B. M. Hasbrouck, Cashier. 1860-67, H. Brodhead, President; R. W. Tappen, Vice-President; H. H. Reynolds, Cashier. 1867-68, H. Brodhead, Jr., President; A. Near, Vice-President; H. H. Reynolds, Cashier. 1868-76, Elijah Du Bois, President; A. Near, Vice-President; Charles Burhans, Cashier. 1876-80, Elijah Du Bois, President; A. Near, Vice-President; F. A. Waters, Cashier.

The present board of directors (May, 1880) includes the following names: Elijah Du Bois, Andrew Near, A. H. Bruyn, Ira Hoffman, Josiah Hasbrouck, E. M. Brigham, J. S. Burhans, Daniel Johnson, Wesley Shultis, Peter C. Lefevre, C. P. Ridenour, George H. Sharpe, Cornelius Oliver, Hiram Davis, Jacob H. Davis.

ELIJAH DU BOIS.

(Charles,³ Joshua,⁴ Johannes,⁵ Matthew,⁶ Louis⁷) is sixth in regular line of descent from Louis Du Bois, who was born in the province of Artois, in Northern France, Oct. 27, 1626,—married Catherine Blanchan, daughter of a burgher of the city of Mannheim, Germany, Oct. 10, 1655. In 1660, with his wife and two sons,—Abraham and Isaac, both of whom were born in Mannheim, where they lived,—he sailed for America, fleeing from country and kindred for God and liberty. He was the first Protestant of the name in this country. First established himself in Hurley, where he kept a store and traded with his neighbors and with the Indians until 1663, when Hurley was almost entirely destroyed by the Indians and many white people taken prisoners, among whom were his wife and three children, who were subsequently rescued.

Louis Du Bois was the first elder of the French Reformed Church, established at New Paltz in 1683. The descendants of Louis Du Bois in the settlement and history of Ulster County have been numerous and influential. In the struggle for the independence of the colonies during the Revolutionary period, and in the war of the Rebellion, the Du Boises were patriotic, and rendered sympathy and active co-operation in all the plans and efforts made necessary in the formation and establishment of the Union and in its preservation; and whether on the battle-field as private soldiers or military leaders, as legislators to make the laws, as judges, magistrates, attorneys, and jurors to administer them, as agriculturists and tillers of the soil, as merchants and business men, as doctors, as founders of churches and promoters of church and educational interests, their generations have been characterized by resolution, patriotism, industry, morality, Christianity, and virtue. (A fuller account of this old and prominent family may be found in other parts of the history of Ulster County.)

Joshua, grandfather of Elijah, born in 1745, married Miss Schepmoos, of Kingston, by which marriage he had one son,—Joshua. After the death of his first wife he mar-

* The "First National" had been in existence a few years, but closed out at this date and closed up their business.



LITTLE

Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Edw. B. Bins



HENRY H. REYNOLDS.

ried Miss Masten, of which union were born two children, —Charles and Ann.

He followed farming during his life in Kingston, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was a man of sound judgment and integrity in all the relations of life. He died at about the age of seventy-eight.

Charles, father of Elijah, born in 1785, married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Hendricks, of Flatbush. His children were Harriet, widow of the late John H. Eaman, Tunis (deceased), Elijah, Margaret (deceased), Jacob H., a lawyer in Kingston for some thirty years, died in February, 1875, and John Gosman (deceased).

Charles Du Bois was an enterprising business man. He was engaged quite extensively in farming, owning considerable real estate in Kingston, and carried on a tannery and mercantile business in Kingston for about twenty years. He was one of the principal contributors and one of the building committee in the construction of the Second Reformed church in Kingston, and all through life an active and influential church member, and also an elder in the church for many years. He was connected with many local organizations in Kingston, and was a worthy citizen. He died in 1859.

Elijah Du Bois was born June 29, 1816. He received a liberal education during his minority. At the age of twenty he became a partner with the late John H. Eaman in a general mercantile business. After a few months Mr. Eaman went to New York, and Mr. Du Bois carried on the business alone for about one year, when Mr. Eaman returning, they were in business for three years together, and Mr. Eaman retired from the firm. Mr. Du Bois continued in trade successfully until 1859, when, upon the death of his father, he assumed the duties of settling the estate.

For several years both he and his father had been connected with the banks of Kingston, and in October, 1868, he was elected cashier of the State of New York Bank, and in November of the same year, upon the death of Henry H. Reynolds, the president of the bank, Mr. Du Bois was chosen president, which position he retains in 1886.

Mr. Du Bois has been identified with the various local enterprises of his native town; was early in life an active member of the First Reformed Church, and a deacon for some time. Upon the organization of the Second Reformed Church he took an influential and active part, and has for some years been an elder in that church.

He was one of the trustees of the old academy, and has been a member of the Board of Education under the new school regulations. He married, in May, 1810, Louisa, daughter of Rev. Peter Overbagh, of Saugerties, by whom he had one daughter, —Mary, wife of Henry Abbey, of Kingston. His wife died in October, 1842. He married (second), in January, 1846, Elena V., daughter of John V. L. Overbagh, of Saugerties. Of this union were born Caroline Louisa (deceased); Charles V., of the firm of Clay, Merritt & Du Bois, Kingston; Carrie O., wife of Daniel E. Keyser; Louis A., a graduate of Rutgers College, in the class of 1878, and a student-at-law in Columbia College, New York; and Annie F. The mother of these children died Nov. 9, 1877.

HENRY H. REYNOLDS,

son of Abraham and Sarah Folger Reynolds, was born in New York City, July 21, 1812. He received a liberal education during his boyhood, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in a dry-goods house in the city, where he remained until he reached his majority, when he established business for himself. In the great fire of 1837 he suffered considerable loss, but remained in trade until 1841, when he came to Kingston, where for some time he was book-keeper in the Kingston Bank. He was chosen cashier of the Rondout Bank upon its organization, and remained in that office until nearly the time of the incorporation of the State of New York Bank, in Kingston, in 1853, when he became its vice-president. Subsequently, he was elected cashier, and upon the decease of the president, Henry Brodhead, he was elected president, which office he filled until his death, Nov. 23, 1868.

Mr. Reynolds was an active, enterprising, and influential citizen, and his efforts for the prosperity of the city and the best interests of its citizens were only commensurate with his means to carry on to a successful issue whatever he conceived to be right.

At the age of nineteen he became a member of the Old South Reformed Dutch Church, in New York, and upon his removal to Kingston he was, until his death, an active member of the First Reformed Church, and zealous and unremitting in his labor in the Sunday-school. It was here that Mr. Reynolds seemed most interested, and where, as an instructor, his natural ability and well-trained mind were powerful levers in the development of Sunday-school work.

He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of Wiltwyck Chapel, and for many years largely instrumental in its promotion and growth, and since his decease this cherished place of worship has received large support from his family.

He married, in 1834, Mary Jane, daughter of Augustus and Ann Maria (Silvester) Wynkoop, of New York,—a lady of rare womanly qualities and Christian excellence, who survives in 1880. The Wynkoops were among the first settlers of Ulster County, and her maternal grandfather, Peter Silvester, was of English birth, practiced law in Albany, subsequently in Kinderhook, where he died, highly esteemed as a lawyer and a Christian.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RONDOUT.

This institution was organized in July, 1863. It commenced doing business September 1st of that year. The first board of directors consisted of Thomas Cornell, President; William C. More, Vice-President; Henry A. Sampson, Lorenzo A. Sykes, James Westcott, Henry D. H. Snyder, Michael J. Madden, James G. Lindsley, James L. Van Dusen; Charles Bray, Cashier. Mr. Cornell remains as president (May, 1880), after seventeen years of service. William C. More held the office of vice-president until his death, in 1867, when S. D. Coykendall was chosen to that position, which he now holds, and Mr. Bray is still the cashier of the bank. Of the original directors Messrs. More, Sykes, Sampson, and Westcott are deceased.

The present board consists of Thomas Cornell, S. D. Coykendall, James G. Lindsley, M. J. Madden, Anthony Ben-

son, E. K. Perkins, E. M. Brigham, A. S. Staples, James L. Van Dusen. During the intervening period since the organization A. A. Crosby and Robert H. Atwater have also served in the board. The capital of the bank is \$300,000. The present surplus, \$100,000. Since its incorporation it has paid in dividends to stockholders \$456,000, and has also paid taxes equal to its capital, \$300,000.

RONDOUT SAVINGS-BANK.

The act incorporating this bank was passed March 24, 1868. The incorporators named in the act were Thomas Cornell, William Kelly,* James G. Lindsley, Henry A. Samson,* Lorenzo A. Sykes,* Walter B. Crane, Roelef Elting, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., John Derrenbacher, John Maxwell, William H. Gedney, Samuel D. Coykendall, Michael J. Madden, Hiram Schoonmaker,* Robert H. Atwater, Nathaniel Booth, Edward Tompkins, Frederick Stephan, Jacob Herinance,* Thomas Murray,* Henry D. H. Snyder. Thomas Cornell was chosen President at the organization, and is still occupying that position; S. D. Coykendall, Vice-President, and A. Benson, Secretary. The first deposit was made by Thomas C. Coykendall, and not a dollar of that deposit has been drawn, but the whole remains in the bank with its accumulations for twelve years. Forty-three accounts were opened the first day.

The present board (May, 1880) consists of Thomas Cornell, S. D. Coykendall, James G. Lindsley, Michael J. Madden, John Derrenbacher, Frederick Stephan, Edward Tompkins, Nathaniel Booth, William Lawton, A. S. Staples, A. H. Crosby, A. Benson, J. E. Derrenbacher. The latter is the present clerk.

THE KINGSTON SAVINGS-BANK

was incorporated by "an act to incorporate the Kingston Savings-Bank," passed April 23, 1874. The trustees named in the act were Robert Loughran, Augustus T. Newton (died in 1877), Henry C. Connelly, James Van Leuven, James Myer, Jr. (resigned July, 1875), William H. Rameyn, George S. Contant, Lucius Lawson, Michael Hallahan (resigned July, 1875), Luke Noone, Isaac Bernstein, Abraham H. Vandling, John R. Freer, James S. Pine (resigned August, 1874), Charles S. Clearwater (died in 1877), Frederick W. Ingalls, William H. Fredenburgh, James H. Van Demark, Benjamin Turner, Jacob Freilewich, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Jacob B. Van Dusen. The following trustees were elected to fill vacancies: John S. Burhans (elected January, 1875), Andrew J. Story (elected January, 1878), Chauncey Stewart (elected January, 1878).

The officers are as follows: President, Henry C. Connelly, elected June 4, 1874; First Vice-President, Augustus T. Newton, elected June 4, 1874, died December, 1877; Frederick W. Ingalls, elected January 2, 1878; Second Vice-President, Frederick W. Ingalls, elected June 4, 1874 (elected first vice-president Jan. 2, 1878); John S. Burhans, elected Jan. 2, 1878; Treasurer, William Henry Finch, elected June 11, 1874, resigned Oct. 31, 1876; M. Peter Schoonmaker, elected Oct. 31, 1876, resigned Aug. 2, 1879; Charles Burhans, elected Aug. 2, 1879. Finance Committee, Robert Loughran, appointed June 11, 1874;

Wm. H. Fredenburgh, June, 1874, to January, 1875; Lucius Lawson, June, 1874, to January, 1876; Jacob B. Van Dusen, June, 1874, to January, 1880; Charles H. Clearwater, June, 1874, died 1877; Isaac Bernstein, January, 1875, to January, 1878; John S. Burhans, January, 1876; Luke Noone, January, 1878; Chauncey Stewart, January, 1878; John R. Freer, January, 1880. Attorney, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., appointed June 11, 1874.

XI.—LODGES, SOCIETIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

FREEMASONRY IN KINGSTON.†

THE OLD LODGES.

Tradition informs us that the ancient and honorable order of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted in the village of Kingston several years prior to the Revolutionary war, and from the time of its organization down to the year 1777, when the town was burned by the British army, held regular communications for "work and instruction." It is presumed by the older brethren of the order that the records of that period were destroyed in the general conflagration, as nothing concerning their whereabouts has ever been learned. After the Revolutionary struggle had ended, and the people had resumed their legitimate occupations, Freemasonry was among the first of the various institutions to be revived. Kingston Lodge, No. 10, is in possession of the old record book of "Livingston Lodge, No. 23," as early as the year 1790. From it we gather that the first Master installed into office to preside over its deliberations was Mr. John Addison, who served three successive terms. In 1793, Moses Yeomans was elected Master, who also officiated for three years. In 1796, Moses Cantine was elected Master, and served the lodge so well that the brethren re-elected him again in 1797. In 1798-99, Peter Elmendorf, Jr., was Master. Mr. Elmendorf was succeeded by Past Master Moses Cantine in 1800, who was re-elected annually, and zealously presided over affairs, until 1804, when he was superseded by John Beckman. Mr. Beckman served a full year, and was re-elected in 1805. On the 26th of December, 1805, by resolution of the lodge, the warrant under which Livingston Lodge was working was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and Masonry in Kingston ceased to exist as an organization. The cause for this summary action on the part of the members does not appear upon the record. The following are the names of the most active members of Livingston Lodge at the date of its disbanding: John Addison, Moses Yeomans, Moses Cantine, Peter Elmendorf, Jr., Peter Newkirk, Cornelius Beckman, Jr., Peter Ten Broeck, Arie Van Vliet, Cornelius Radcliff, Elias Merwin, John Webster, C. E. Elmendorf, John Livingston, Jacob J. Delamater, Charles Dewitt, James Oliver, Garrett Dewitt, Joseph Chipp, Garrett A. Newkirk, Abm. I. Hardenbergh, Isaac Lefever, William N. McDonald, Jonas Smith, John Beckman, Ph. Van Keuren, Jr., Philip Newkirk, N. Vanderlyn, Jr., Joseph Dobson, Abm. Snyder, Solomon Huiller, and Evert Bogardus. The entire membership of the lodge

† Condensed from a history published by Henry D. Baldwin, in the year 1870.

* Deceased.

was about 125, one-third of whom resided in adjoining towns. During the years of its workings the lodge was frequently visited by men of note, among whom were the Clintons, Livingstons, Van Burens, and others, who not only stood high in the order of Masonry, but also filled enviable positions in the State and nation. The members observed regularly the 24th of June,—the anniversary of St. John the Baptist,—and usually secured from the Consistory the Reformed Dutch church of Kingston for their anniversary exercises. On one or two occasions Dominie Doll delivered the anniversary address, and at other times the brotherhood were addressed by distinguished persons from other sections of the State. A sumptuous dinner, got up in first-class Dutch style, generally closed the programme of the day.

From the 26th of December, 1805, to the 28th of August, 1808, there was no regularly constituted lodge of Masons in Kingston. On the 29th of the last-named month, several officers from the Grand Lodge of the State assembled at the house of Evert Bogardus, in Kingston, and organized as a grand body for the purpose of instituting "Kingston Lodge, No. 23." At this time the Hon. De Witt Clinton was Grand Master of the State of New York, and he deputized Philo Ruggles, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, to act upon this occasion in his stead. The following persons were installed as officers of the new lodge by Deputy Grand Master Ruggles: Moses Cantine, Master; Conradt E. Elmendorf, Senior Warden; Levi Jansen, Junior Warden; Philip Van Keuren, Treasurer; John Sudam, Secretary; John Chipp, Senior Deacon; Jacob Truimphour, Junior Deacon; and John Heshrouck, Tiler. A room in the old court-house was secured as a place of meeting, and the brethren held their regular communications "every full moon." The lodge worked under a dispensation until the 27th of December, 1808, when a regular charter was granted by the Grand Lodge. Thirty members were initiated from the date of the granting of the dispensation to the date of issuing the charter, and the financial affairs of the institution were in a prosperous condition.

Conradt E. Elmendorf was the first Master of the lodge under its new charter. Upon the day of his installation into office, the Hon. John Sudam—who had previously been selected for the purpose—delivered a very able and entertaining address upon the subject of Masonry before the lodge. One hundred copies of Mr. Sudam's speech were printed in pamphlet form by Samuel S. Freer, then the leading printer of Kingston, and paid for from the lodge fund.

The 24th of June—St. John's Day—was celebrated by this new lodge. The Rev. Dr. John Gosman was invited to deliver the address, which he did, in a very satisfactory manner, in the Reformed Dutch church. This address was published, by order of the lodge, in the *Ulster Gazette*, and the brethren, at their first regular communication afterwards, voted the dominie \$15 for his services, \$1 to the chorister who led the singing, and \$1 to the church sexton who rang the bell. This year, as a whole, was a prosperous one for the lodge, and constant additions were made to the membership.

In 1810, Conradt E. Elmendorf was re-elected Master, and during his term of office the affairs of the institution continued to prosper. The first death which occurred among the brethren was that of David Horton, who died on the 28th of April, 1810. He was buried according to the ancient rites and usages of the order. Before the emblems of mourning had been removed from the furniture and jewels of the lodge as tokens of respect for Brother Horton, the brethren were called upon to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of Past Master Brig.-Gen. Moses Cantine, who died on the 1st day of May, 1810. His funeral was attended by 56 Masons, several of whom were eminent men from other portions of the State. On the 15th of June following, Evert Bogardus died at the age of seventy-nine, and was buried with Masonic honors.

In 1811 Samuel Hawkins was elected Master. His administration was a creditable one, and universal harmony prevailed. St. John's day was duly celebrated this year, and the Rev. John Gosman delivered the anniversary address. He was rewarded this time by a donation of \$25.

In 1812-13, John Sudam was Master of the lodge. He presided during his two terms with marked ability, and gained the unanimous good-will of his fellow-craftsmen. It was under his administration that Nicholas Vanderlyn, Jr., was employed to paint a beautiful Masonic carpet, which was visible upon the floor of the lodge-room in the court-house for many years.

Conradt E. Elmendorf was again elected Master in 1814, and served two years. His successor was his immediate predecessor, John Sudam, who was elected again in 1816. At the close of Mr. Sudam's term in December of this year, the lodge had \$336.58 in the treasury and was clear from debt, which was considered, in those days, quite a large amount of money for an institution of this character to be possessed of.

In 1817, John Chipp was chosen Master, and served zealously during his term of one year. On the 20th of June the lodge was honored with the presence of Grand Lodge officers, among whom was R. W. Ebenezer Wadsworth, of Albany. One death occurred while he presided as Master, that of Jacob W. Tremper. He was buried with Masonic honors.

In 1818, Nash Couch was elected Master, and served the brethren so faithfully that they re-elected him again in 1819. His administration was a popular one with the craft generally. It was during his second term of office that the late Dr. Henry Van Hoevenbergh, of Kingston, was inducted into the secrets of Freemasonry, which initiation took place on the 10th of February, 1819.

In 1820, Seth Couch, a brother of Nash, was elected Master, and served one year. He was succeeded in 1821 by Abram Myer, counselor-at-law, who not only possessed every qualification for Master, but was a ready debater on all public occasions. While Mr. Myer was Master, initiations from Marbletown and other surrounding sections were numerous, and on the 1st of December the lodge granted its consent to establish a lodge at Marbletown, to be known as "Rising Sun Lodge, No. 336." This new institution took away many who were enrolled as members of Kingston Lodge. On the day appointed for instituting "Rising Sun

Lodge," the Kingston brethren turned out in strong force and took part in their proceedings. The assemblage gathered at the house of Mr. Isaac L. Hasbrouck, and at the close of the installation service formed in procession and proceeded to the Reformed Dutch church of the place, where a very fine address was delivered by a Rev. Brother Prentiss, and the whole concluded with a grand dinner.

The 24th of June was celebrated in grand style this year by the members of Kingston Lodge, with visiting brethren from adjoining towns. Mr. Abm. Myer, the Master, and Rev. John Gosman were the orators of the day. The public exercises took place at the Reformed Dutch church. Immediately after this anniversary the number of the lodge was changed from 23 to 20, and by a resolution of the lodge the charter under which it was working was forwarded to the Grand Lodge for the necessary change.

Among the prominent men of Kingston and vicinity who took an exceedingly active part in Freemasonry at this time were Seth Couch, John Chipp, John Sudam, Jacob Trumpbour, Jacob Masten, William Holmes, John Beckman, Herman M. Romeyn, Henry Van Hoevenbergh, E. Van Wagenen, Nash Couch, John T. Romeyn, Abm. Elmendorf, Isaac Du Bois, V. V. Bonesteel, H. H. Arnold, Jonathan Roosa, Lewis Hall, William Wise, Robert McCoy, Edward Green, Crawford B. Sheldon, Daniel Elliot, Andries Elmendorf, John C. Van Keuren, John Van Buren, John Roggin, Levi Jansen, Henry J. Davis, Justus Burr, John H. Baldwin, John Vignes, T. L. Plough, Abm. Myer, and many others of high reputation and standing in the community.

From 1808 to 1824 the minutes of the lodge were kept by able and accomplished secretaries. The several terms were served by John Sudam, John Roggin, Herman M. Romeyn, John Van Buren, and John T. Romeyn.

In 1823 the late Dr. Henry Van Hoevenbergh was elected Master. His Wardens were men of marked ability in the order, and Herman M. Romeyn, attorney-at-law, was his secretary. His year's administration of affairs was dignified and entertaining. His successor, in 1824, was John Chipp, Esq., father of Warren, of whom we shall have occasion hereafter to speak in connection with matters relating to Kingston Lodge, No. 10. The annual anniversary of St. John's Day was this year celebrated in the Reformed Dutch church, Bro. Daniel Parker being the orator of the day.

While Mr. Chipp was Master, and on the 16th of September, 1824, the lodge was invited to visit Red Hook and take a part with the brethren of that village in welcoming the illustrious Gen. Marquis De Lafayette, who was expected there on the 17th. The notice being so short, and the Master unable to summon the brethren together in order to take action upon the invitation, the lodge as a body did not attend, but a very respectable delegation from the village volunteered to go, and had the pleasure of being personally introduced to the great friend of American freedom. On the 18th of October in this year, John Roggin, the first secretary of Kingston Lodge, No. 23, died, and was buried by his brethren with the usual Masonic honors.

In 1825, Seth Couch was re-elected to the Master's chair. The 24th of June this year was celebrated in an

unusual manner, and with great *éclat*. In addition to the oration by Brother Murphy at the Dutch church, and a sumptuous dinner at "John H. Rutzer's Tavern," a large procession of ladies, dressed in white, emblematical of Purity, paraded the streets, and created quite a sensation among "ye ancient Esopos Dutchmen."

In 1826, Abm. Myer was again chosen Master. Nothing unusual occurred until the 26th of November, when the lodge was invited by the managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to take part in their "Canal Completion Celebration." The invitation was accepted, and the brethren proceeded to Eddyville in carriages, alighted upon their arrival, formed in procession (headed by Abm. Myer, Master), proceeded to the tide-water lock, and there laid the cap-stone in due Masonic form, which completed this great artificial channel from the Delaware to the Hudson River. Mr. Myer delivered the address upon this occasion, which was extremely able and listened to by the vast crowd of spectators with marked attention. At the conclusion of these services the members of the lodge and other guests were invited by the managers of the canal on board of a boat fitted up expressly for the occasion, and proceeded several miles up the canal. A band accompanied the party, who discoursed sweet music for the excursionists, and upon their return to tide-water the whole party partook of a bountiful repast provided at the house of Mr. H. Radeliff. This latter entertainment, we think, must have been at the expense of the lodge, as we find by their proceedings the "full moon" following that "\$75.96 was appropriated from the lodge fund to pay for diners at Eddyville," written in the bold, legible handwriting of John Van Buren, then secretary of Kingston Lodge.

In 1827, Henry Van Hoevenbergh was elected Master for the second time. Shortly after he was installed into office he received the appointment of health physician at New York, and, removing thither, left the lodge in the hands of his Wardens for the balance of the year. His successor in 1824 was Edward Green. Mr. Green made a good presiding officer, but, judging from the record, the interest formerly manifested by the brethren in the order was on the decline. John T. Romeyn served as secretary during the year that Mr. Green was Master, and the records were kept in a very neat and comprehensive style. The following preamble and resolution, recorded upon the minutes, appears under date of Feb. 15, 1828:

"WHEREAS, In the afflictive dispensations of Divine Providence, our worthy Brother, DE WITT CLINTON, has been removed from us by death,—

"Resolved, That in token of our high respect for his exalted individual and Masonic virtues, and our sincere and deep regret for his loss, this lodge be clothed in mourning for sixty days."

In 1829, John Van Buren was elected Master. Regular communications were held until the 20th of March of this year, when, for some cause, the lodge ceased to work regularly. Occasional meetings were held, however, at long intervals until the 26th of December, 1833, after which date no record of its proceedings can be found. It is supposed that at about this time the lodge closed up its affairs and ceased working altogether. John Van Buren was the last regularly-elected Master of old Kingston Lodge, No. 20, and at the time of its suspension filled the chair in the

"East." The books and papers of the lodge were taken possession of by John Beekman, who kept them in his custody for upwards of twenty years. After Mr. Beekman's death they were handed over to the Masonic fraternity of Kingston by a member of his family.

There were upon the roll of Kingston Lodge, No. 20, at the date of its suspension, about 160 members in good and regular standing.

KINGSTON LODGE, No. 10.

The preceding article upon the subject of "Freemasonry in Kingston" left the Hon. John Van Buren as Master of "Old Kingston Lodge, No. 20," which had ceased working on account of the bitter animosity then prevalent in the State of New York in consequence of the "Morgan" excitement. He was surrounded by a noble band of brethren, —160 in all,—who were firm adherents to the principles of their beloved order, and who looked forward to the day when they would be permitted to assemble again in secret council, with "none to molest or make them afraid." The anticipations of some of them were at length realized, and the bright star of Masonry again dawned in the "East," and he who filled the Master's chair with so much honor to himself and profit to the fraternity in 1833 had the pleasure of being installed first Master of Kingston Lodge, No. 10, in 1850.

On the 13th day of November, 1850, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York renewed the charter of Kingston Lodge and changed the number from 20 to 10. The old room in the court-house was leased by the brethren who applied for the renewed charter, and work was immediately resumed. The first officers elected for the year 1851 were John Van Buren, Master; Thomas Rateliff, Senior Warden; Pierce Catlin, Junior Warden; Augustus Schoonmaker, Treasurer; Richard Kentor, Secretary; William C. Hayes, Senior Deacon; Luman Barber, Junior Deacon; J. L. Robison and Augustus Decker, Masters of Ceremonies; and Aaron Newkirk, Tiler. The first proposition for membership that was presented before the lodge was that of Warren Chipp, Esq., of Kingston, who was duly elected, and in due time initiated, passed, and raised to the "Sublime Degree of Master Mason."

During the first year of the lodge's existence under its renewed charter initiations were quite numerous, and many names were added to the roll of members. Mr. Van Buren presided with marked dignity over his lodge, and used every laudable effort to build it up on a sure and lasting basis. New furniture was purchased, jewels and regalia provided, and all other appointments were secured for the comfort and convenience of its members. In consequence of expending such large sums for the outfit, the first year closed with a depleted treasury and the lodge was \$100 in debt. Mr. Van Buren kindly loaned the institution, from his own private purse, the amount of this indebtedness, and gave it ample time to refund. He was re-elected Master in 1852, and served faithfully the entire year.

In 1853, Warren Chipp, who had served the previous year as Senior Warden under Mr. Van Buren, was elected Master of the lodge, and entered earnestly upon the discharge of his duties. His first progressive movement after

assuming control of affairs was to procure a new and more inviting room for the members to assemble in. A committee was appointed, charged to confer with Mr. Nicholas Elmendorf, who then owned the building on Wall Street afterwards occupied by J. O. Merritt, Brodhead & Co., and ascertain whether suitable rooms could be procured there. Mr. Elmendorf complied with the wishes of the committee, and proceeded at once to fit up the third floor of his building for Masonic purposes. The lodge soon afterwards purchased the furniture of "Huguenot Division, Sons of Temperance," which institution was just on the eve of a final collapse, and removed from the court-house to their new quarters in February, 1853.

After getting permanently located in its new room the lodge commenced work in earnest. Propositions for membership were received so rapidly that the Master was obliged to call frequent special communications in order to dispatch his work. Among those who were taken in during the first year of Mr. Chipp's administration was the Rev. Cornelius D. Westbrook, D.D., a non-affiliated brother, who was made an honorary member, and at once elected Chaplain of the lodge. At the close of Mr. Chipp's first year as Master the finances were in a healthy condition, there being \$147.14 in the treasury and all liabilities paid.

In 1854, Mr. Chipp was re-elected Master without opposition. He zealously labored during the entire year for the welfare of the lodge, and seldom absented himself from its stated or special communications. He gathered members sufficient from the neighboring village of Rondout to warrant the venture of instituting a lodge at that place, and on the 9th of May, 1854, consent was asked of and granted by Kingston Lodge to establish "Rondout Lodge, No. 343." The following are the names of those who signed said petition and withdrew from Kingston Lodge for the purpose of becoming the charter-members of Rondout Lodge: John P. Davis, Edmund Suydam, William H. McElroy, George B. Smith, J. D. Hasbrouck, Charles S. McIntee, Jervis McIntee, L. F. Pelton, J. B. Hoag, Luman Barber, John S. Barber, Frederick Stephan, John M. Goetchius, George C. Woolsey, and Martin G. Hayes.

The brethren of Kingston Lodge, considering that their interests had been intrusted to wise and safe hands during the preceding two years, re-elected Mr. Chipp in 1855. The second communication after he and his subordinates had been installed into office was a sad one to the brotherhood of Kingston and vicinity. Upon this occasion it was announced that Past Master John Van Buren was dead, and that the lodge had convened to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory. One hundred and sixty-one Master Masons had gathered together to attend the funeral obsequies, the majority of them members of Kingston and Rondout lodges, with respectable delegations from New York, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, and other neighboring places. At the request of Mr. Chipp, Past Master L. A. Sykes, of Rondout Lodge, officiated at this funeral, and the deceased was buried with full Masonic honors on the 18th of January, 1855.

Immediately after this sad event propositions for membership began to pour in rapidly, not only from Kingston and its immediate vicinity, but also from the western sec-

tions of Ulster and eastern portion of Delaware County. By the 19th of June, 1855, so many had joined from the last-named county that the brethren there resolved to withdraw from Kingston Lodge and start business upon their own account. Accordingly, application was made in due form, consent obtained from the Kingston brethren, and "Margaretville Lodge, No. 389," was instituted in that county,—the second branch from Kingston Lodge, No. 10. Upon summing up the business of the year on the 20th of December, 1855, there stood a cash balance in the treasury of \$353.27 over and above all liabilities.

In 1856-57, Mr. Chipp was re-elected to the Master's chair. Three deaths occurred during these two years: the first was that of Dr. J. H. Bogardus, the second Past Master, John Beekman, of Old Kingston Lodge, No. 20, and the third John Balf, all residents of Kingston village.

Mr. Beekman, at the time of his death, was the eldest Mason in Ulster County. He was initiated in old Livingston Lodge, No. 21, in the year 1795. He was a quiet, unpretending, and respected citizen, and was faithful to the order of Freemasonry in its season of darkness and doubt. And when at length morning dawned upon that fearful night, he was one of the many faithful to cheer and encourage its awakening vigor.

Near the close of Mr. Chipp's term of office in 1857, a resolution was offered and carried unanimously to present him with a beautiful and expensive set of Past Master's regalia; but he, believing that the funds of the lodge could and should be applied to different objects, declined to accept the gift at the following communication. He closed his remarks on that occasion as follows: "Believing as I do that the funds of the lodge should be used only for charitable and similar purposes, I cannot consent that any part should be devoted to my personal gratification, thereby establishing a precedent on which it would be unwise for us to act."

During this year large amounts were disbursed by the lodge for funerals and other charitable purposes. Gas-fixtures and other improvements were introduced in the room, which involved considerable expense; still, the year closed with a cash balance in the treasury of \$277.24.

On the 31st of December, 1857, 162 names appeared upon the lodge registry, comprising all those who had been and were at that time members of the lodge. Of this number Mr. Chipp had the honor of initiating 101 since his first election as Master.

In 1858, Jacob H. Du Bois was elected Master of the lodge, Mr. Chipp being offered the position again, but declined to serve. William M. Hayes was chosen Senior and Henry B. Luther Junior Warden. The Master-elect being engaged that year as attorney in a very important suit at law pending between the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Pennsylvania Coal Companies, which required the greater portion of his time in New York City, he was unable to supervise his lodge affairs regularly. His place was ably filled, however, by Mr. Hayes, his Senior Warden, a majority of the evenings during the year, and at the close of his term the assets of the institution had increased to \$308.31, although quite large sums had been paid out for charitable and other objects.

On the 25th of March this year, Rev. Brother Cornelius D. Westbrook, D.D., Chaplain of the lodge, died at the age of seventy-five years and ten months. He received a partial Masonic burial from his brethren at his own request.

From the renewal of the charter, in 1850, up to December, 1858, the minutes of the lodge were kept by Richard Keator, P. H. Van Buren, Jacob B. Hardenbergh, and the late Hon. John B. Steele, ex-member of Congress, Mr. Van Buren serving, however, in the capacity of secretary the major portion of the time.

By the unanimous voice of the lodge Past Master Warren Chipp was again elected Master in 1859-60.

Twice during the year 1859 death invaded the ranks of the order. The first was Brother Gideon F. Conrad, of Marletown, who died June 29th, and the second was Ira W. Baldwin, on the 17th of October following. One death occurred in 1860, it being that of Brother William C. Hayes, of Kingston, who departed this life on the 25th of May. Due honors were paid by the lodge to their memories.

Past Master Chipp, becoming weary by serving so long as presiding officer, desired to be released from the position, and in 1861 the brethren elected Mr. Henry B. Luther to the chair in the "East," which Mr. Chipp had occupied so long.

Three deaths occurred during the year—the first being that of John Chipp, Jr., Feb. 9th; the second, C. C. Brower, May 18th; and the third, Joseph F. Davis, July 1st. All were buried according to the ancient rites and usages of the order.

Past Master Warren Chipp was again elected to the principal chair in 1862-63. Many of the brethren who had been active workers with him in former years, were absent at the seat of war battling for the flag of the nation, and occasionally it was his painful duty to announce to the lodge the death of some brother who had fallen upon the field of battle. The first announcement was the death of Col. George W. Pratt, of the 20th N. Y. S. M., who died at Albany, on the 11th of September, 1862, from the effects of a wound received in Virginia on the 30th of August previous while nobly leading his regiment to battle. The members of the lodge attended this funeral in a body at the city of Albany, and Mr. Chipp officiated upon the occasion. It was one of the largest Masonic funerals ever held in the State.

In 1863 the brethren resolved to celebrate the 22d day of June, the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. All arrangements being complete, and the day having arrived, a large body of Masons, numbering about 450 in all, who had come from Saugerties, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, and other river towns, assembled at Rondout, formed in procession, and, headed by the Rondout Brass Band, marched to Kingston. They moved through the principal streets, and finally halted at Academy Green. The ceremonies here were impressive. Rev. J. C. Edmonds, of Rondout, acting as chaplain, addressed the throne of grace, which was followed by singing. The orator of the day, Hon. D. A. Ogden, of Penn Yan, N. Y., was then introduced, and for nearly an hour and a half addressed the multitude. At the close of the exercises here the procession reformed

and marched to the armory (now St. Joseph's Catholic church), where a bountiful repast had been spread. Six tables were set, running the entire length of the building, at which about 425 persons were seated. Toasts were drunk and speeches were made in response, and everything passed off in a pleasing and satisfactory manner.

In 1863 two brethren died,—Orderly-Sergt. John L. Snyder, of the 120th Regiment New York Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg in July, and Past Master John Chipp, of Old Kingston Lodge, No. 20 (father of the Worshipful Master of Kingston Lodge, No. 10), who died on the 14th of September. Brother Snyder was buried in due Masonic form. At the close of the year there was a balance in the treasury of \$469.26.

James M. Cooper, attorney-at-law, was elected Master in 1864. Many persons connected with the army were made Masons under his administration. The meetings were always well attended, and harmony prevailed. The lodge was honored with the presence of many distinguished visitors, particularly during the time that the United States troops were stationed in the place to prevent rioting while the draft was being enforced.

The lodge was removed this year—in May—from its old location to the new banking-house erected by Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, corner of Wall and John Streets. The new hall was much more pleasant and inviting than the old one.

On the 21st of June, 1864, the members who resided in Ellenville and vicinity applied to Kingston Lodge for its consent, and in due time "Wawarsing Lodge, No. 582," was instituted. The following brethren signed said petition, and thereby became the charter members of Wawarsing Lodge: John Lyon, Felix Kelly, Jacob Hermance, James J. Decker, Mathusalem Hoornebeck, and John C. Hoornebeck.

Brothers Dubois Hoffman and George Gibbs died while Mr. Cooper was Master,—the former on the 23d of May, and the latter on the 7th of August following. Upon closing up the year's business the cash balance in favor of the lodge was cheering, there being \$1284.40 in the treasury.

In 1865 the brethren elected Lucas V. K. Miner Master. Mr. Miner was comparatively young in Freemasonry, having received his first degree in the order on the 26th of February, 1861. Upwards of 30 Masons were made by Mr. Miner while he was Master, and five brethren died during his term of office. The following are the deceased persons and dates of their deaths: Benjamin P. Vredenberg, May 11th; Josiah Joy, June 8th; Past Master Edward Green, of Old Kingston Lodge, No. 20, September 28th; William C. Thompson, November 6th; and Adam Braun, October 25th. Large sums of money were expended this year for charity, and the assets of the institution at the close of the term footed up \$1404.49.

In 1866, Past Master Warren Chipp was elected Master again, and served the brethren another year. The usual amount of work was performed, and the finances were in a healthy state at the close of his term, there being \$1891.92 in the treasury. Four brethren died this year, viz.: Mortimer Seeley, March 13th; Charles Floyd, June 11th; Hon. John B. Steele, September 24th; and John H. Du Bois, October 25th. All were buried with Masonic honors.

Wm. M. Hayes succeeded Mr. Chipp as Master, in 1867. A large amount of business was dispatched by him, and the lodge fund had increased, when the report of the finance committee was made on the 14th of December, to \$2373.17. During the year three deaths occurred, viz.: Brothers Aaron Newkirk, June 27th; Justus Shaw, July 9th; and H. B. Schoonmaker, December 6th. All received Masonic burials.

In 1868, John P. Curtis was chosen Master of the lodge.

Three deaths occurred while Mr. Curtis was Master, viz.: William Masten, February 13th; Past Master Henry Van Hooevenbergh, of Old Kingston Lodge, No. 20, July 28th; and John N. Gennini, September 3d.

The calls for charity were numerous during Mr. Curtis' term, and unusually large sums were disbursed from time to time. Notwithstanding this, the assets had increased, and showed a balance of \$2451.45 in the treasury.

Frederick W. Ingalls, M.D., was Mr. Curtis' successor, in 1869. He had served the previous year as Senior Warden under Mr. Curtis, and had frequently filled temporarily all of the other minor positions. He left in the treasury, at the close of the year, \$2872.74 over all liabilities.

During his term of office steps were inaugurated with a view of securing a larger and more inviting room for the use of the lodge, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Past Master John P. Curtis, Thomas L. Johnston, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., James E. Ostrander, and Horace S. Reynolds, to confer with the trustees of the Ulster County Savings Institution, and endeavor to secure the third floor of their new banking-house for a lodge room.

Death entered the ranks of the order five times while Dr. Ingalls was Master. The record is as follows: Henry A. Samson, February 10th; Stephen Hadsell, March 11th; Isaac Van Puren, March 23d; George Van Gaasbeek, May 1st; and Augustus Decker, December 17th.

From the renewal of the charter, in 1850, to the 1st of January, 1870, 459 Masons had been made in Kingston Lodge, No. 10; and of that number there stood upon the books 313 members in good and regular standing.

The records of the lodge for the past twelve years have been kept by Hiram R. Romeyn, Howard Cockburn, Thomas H. Tremper, and Henry D. Baldwin, the present secretary.

In 1870, Christopher Agar, incumbent, was elected Master of the lodge.

The work of procuring and furnishing a new hall for Masonic purposes, which was commenced under the administration of his immediate predecessor, was consummated by the several faithful committees, and there was finished one of the most convenient and elegantly furnished lodges in the State of New York, the furniture and fixtures of which have cost upwards of \$5000.

Since the completion of the new hall the following have filled the Master's chair: 1871, Warren Chipp; 1872, Christopher Agar; 1873, Alexander J. Forbes; 1874-76, George M. Brown; 1877, Warren Chipp; 1878-79, Alton B. Parker.

The present Master (May, 1880) is John E. Kraft. With him are associated Charles C. Ten Broeck, S. W.;

T. Beekman Westbrook, J. W.; Right Worshipful and Rev. C. W. Camp, Chaplain; H. D. Baldwin, Sec.

MOUNT HOREB CHAPTER, No. 75, R. A. M.

Charter granted Feb. 3, 1853. The first officers were John Van Buren, M. E. H. P.; Warren Chipp, E. H.; Edwin Smith, E. S.; John S. Langworthy, Treas.; S. S. Westbrook, Sec.; John B. Steele, C. H.; Josiah Brown, P. S.; Augustus Decker, R. A. C.; Thomas V. G. Folant, M. 3d Veil; T. R. Westbrook, M. 2d Veil; George W. Smith, M. 1st Veil; A. Newkirk, Tiler. The present officers (May 14, 1880) are George M. Brown, M. E. H. P.; Charles Reynolds, E. K.; C. William Camp, E. S.; Corns. Burhans, Treas.; W. H. Turner, Sec.; O. P. Carpenter, C. H.; Henry B. Luther, P. S.; E. T. Otis, R. A. C.; J. D. C. Montanye, M. 3d Veil; Thomas B. Johnston, M. 2d Veil; John E. Kraft, M. 1st Veil; C. William Camp, Chaplain; A. S. Schutt, Tiler.

HUDSON RIVER COUNCIL, No. 21, R. AND S. M.

This Masonic body, composed of Masons with the rank indicated in the name of the council, and occupying the particular department of Masonic work appropriate to this branch of the order, maintained meetings regularly for some years, but has declined in interest during late years. No further information has been received concerning it.

RONDOUT COMMANDERY, No. 52, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

This commandery was instituted March 8, 1871, and is the only one in the county. Nearly all the charter members were from Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43. The first officers were Abel A. Crosby, Eminent Commander; James McCausland, Generalissimo; A. Dodge, Captain-General; G. B. Hibbard, Prelate; F. J. Hecker, Senior Warden; D. C. Reid, Junior Warden; Charles Bray, Treas.; Grove Webster, Recorder; T. O. Taylor, Standard-Bearer; T. H. Tremper, Sword-Bearer; L. D. Hoornbeck, Warder; I. Delavergne, Captain of the Guard. Sir A. A. Crosby has served as Commander every year since its organization, except 1878, when James McCausland was Commander.

In 1877, Sir A. A. Crosby was elected to a position in the Grand Commandery of the State. He is still an officer in the grand body, and will in due time succeed to the office of Grand Commander. His election shows that, though his command was young, it contained the right material for valiant knights. The present number of members is 82. The present officers are Thaddeus O. Taylor, Eminent Commander; John B. Alliger, Generalissimo; M. Newcomb, Captain-General; G. B. Hibbard, Prelate; O. L. Eastman, Senior Warden; John E. Kraft, Junior Warden; Charles Bray, Treas.; Grove Webster, Recorder; William Ford, Standard-Bearer; J. W. Decker, Sword-Bearer; L. S. Markle, Warder; D. B. Stow, Captain of the Guard. The regular conclaves are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

ABEL A. CROSBY,

youngest son in a family of four sons and one daughter of James and Lueretia (Fuller) Crosby, was born in the town of Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1832. His

parents were both natives of the same county, his father dying in 1843, and his mother in 1877. He spent his boyhood on the farm. After the death of his father, his mother the following year removed with her family to Roxbury, N. Y., where he remained until he was fourteen years old, when he left home to care for himself. His opportunities for an education were confined to the common school, but these were so improved that at the age of seventeen he came to Ulster County, and for one term was a teacher at Alligerville, followed by two terms as a teacher in Rosendale. At the age of twenty he returned to Roxbury, and



for three years and a half was a clerk for E. I. Burhans in a general store. In 1854 he came to Kingston as clerk in the store of Chas. W. Schaffer, but soon returned to Roxbury to take charge of a general store for A. H. Burhans. In November, 1855, he went West, spending most of the time in Iowa prospecting for a place for settlement, but in February, 1856, he returned to Rondout and entered the employ of the late William C. More, who founded the hardware business in 1841, now carried on by Mr. Crosby. After three years as a clerk he became a partner in the business (Wm. C. More & Co.), which relations continued until the death of Mr. More, in January, 1867.

A new firm was then organized, and Mr. Crosby associated with him as partners David F. More, Jr., Peter S. Gallagher, and Andrew Dunn, Jr. (Crosby, More & Co.). For five years this firm continued a successful wholesale and retail business on the old stand, corner of Strand and Union Avenue. Mr. Dunn retired from the firm in 1870, and Mr. More in 1872. Mr. Gallagher died in 1877, but the firm-name of A. A. Crosby & Co. remained after the

retirement of the first two gentlemen until Feb. 1, 1880, when Mr. Artemus Sahler and Charles Reynolds, for many years hardware-merchants in Kingston, consolidated their business with Mr. Crosby's; and, taking in as partner Mr. Grove Webster (Crosby, Sahler & Co.), this new firm purchased the property of the More estate and established the largest hardware-house in Ulster County.

Mr. Crosby has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and was an active supporter of Horace Greeley in 1872. Since 1859 he has been a member of Rondout Lodge, F. and A. M., and was Master of the lodge in 1865. He is a member of Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 75, and united with the Poughkeepsie Commandery in 1870. He was instrumental in the organization of Rondout Commandery in 1871, and officiated as its first Commander for seven years. In 1878 he was elected Grand Warden in the Grand Commandery of the State, and in 1879 he was elected a Grand Standard-Bearer. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and interested in all worthy local enterprises.

Mr. Crosby married, June 11, 1856, Miss Abbie C., daughter of Alexander More, of Roxbury, N. Y. Their children are Ella M. (deceased), Sarah A., and William C. M. Crosby.

RONDOUT LODGE, No. 313, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

This lodge was chartered July 8, 1854, the first officers being Johannis D. Hasbrouck, as Master; George W. Smith, Senior Warden; Martin G. Hayes, Junior Warden. The charter members numbered 15, all of whom, with one exception, being then members of Kingston Lodge, No. 10. The organization and first meetings were held in the rooms of the Odd-Fellows, in the building on the dock at the corner of Ferry and Canal Streets.

During the year 1859, G. F. Von Beck built the present Masonic Hall, on the corner of Union Avenue and the Strand, and Dec. 22, 1856, this lodge moved in the rooms in this building fitted up especially for their accommodation, and they have continued to meet there until the present time.

The following have served as Masters since the organization: Johannis D. Hasbrouck, 1854-55; L. A. Sykes, 1856-57; Charles McEntee, 1858-59; Thomas Cornell, 1860; L. A. Sykes, third term, 1861; G. F. Von Beck, 1862; George W. Smith, 1863; J. D. Hasbrouck, third term, 1864; A. A. Crosby, 1865; George W. Smith, 1866-68; James McCausland, 1869-71; George B. Hibberd, 1872-73; Thaddeus O. Taylor, 1874-75; Abram Wood, 1876-77; William Sheppard, 1878; George B. Hibbard, third term, 1879; Charles H. Van Wert, 1880.

During the twenty-six years of its existence this lodge has initiated in the mysteries of the order 497 members, and has received by affiliation 41. Of this number 54 have died and 158 have withdrawn or been dropped, leaving the present membership at 236.

The total cash receipts have been upwards of \$30,000, most of which has been expended in benefits and donations, proving that charity has been one of their fundamental principles.

The present officers are Charles H. Van Wert, Master;

Charles W. Bullen, Senior Warden; Jesse M. Decker, Junior Warden; John B. Alliger, Sec. (now serving his ninth term); William Hutton, Treas.; Richard Eunis, Senior Deacon; James W. Pells, Junior Deacon; Thomas Cornell, A. A. Crosby, and F. Stephan, Trustees. The regular meetings are held every Monday evening.

KOSCIUSKO LODGE, No. 86, I. O. OF O. F.

This society was organized May 10, 1843, at three o'clock p.m., by Grand Master O. A. Kingsley, assisted by D. D. Grand Master Samuel McLane and P. G. Hitchcock. The officers chosen were Edmund Suydam, Noble Grand; Caleb S. Clay, Vice Grand; Rodney N. Baldwin, Sec.; Thomas Scott, Treas. The following members were upon application duly elected: T. Romeyn Westbrook, Horace B. Tolles, Charles R. Maey, Levi B. Vanderlyn, James A. Taylor, Benjamin T. Vallet, Jacob K. Trumbour, Cornelius Van Buren. By card from Quisnippiae Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, Gustavus C. Bradley was admitted, and also William Willmott, from Manhattan Lodge, No. 20.

From the minutes it appears that Jackson Townsend was also a charter member. At a session the same evening a part of the elected candidates above named were duly initiated, the fee of membership being \$10.

May 17th, Augustus Decker, one of the applicants for a charter, was admitted, and was immediately appointed Warden. John T. Crawford, of West Camp, was admitted by card from Meridian Lodge, No. 42.

May 24th, William Crane and Theodore Du Bois were admitted members of the lodge.

The lodge thus formed has continued to the present time, vigorously maintaining its organization, and carrying forward its fraternal work for a period of thirty-seven years. It has a hall handsomely fitted up, the furniture, regalia, and jewels being valued at \$1500. A vested fund of nearly \$3000 gives strength and permanency to the order. The lodge pays \$3 benefits per week to a sick brother, and \$50 funeral expenses to the family of a deceased member. A catalogue of the officers and members of old Kosciusko would show the names of a large number of the citizens of Kingston eminent in all the walks of life.

The present officers (May, 1880) are F. W. Eighmey, N. G.; William Prull, V. G.; A. Van Bramer, Sec.; A. McClung, F. S.; William H. Vredenberg, Treas.

EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT, No. 21, I. O. OF O. F.,

was duly instituted as No. 43, Jan. 7, 1847. The instituting officer was D. G. W. P. John R. Wiltsie. He was assisted by C. P. Andrew Saul, of Mount Carmel. The officers chosen and installed were Chief Patriarch, Caleb S. Clay; High Priest, Rodney N. Baldwin; Senior Warden, Benjamin F. Vallet; Scribe, William H. Romeyn; Treas., William Masten; Junior Warden, E. W. Watson.

The other charter member, besides these officers named, was Joseph H. Tutthill.

Degrees conferred on other brethren elected the same evening as follows: Jacob K. Trumbour, Samuel Morewood, William Townsend, C. Deyo Keator, Christian F.

Philips, William Davison, James W. Beatty, John Treu-
per, Thomas Scott.

The encampment has maintained its organization steadily to the present time, a period of thirty-three years.

The present officers (May, 1880) are C. P., A. L. Near; S. W., H. D. Baldwin; H. P., William Prull; J. W., John E. Deffon; S., S. Frame; F. S., A. Van Bramer.

ARETAS LODGE, No. 172, I. O. OF O. F.

This society was organized Nov. 5, 1852. The petitioners for a charter were G. F. Von Beck, John Hudler, P. A. Canfield, E. Coleman, Jefferson McCausland, and Thomas Keys.

Officers chosen at the organization were E. Coleman, N. G.; Thomas Keys, V. G.; Jefferson McCausland, Sec.; George Von Beck, Treas. The number of the lodge was then 439. It was changed to 172 about 1860.

This lodge was the successor of the Lackawanna Lodge, No. 238, instituted June 30, 1846, and which continued to work until 1850, when its charter was surrendered. The first officers of Lackawanna were John H. Stratton, N. G.; Hiram Roosa, V. G.; William C. More, Sec.; Edmund Suydam, Treas. The brethren present instituting Lackawanna were William Masten, M. W. D. D. G. M.; Past Grands, B. F. Vallet, Ambrose Wager, W. Frisbee, C. S. Clay. The successive Noble Grands of Lackawanna were John H. Stratton, Hiram Roosa, William C. More, James A. Taylor, George A. Adams, G. F. Von Beck, William Willmot, George Thompson.

The present officers of Aretas Lodge (May, 1880) are Garret E. Du Bois, N. G.; George M. Coutant, V. G.; George B. Smith, R. S.; Joseph Tubby, Treas.; and James R. Skelton, P. S.

The lodge has a fine hall well fitted up, with nearly \$2000 worth of furniture, regalia, jewels, etc. It has had a long and successful career.

UNITED GERMAN LODGE, No. 393, I. O. OF O. F.

This institution was organized Jan. 4, 1872, with 21 charter members. Among the first officers were John W. Salzmunn, N. G.; Peter Kluglein, V. G.; Frederick Jokel, Sec.; and George Bug, Treas.

The successive presiding officers following Mr. Salzmunn, in order, have been Frederick Jokel, Peter Kluglein, Louis Salzmunn, George Hauk, Joseph Graffe, F. Ahlers, Charles Finn, John Koapp, Gustav Smidt, John A. Weber, H. Kukuk, Christian Larson, L. Dittus, Ernest Paster, Charles Plattner.

The present officers (May, 1880) are Jacob Spalt, N. G.; Cooper Schick, V. G.; Adam Klein, Sec.; Frederick Miller, Treas.

The lodge since its formation has initiated 91 members. The number of members at the present time is 65. The lodge has a vested fund in the savings-bank of \$1900. Three members have died since the organization, in 1872.

The society has done an excellent work in eight years, caring for its own members, relieving sickness and distress at home, and generously donating to the distressed members in the South during the fearful pestilence which afflicted that portion of the country.

FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 37, K. OF P.

This organization was instituted March 21, 1871. The officers chosen and installed were Alonzo Van Buren, C. C.; Frank Totter, V. C.; David Fisher, M. of E.; Friend Hoar, K. of R. and S.; Samuel Frame, M. of F.; C. S. Clay, Prelate; Storm Harris, M. A.; F. Totter, Janitor. The lodge has a pleasant and well-furnished hall in Wood's building, on Wall Street.

The present officers (May, 1880) are A. P. Winchell, C. C.; William Miller, V. C.; John E. Kraft, P. C.; G. A. Hart, Prelate; S. Frame, K. of R. and S.; Peter Masten, M. of F.; William F. Van Voorhis, M. of E.; William Tice, M. A.; John E. Duflon, Janitor and I. G.; William Shultis, O. G.

ULSTER LODGE, No. 76, K. OF P.

This branch of the Knights of Pythias was formed with 25 charter members, Feb. 16, 1872. Among the first officers were Thomas J. Mason, C. C.; Charles E. Hamlin, V. C.; James R. Skelton, K. of R. and S.; W. L. Hasbreuck, M. of E.; Thomas Sturgeon, M. of F. This order pays a weekly benefit of \$4 in case of sickness; \$50 funeral expenses upon the death of a brother; and \$25 upon the death of a brother's wife. The order is also a general social and fraternal organization. Ulster Lodge now numbers about 70 members, and has a balance in its treasury of about \$500. The principal offices at the present time (May, 1880) are filled as follows: Sanford Magee, C. C.; John Caddy, V. C.; S. Simon, K. of R. and S.; S. James, M. of E.; A. L. Dorran, M. of F.

ENDOWMENT SECTION, No. 185, K. OF P.

This was organized May 21, 1878, with 29 members. The first officers were A. Van Bramer, President; S. T. Hull, Vice-President; S. Simon, Sec. and Treas. This is a branch of the general mutual benefit society established by the Knights of Pythias, and pays \$1000 to \$2000 upon the death of a member. There has been one death in its own membership since its formation,—Abraham Hart,—to whose legal representatives was paid the sum of \$1000. The present officers (May, 1880) are William F. Van Voris, President; John M. Brinnier, Vice-President; S. Simon, Sec. and Treas.

LEBANON LODGE, No. 55, I. O. F. S. OF I.

This is one of the fraternal and benevolent societies maintained by the Jews in the United States. The lodge in Rondout is understood to be doing a good work, and has the active support of Rabbi Wolff, pastor of the Emanuel Congregation, and other men of prominence in the community. Statistics of organization and officers not received before going to press.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 21, K. S. B.

This society was formed Feb. 22, 1870, and the name was perhaps assumed in honor of the Father of his Country, whose birthday was thus devoted to this purpose. The charter members numbered 38. The principal offices were filled as follows: L. Pinner, President; A. Rosenthal, Vice-President; Abram Bernestein, Rec. Sec.; S. Simon, Financial Sec.; S. Newland, Treas. The society is not only social

and fraternal, but is also a mutual-benefit association, paying \$1000 on the death of a member and \$5 a week in case of sickness and disability.

This branch of the order has a fund of nearly \$1000 on hand, and the ten years of work are very marked, and show a liberal financial management worthy of high praise. They have paid about \$3000 to the general widows' and orphans' fund of the order in the United States, have made general donations of relief to the amount of \$800, and have expended in the relief of their own members at home about \$700. The present officers are M. Wetterhahn, President; M. Wolf, Vice-President; S. Simon, Sec.; Rabbi D. Wolff, Financial Sec.; M. Newitter, Treas.

ZEPHANIAH LODGE, No. 131, I. O. B. B.

This society was organized July 11, 1869. Its objects are of a social and benevolent character, and it has in operation the system of benefits common to many mutual-aid societies of the present day. The amount paid to the family of a deceased brother is \$1000. Among the first officers were Isaac Hirsch, President; Marks Jacobs, Recording Sec.; Edward Dryfus, Treas.; Jacob Sampson, Financial Sec. It has paid since its organization eight death benefits of \$1000 each, and holds vested funds to the amount of \$500. The organization has a handsomely furnished lodge-room, and meets twice a month. The present officers (May, 1880) are Edward Dreyfus, President; Samuel Hoffman, Vice-President; Isaac Weiner, Sec.; Samuel James, Treas. The members are about 60 in number.

KINGSTON LODGE, No. 2137, KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This is a recent organization, formed March 29, 1880. The officers are C. B. Safford, P. D.; W. A. Neal, D.; H. A. Walker, V. D.; Robert Hubbard, A. D.; John E. Kraft, F. R.; Charles E. Lewis, R.; Charles Kerr, Treas.; S. D. Burger, Chaplain.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, No. 791.

This lodge was instituted Nov. 7, 1877, by District Deputy Grand Dictator O. M. Shedd, of Poughkeepsie, now Grand Dictator of the order of this State. Among the first officers of this lodge were William Winter, D.; D. J. Auchmoody, P. D. and Representative to the Grand Lodge; D. A. Tichenor, V. D.; Frank Curtis, Reporter; Alfred H. Hasbrouck, Treas. Mr. Winter was succeeded as presiding officer by D. O. Tichenor and by E. Dreyfus, after which Mr. Tichenor again presided. The leading offices at the present time (May, 1880) are filled as follows: Charles H. Sutton, D.; A. H. Hasbrouck, V. D.; D. J. Auchmoody, Reporter; Stephen Staples, Jr., Treas.

The order constitutes a mutual-benefit society, paying upon the death of a brother \$2000, or in the case of half-rate members, \$1000. It has so largely increased in membership during the seven years of its existence in the United States that only one assessment is made for every 55 deaths. The Rondout Lodge began work with 25 charter members; has now 38 members; has had no deaths in its own membership; and from its ranks partially two other lodges have been organized,—Ulster Lodge, No. 1165, by German citizens, and Kingston Lodge, No. 2137. This order also

has a lodge at Stone Ridge, Marbletown, instituted Feb. 23, 1880, with 40 charter members.

SOCIAL MENNERCHOR.

This is a German musical society, of which Professor John Huber is the director. The organization has been maintained for several years largely through his energy and enthusiasm in its behalf. He is now (May, 1880) making arrangements for an immense gathering of German musical organizations in Kingston the coming year. Associated with Professor Huber in the support of this organization are L. Drautz, Professor John A. Weber, George Drautz, L. Salzmänn, V. Theile, V. Zeel.

GERMAN SICK AND AID SOCIETY OF RONDOUT.

Incorporated Dec. 6, 1869. The first trustees were Anson Rosenthal, John Englert, Lewis Miller, John Miller, Richard C. Blum, Peter Lemmendorf, Myer Weyll. Verified before Judge Schoonmaker, and recorded Dec. 11, 1869. This society, having been thus established on a legal basis, has done a good work for many years. Rabbi Wolff, of the Congregation Emanuel, is active in its support and management, and leading Germans of the Jewish faith have given this society a strong support in its mission of relief to suffering humanity.

HUMBOLDT VEREIN.

This institution was organized Dec. 4, 1865. The principal offices were then filled as follows: Wm. B. Scott, President; August Goeller, Vice-President; C. Schilling, Sec.; George F. Stephan, Treas.; E. Minor, Librarian. The objects of the society are principally literary, combined with something of the social and fraternal element. They have a general meeting once a month, and a business meeting to draw books and for other purposes once a week. The library consists of about 250 works, many of them in sets, comprising in all several hundred volumes. The present officers (May, 1880) are W. Salzmänn, President; Z. Stantaeker, Vice-President; D. Wolff, Sec.; Wm. Rieser, Treas.; Wm. Simon, Librarian.

HILDE BUND, SECTION 41.

This was a social benevolent organization on the principle of the modern mutual-aid societies, but it continued in existence only a few years.

THE SOCIAL TURNER ASSOCIATION OF RONDOUT.

This association was incorporated Feb. 4, 1871. The first trustees were Anson Rosenthal, Frederick Menger, Henry Wagner, Edward Minor, Heinrich Kukuk, Levi Bacharseh, Samuel Weiner. The certificate was verified before Judge Schoonmaker, and recorded Feb. 11, 1871. The objects of the society were declared to be "social enjoyment and improvement among its members, physical development by means of gymnastic exercises, esthetic cultivation, and benefit by pecuniary aid to its members." This society existed five or six years. The first hall they occupied burned. Then the society bought a lot and built, but the expenses were too heavy, and the society ceased its operations.

CATHOLIC AID SOCIETIES.

"St. Peter's Sick and Aid Society," "St. Peter's Ladies' Society," and "St. Peter's Widows' and Orphans' Society"

are efficient organizations connected with St. Peter's Catholic Church. They have done much valuable work for many years in relieving the destitute, caring for the sick, and providing for orphan children. Much of their work is silent and noiseless, falling like the gentle dew upon the hearts of the sorrowing, and carrying sunlight to the abodes of distress.

"St. Mary's Mutual Benevolent Society" and "St. Mary's T. A. B. Society" are the outgrowth of the work of St. Mary's Catholic Church,—the first affording mutual aid and dispensing the genial influences of charity, the second an active working organization in favor of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate.

"St. Joseph's Catholic T. A. B. Society" was organized by the efforts of Rev. James Dougherty, Dec. 18, 1871. It is a valuable temperance organization, and combines the principle of mutual aid in case of sickness. The officers at the present time (May, 1880) are Patrick Redmond, President; P. J. Murray, Secretary; and John Duncan, Treasurer.

"St. Joseph's Mutual-Benefit Society" is a social fraternal organization connected with St. Joseph's Church. It was organized in 1874. At the present time James Cummings is president, and Patrick Fitzgerald secretary and treasurer.

EAGLE COUNCIL, No. 95, O. U. A. M.

This society had a brief existence and was disbanded, the members not deeming it best to undertake the labor of continuing it in the midst of so many other social and benevolent enterprises.

A. O. H.

These letters standing in the directories of Kingston represent a society of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It is an organization for mutual aid, for social and benevolent purposes, maintained by the Irish citizens of this country, and is said to be approved by the authorities of the Catholic Church. The President of the Rondout branch is John Wood; the Vice-President, Michael Rush; the Secretary, Mike Gillen; the Treasurer, Luke Phinkett. The society was formed about ten years ago; \$5 a week are paid as benefits in case of sickness, and \$50 on the death of a member: there are about 140 members.

Other societies of the same order exist at Rosendale, Stony Hollow, and Jockey Hill. The Rosendale society has a membership of 200.

KINGSTON COUNCIL, No. 63, ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

This society was instituted Sept. 6, 1878, by J. H. Gilbert, Grand Lecturer. The first officers were, Select Councilor, Oliver C. Webster; Vice-Councilor, Jacob D. Terwilliger; Recording Sec. and Financial Sec., George P. Davison; Treas., Apollos H. Decker; Past Select C., Charles B. Safford; Chap., Julius A. Curtis; Herald, Millard F. Van Voris; Deputy Herald, Abram Elmendorf; Guard, Henry A. Stone; Sentinel, James H. Dumont; Med. Ex., J. D. Terwilliger; Trustees, Simon S. Westbrook, Jacob D. Terwilliger, Charles P. Safford. The presiding officers since, Select C., Jacob D. Terwilliger and Nicholas

E. Brodhead. The present officers (May, 1880) are, Select Councilor, Nicholas E. Brodhead; Vice-Councilor, Abram Elmendorf; Sec. and Financial Sec., Millard F. Van Voris; Treas., Apollos H. Decker; Chap., Alfred Hendler; Past Select C., Jacob D. Terwilliger; Herald, Frederick Schreiber; Deputy Herald, William H. Sleight; Guard, William McKinlay; Sentinel, Oliver C. Webster.

Dec. 17, 1879, at two P.M., council-rooms were destroyed by fire, and lost all books and charter, etc. The council numbers at present 66 active members.

KINGSTON CHORAL UNION.

This was an organization intended to promote musical culture in this city. There was not, however, enough interest taken to secure for it any great degree of success, and the attempt to sustain it was abandoned. Its recent officers were Rev. C. W. Camp, President; Charles W. McKown, Sec.; M. S. Downes, Musical Director.

PRATT POST, No. 127, G. A. R.

This organization was made Nov. 12, 1879, and the post numbers 70 members. It was named in honor of Col. George Pratt, who lost his life in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. The officers of this new institution are James H. Everett, Commander; Martin Snyder, Senior Vice-Commander; Henry D. Baldwin, Junior Vice-Commander; A. T. Douglass, Surgeon; G. L. McEntee, Adjutant; P. J. Flynn, Quartermaster; Hector Sears, Chaplain.

THE FREE READING-ROOM,

on John Street, opposite the Winters bookstore, is an enterprise kept up by the ladies of Kingston, who annually raise by subscription the money necessary for its support. The leadership and management is nearly impersonal, there being little or no formal organization.

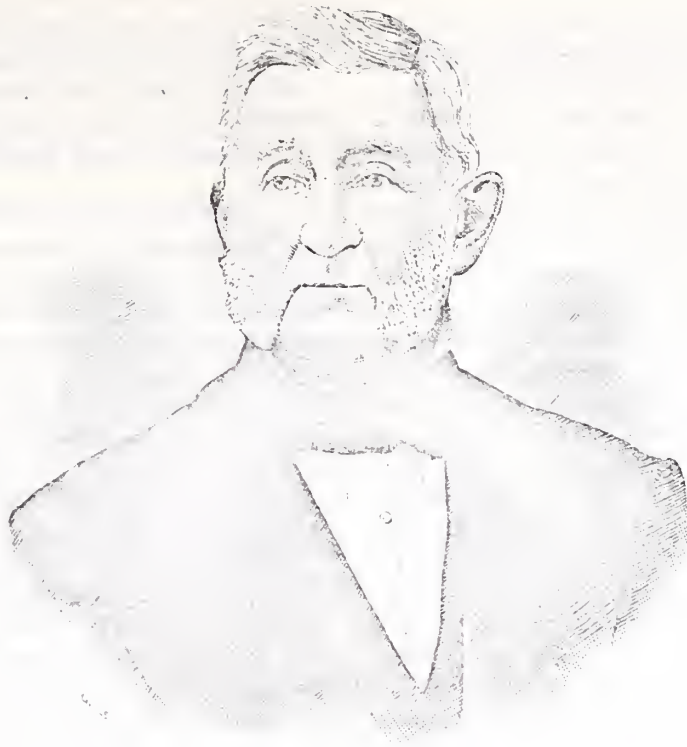
THE REFORM CLUBS,

or Red Ribbon clubs, grew out of the new temperance movements a few years since, and have been quite successful in their appropriate work.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNIONS, in Rondout and Kingston, are also engaged in similar temperance efforts.

THE LAW-AND-ORDER LEAGUE.

This is an organization of considerable note at the present time. It aims simply at the enforcement of the laws with reference to the sale of intoxicating drinks. Its temperance platform presents only moderate views, requiring no pledge of total abstinence, making no opposition to the licensing of actual necessary hotels in accordance with the requirements of the statutes, but insisting on restricting the right to sell within the narrow limits allowed by those statutes. Its present officers (May, 1880) are the following: President, Augustus H. Reynolds; First Vice-President, James G. Lindsley; Second Vice-President, Simon S. Westbrook; Treasurer, Edward B. Newkirk; Recording Secretary, G. R. Adams; Corresponding Secretary, Francis A. Waters. Ward Committees: First Ward, J. B. Roe, L. L. Crounse; Second Ward, Benj. L. Walker, Charles Van Aken; Third Ward, D. B. Abbey, Charles



Charles Brodhead

His grandfather, Charles Brodhead, came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in Shawangunk, Ulster Co. Of his eight brothers who came with him, some of them settled in Milford, Pa., and others in New York State. He lived in that town the remainder of his life; was quite a large owner of slaves, who worked on his farm.

Of his five sons and three daughters, Oliver was third son and father of our subject, born in the town of Shawangunk, and married Dorcas Halleck, of Marlborough, whose parents belonged to the society of Quakers. After his marriage he settled in Plattekill, where he carried on his trade as a millwright, but devoted most of his life to agricultural pursuits. He purchased and raised slaves, but prior to the abolition of slavery by the State government he gave his slaves their freedom, found them employment and supported them during their lives. He died at the age of seventy-three, and his wife at the age of sixty-six. His children were Charles, Edward H., of Milwaukee, Richard (deceased), Daniel (deceased), Oliver (deceased), and Susan, widow of the late Samuel Church, of New Paltz.

Charles Brodhead, born in the town of Plattekill, Aug. 1, 1806, spent his boyhood on the farm and attending school, and for two years was a student in Jacob Willett's private school, at Nine Partners, N. Y. At the age of eighteen he went to New York, where he was a clerk in a grocery house for two years. In 1821 he came to Kings-

ton, and for two years was a student in the Kingston Academy, then conducted by Amasa Parker, father of Judge Amasa J. Parker, of the Supreme Court.

For several years following Mr. Brodhead was a clerk for Middagh & Couch, of Rondout, engaging a part of the time as captain of a sloop running from Rondout to New York. In 1832 he started business for himself at Port Benjamin, in the town of Wawarsing, where he remained until 1847; when, having been elected sheriff of Ulster County in the fall of 1846, he removed to Kingston, where he has since resided. Since his residence in Kingston he has served as under-sheriff for three terms, and in 1880 is serving his second term as deputy-sheriff.

For one year Mr. Brodhead was captain of a steam propeller on the river, and for several years was captain of a steamboat for Major Cornell plying between Rondout and New York. Mr. Brodhead is well known to the people of Ulster County as a man of strict integrity in all the official duties of the office he has so long had the honor to enjoy, in the discharge of which his fitting ability and courteous ways have ever won the confidence of both political parties whom he has represented either as sheriff or deputy.

He married, in 1834, Anna Eliza, daughter of John M. Van Keuren, of Kingston, N. Y., who was born Nov. 14, 1804, and is a member of the First Reformed Church in Kingston. Their children are John C. and Frances E., wife of William H. Turner, of Kingston.

Staples; Fourth Ward, H. Fowks, Joshua Demby; Fifth Ward, P. Weaver, Lorenzo Short; Sixth Ward, A. A. Crosby, P. B. Warner; Seventh Ward, James S. McEntee, A. Mauterstock; Eighth Ward, James Herdman, Thomas Beekman; Ninth Ward, John R. Freer, P. Measter.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A preliminary meeting to effect an organization of this society in Kingston was held Sept. 9, 1876. Rev. A. E. Schepmoes was called to the chair, and James Scott elected secretary. A constitution was adopted, providing that the active and voting membership should consist of persons who are members in good standing of some evangelical church, and persons of good moral character might be elected to associate membership. The object of the society was declared to be "to seek out of the young men of Kingston and its neighborhood, and to bring them to a saving faith in Christ, and to enlist them in active work for Him." The charter members were 30, including several pastors of churches; and Dr. Myers, James A. Talmage, J. T. Osterhoudt, Walter C. Myers, Evander Youngs, James H. Dumont, Grenville Finger, Charles V. Du Bois, Frank S. Thompson, Edward P. Snyder, James Scott, Marion T. Conkling, A. S. Bush, Nelson Longyear, Henry B. Ingram, Charles Lewis, Theodore D. Lewis, M. Westbrook Snyder, Beekman Jansen, James O. Merritt, George B. Merritt, Charles B. Safford, A. Beekman, Decker Brockholst, L. Brodhead, James Brink, Richard Dewitt, Charles Burgevine, Jr.

The first officers were Andrew E. Schepmoes, President; James H. Dumont, First Vice-President; Charles B. Safford, Second Vice-President; George B. Merritt, Third Vice-President; Henry B. Ingram, Sec.; Edward T. Otis, Assistant Sec. The various standing committees common to similar associations were appointed, viz.: 1st, committee on devotional exercises; 2d, committee to visit the sick, and also to seek out strangers and introduce them to the privileges of the association; and third, a committee on general missionary work. During the few years of its existence the society has made considerable progress in carrying forward the work thus planned, though for lack of funds has not been able to do all that might be desired. The society has had free reading-rooms on Wall Street, with a library of some 300 volumes, together with newspapers and magazines. The present rooms are over the office of John E. Van Etten, on John Street.

The presidents of the society have been A. E. Schepmoes, 1876-77; James H. Dumont, 1877-78; Barney McBride, 1878-79; James F. Oosterhoudt, 1879-80. The first secretary, Henry B. Ingram, served one year, 1876-77, when Albert Carr was chosen, who is now the secretary (May, 1880). The present assistant secretary is Edward Griffith, the vice-presidents Augustus H. Reynolds, B. McBride, H. W. Tibballs, and the treasurer William H. Slegt.

XII.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

These are so fully mentioned in the general story of early settlement, in the account of the Indian massacre, in the history of the formation of the State government and the

burning of Kingston, that little more need be said than to group them together for convenient reference.

1st. *The Site of the Fort at Rondout*, built by the Dutch in 1614, only five years after the "discovery" of this State by Hudson in the south and Champlain in the north. Around this spot must cluster much of geographical interest, through the more dangerous and the more exciting events of border wars; the exigencies of dissolving governments and the creation of a new State took place elsewhere, and at a much later date. Imagination may picture the few Dutch pioneers landing near Kingston Point, erecting the hasty fort, and running up the Dutch flag, emblem of the sovereignty of the Netherlands over this distant province. Perhaps it was located on the high ground at Pouckhockie, near the Baldwin residence, known as the old Tremper house.

2d. *The Stockaded Portion of Kingston*, as shown by the map of 1695, given in this volume. No one who reflects upon the past can walk through the streets of that section of the city without feeling that at every step he is treading upon historic ground. Here was the location of the infant settlement and the pioneer homes of the emigrants who had left the Fatherland and entered the wilderness of a new continent. Here was the place of the Indian attack of June 7, 1663,—here the sudden surprise, the brave defense, the slaughter, the burning, the repulse, and the reluctant retreat of the savage foe. Here Dominie Blom lifted up his voice in prayer for his people "beneath the blue vault of heaven," at the four angles of the stockade.

Many authors have written of this ancient Wiltwyck, but the story has never lost its pathetic and undying interest.

Anson Du Bois, in an address delivered at the family gathering of 1875, speaking of the departure of the settlers for New Paltz from Kingston in 1677, said,—

"Would you know the form of that ancient Kingston they are about to leave, you have but to study the present map from the junction of Green and North Front to Main Streets, and you have the streets precisely as they were laid down two hundred years ago, except that Fair has been opened from Main to John. The stockade ran along the bluff at the north side of the town and followed the outer line of streets, including Main. A separate fortified place of angular form rested on Main Street, having a block-house at the right-angle corner of Main and Fair Streets, a bastion at the second angle, near the corner of Fair and John Streets, with the hypotenuse extending so as to inclose the church lot and the log church itself at the corner of Wall and Main Streets."

3d. *The Court House*, where Governor Clinton was inaugurated. This was substantially on the site of the present court-house, and here occurred the scene graphically described by various writers, and particularly in the addresses and papers of the centennial celebration. On the 30th of July, 1777, at six o'clock P.M., George Clinton was proclaimed Governor with due ceremony from the steps of the court-house. Here were drawn up the two companies of militia under Capt. Evert Bogardus and Capt. John Elmendorph. In the midst of the military and in the presence of the assembled citizens the Governor elect stood, surrounded by the council,—the whole forming a

* This locates the second angle too far north. (See map.)

group worthy the pencil of an artist,—and the proclamation was made by the sheriff of Ulster County, ending with "God save the people!"

4th. *The Senate House.*—This is the Wessel Ten Broeck house, near the junction of East Front and North Front



SENATE HOUSE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1777.

Col. Wessel Ten Broeck, born at Westphalia, 1695, erected this stone house about 1676, wherein the Senate of the State of New York was held in the year of the adoption of its first constitution, 1777, contained here until the burning of Kingston, Oct. 16, 1777.

Streets. This is a venerable building. It was already one hundred years old when the first Senate met there in 1777.*

* We add the following letter relating to the Senate House:

"NEW YORK, May 3, 1878.

"HON. FRED. DE PEYSTER, LL.D., *President of the New York Historical Society:*

"RESPECTED AND DEAR SIR,—At the State Centennial held at Kingston, N. Y., July 30, 1877, the old house owned by myself and known as 'the Senate House' in the year of adoption of the first Constitution of this State, April, 1777, wherein great interest was manifested by the large numbers who thronged its spacious rooms on that memorable occasion, the small marble fireplace erected by Gen. Armstrong (father-in-law of the late William B. Astor, Esq., and ex-Secretary of War, who occupied this house as his place of residence in 1801 and until his departure as Minister to the French Court as successor to his brother-in-law Chancellor Livingston) was particularly noticed. Your records and proceedings of the Ulster Historical Society recognize this house as the place where the Senate of 1777 held its sessions.

"Col. Wessel Ten Broeck, born in Westphalia, in 1695, erected this house about the year 1676; was the head of all that bear his honored name in this State, intermarried with the Van Gansbeek family, whose joint descendants are prominent and numerous. Rev. Laurencius Van Gansbeek, second minister of the Reformed Dutch Church of Wiltwyck, now city of Kingston, from 1697 to 1680; on his death, Col. Thomas Chambers, then owner of the manor of Foxhall, and first prominent settler of Wiltwyck, or Esopus, now Kingston, married his widow; and on the death of Chambers, in 1698, Col. Wessel Ten Broeck (aforesaid) married the widow of Chambers, all prominent in the records of Kingston. Rev. Blom, the first minister, settled here in 1660. Chambers, Ten Broeck, Swartwout, the scout, were prominent in driving out the savages during the Indian massacre of 1663, and the wars which succeeded, in which the illustrious Petrus Stuyvesant himself took a prominent part.

"With these brief reasons, together with the interest so recently manifested in hearing the paper read at last meeting, before a learned, polished, and large and eager respecting old houses in Kinderhook, induces me to offer the society, of which you are the honored head, a photograph, framed, of this 'old Senate House, 1777.' I gave a copy thereof to the authorities of the city of Kingston, and the other I respectfully offer for your acceptance.

"I remain, dear sir, your friend and obedient servant,

"FRED'K E. WESTBROOK."

5th. *The "Constitution House,"* so called. This was the old Bogardus Inn, which stood at the corner of Maiden Lane and Fair Street, on the site of the Bahlwin homestead of the present time. The meetings of the Council of Safety and of the convention that framed the first State



THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK WAS FORMED, APRIL 20, 1777.

constitution may have varied from the court-house to the Bogardus Inn, and sometimes to the Elmendorf Inn, at the opposite diagonal corner (now the Van Buren residence), but the weight of authority favors the Bogardus Inn as the place where the paper was adopted and signed,—the birth-place of the State of New York. Here, too, met the first "Assembly" subsequent to the inauguration of the new State government.

6th. *The Kingston Hotel,* in Crown Street, where may be seen beams charred in the fires kindled by the British invaders of 1777.

7th. *The old Kingston Academy,* now standing at the corner of John and Crown Streets, where statesmen of the past were educated, and from whose old walls many went forth to become distinguished in all the walks of life.

8th. *The Site of the First Reformed Church.*—From this consecrated ground prayer has ascended to heaven for two and a quarter centuries. The solid Christian faith taught by the fathers has come down to the present through successive generations "still flourishing in all of its original vigor."

9th.—At Ponckhockie there is a house of considerable historic interest. It is one of the stone buildings of early times, though subsequently remodeled, and now kept in such a state of repair as to be a very neat, pleasant residence. It was formerly owned by Moses Yeomans, a citizen of much note, who represented this county in various public capacities. The ownership passed from Mr. Yeomans to Mr. Wilhelmus Hasbrouck, and the heirs of Mr. Hasbrouck in later years sold it to the present owners, the Newark Lime and Cement Company. Mr. D. B. Abbey, book-keeper in the office of the company, resides in this house. It is a tradition, to which Lossing, the historian, gives credit, that when the British burnt Kingston they landed at "Kingston Point," and from this Yeomans homestead impressed a negro into their service, and compelled him to pilot them to Kingston.

On the bank of the river at Ponckhockie there is the

well-known Tremper House,—a large stone mansion of the olden time, but not dating back, like the others, to the Revolution. It is now the residence of James R. Stebbins.

XIII.—INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.

These are somewhat varied. The city, including quite a territory not compactly built up, and even entirely a farming section, has some agricultural interests, not of great magnitude, but in the aggregate reaching an amount of considerable value. The statistics of this department are about to be collected under the new census, rendering obsolete such facts as might be obtained from the census of 1875.

Other industrial interests are described under separate heads, as given below.

NEWARK LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY, RONDOUT.

The largest manufacturing establishment in the city of Kingston is the one for making hydraulic cement, being part of the works of the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company, the principal office of which is at Newark, N. J. The extensive business now under control of this company originated, and was established at Newark, in the year 1830, by Calvin Tompkins, Esq., then of that city, now a resident of Tompkins' Cove, Rockland Co., N. Y. His efforts were so successful that in 1835 he associated several other gentlemen with him, forming a copartnership, known as Tompkins, Hedden & Co.

On the 20th of February, 1840, the Legislature of New Jersey incorporated these gentlemen, their associates, and successors under their present title.—The Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company. Their business then as now was the manufacture of masons' and farmers' lime, ground and calcined plaster, and hydraulic cement.

Their only manufactory was then at Newark, but they were wholly dependent upon other localities for their materials,—the large local trade being the inducement for a business of this nature. The stone from which the cement was made was obtained at or near Rondout. Their first quarry was on the south side of the creek, opposite Wilbur, which they held under an article from Abijah Smith. This not proving as satisfactory as was desirable in furnishing cement for the Croton aqueduct, they made a purchase at the Steep Rocks, and leased a quarry of the Hon. Abraham Hasbrouck, on the Vleightbergh, at Rondout.

On the 1st day of July, 1844, the company purchased from the trustees of that gentleman nearly 40 acres of land, including the quarry and a water front on the Rondout Creek. The company subsequently purchased another tract from the same estate, one from the estate of the Hon. Jonathan Hasbrouck, and the adjoining farm of the heirs of Wilhelmus Hasbrouck. They now own about 250 acres situated in the easterly part of the city of Kingston. The manufacture of cement was confined to their works at Newark until 1849, when the demand for their product became so extensive that the directors decided to erect a manufactory at Rondout. In the spring of 1850 the foundation of their works was laid, and during the season of that year the process of building was carried on mainly under the supervision of Calvin Tompkins, according to plans he had

previously matured. Manufacturing was begun in the spring of 1851, although the works were still in a very incomplete condition, and many additions and improvements have been made since.

They now consist of 23 kilns for burning the stone, 2 mill buildings, with 14 runs of 3-foot stones, storage capacity for 30,000 barrels of cement, and an additional capacity for the same number of empty barrels, a cooperage establishment capable of turning out 900 barrels per day, millwrights, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and carpenter-shops, commodious barns for hay and other crops of the large and well-tilled farm, with stable room attached for 30 horses or mules, and several other buildings and sheds for storing barrel and other material used in carrying on the manufacture of cement. The capacity of the works at present is equal to between 1100 and 1200 barrels per day, but since 1873 they have not exceeded about 1000 barrels per day, owing to a somewhat limited demand during that season of depression.

During part of each winter the manufacture of cement is suspended, but the men are kept at work in the quarries and the store-houses are filled with barrels to supply the deficiency in summer required by the amount of cement made over the capacity of the cooperage.

The stone from which the cement is made is quarried from the hill immediately in the rear of the manufactory.

The stratum of cement rock generally inclines to the northwest, but varies from an almost vertical to a nearly horizontal position, and at one point forms an anticlinal arch. The first workings were upon the outcrop of the nearly upright ledge high up on the hillside; subsequently, by tunneling the hill in many points and running galleries, the company have honeycombed it to the level of tide-water, and one level is ninety feet below the tide. An extensive system of tramways passing through the tunnels and up inclined planes enables them to deliver the stone at the kilns at a minimum expense. The stone is burned by being mixed with fine coal, after which it is thrown into a large hopper to secure uniformity. Descending from this, it passes to the crackers, from the crackers to the mills, and from the mills by a conveyor to the packers, where the barrels are in readiness to receive it. After being headed and coopered, the barrels pass to the storehouses, or through them to the wharves for shipment. The motive-power is supplied by three steam-engines. That for the mills and other machinery attached is of nearly 300 horse-power, that for the cooperage and mechanical shops of 100 horse-power, and that for the quarry, to do the pumping and hoisting, of 50 horse-power.

The works are constructed in the most permanent manner, and their adaptation to the business carried on is superior to any of the kind in the country, as their production is also in excess of any other cement-works.

The quality of this cement has a standard equal or superior to any of the American brands, except the Portland. It is in demand throughout the country for works requiring strength and solidity. It has been largely used by the Government in the construction of fortifications and other heavy works. This cement was especially sought for in the building of the Croton, Cohituate, Albany, Washington,

Portland, and many other water-works, and, in fact, is known throughout the whole United States for its reliability and tensile strength. In addition to the cement business, the company at this factory also grind large quantities of plaster for farmers' use, obtained from the quarries of the Albert Manufacturing Company at Hillsborough, New Brunswick, which is under the control of the same individuals.

The general management of the business at Rondout, since the works were started, has been by the agent of the company, Hon. James G. Lindsley, assisted by Edward Tompkins, Esq. The directors of the company are Walter Tompkins, President; Samuel C. Jones, Secretary; Calvin Tompkins, James G. Lindsley, Edward Tompkins, George Brown, and Joseph T. Tompkins.

SHIP-BUILDING—BOAT-YARDS.

Rondout having for fifty years been the most important port upon the west side of the Hudson between New York and Albany, the building of all kinds of water-craft, the general fitting up of the same, and the making of any and all needed repairs have constituted one of the most important industries of the place.

John McCausland came from Baltimore about the time of the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 1827-28, and immediately entered upon the business of boat-building. His place was in what is now known as the "Basin," at Rondout. He was a man of ability and energy, engaging in his various enterprises with great activity. He originated many improvements in the construction and fitting up of all descriptions of water-craft. Many of his inventions and methods are now in common use, and employed by men who, perhaps, never heard that commerce is indebted to John McCausland for these various constructions. He died in 1863.

The present McCausland boat-yard was established in 1863 by two of the sons of John, Jefferson and James McCausland. It is located at the South Rondout ferry. This yard was originally established by Thomas J. Burgess, 1838 to 1840. Afterwards the business was carried on for a time by the firm of Bridges & Bishop. Subsequently Mr. Burgess again managed the yard for a time, selling out in 1863 to the McCausland Brothers. In 1877, Jefferson McCausland purchased the share of James in the business, and has since carried it on alone. The variety of craft built in this yard comprises ice-barges, sloops, steamboats, schooners, occasionally building vessels of 600 tons burden. The number of men employed varies largely with the demands of business. Sometimes not more than twenty are at work, and again rising to seventy-five or eighty. Mr. McCausland has recently constructed three barges for the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The "sectional dock" of this yard is the only one at the present time between New York and Albany. Very large boats, and vessels with a capacity of 600 tons, are readily taken out of the water for repairs.

The boat-building operations of Morgan Everson were also of considerable magnitude. His yard was at the "Basin," and was established not far from the same time as that of John McCausland.

The Williams boat-yard was an old place of business. This was nearly on the site of the McEntee foundry. He was the first man that erected at Rondout sectional docks for hauling out and handling boats to be repaired.

The Allen boat-yard at Ponckhockie has a set of boat-ways, and a general business of building and repairing is done there. The steamboat "Robert L. Stevens" was built at Ponckhockie.

The boat-yard of C. M. King & Brother is located at Kingston Point, and is an enterprise of recent years.

William Gokey was a boat-builder, preceding the Allens, at Kingston Point. He afterwards removed to Jersey City.

THE BLUESTONE BUSINESS OF W. B. FITCH.

This is one of the oldest and best-known establishments engaged in the North River bluestone trade. The business was opened in 1839, on a comparatively small scale, by the brothers Simeon Fitch and W. B. Fitch,* but has grown year by year until it has reached its present proportions. The quarries from which the main supplies of stone are drawn are located in the towns of Hurley, Marbletown, and Woodstock, at distances of from eight to twelve miles from the yard. Fifteen hundred men and 100 teams are employed in getting the stone out and in transporting it from the quarries to the wharf. In addition to the stock thus obtained in the immediate vicinity of Kingston, at times considerable quantities are brought from points along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, some even coming from the State of Pennsylvania. For the purposes for which it is principally used,—curbing and guttering streets and flagging sidewalks,—North River bluestone is in many respects far superior to any other material that Nature has furnished ready made, or that the art of man has devised, and for these purposes it is in constant demand in every section of the country not so far distant from the base of supply that the expense of transportation precludes its use.

There is also a large demand for manufactured stone,—that is, stone sawed, rubbed, planed, and axed, and fashioned into sills, lintels, hearths, mantels, steps, coping, etc. For these purposes it has long been a favorite material. The ease with which it is worked and its great strength have contributed to its popularity, and it is now being used for the fronts of first-class buildings.

Large quantities of bluestone tiling are also made, and the dark squares in the so-called marble floors now frequently found in the large hotels, bank, insurance, and leading business buildings, are generally North River bluestone, and not marble. Mr. Fitch is at all times prepared to furnish North River bluestone in any and all of the forms known to the trade. He is an acknowledged leader in the business, and is held in high esteem by his competitors, as well as by his customers. The shipments are made from his wharf at Wilbur, and reach almost every city on the Atlantic coast, or that can be reached by water. New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Norwich, Stonington, New London, Boston, Providence, New Bedford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points farther South, are served by the cargo, and from these places the stone is again shipped to interior cities

* Simeon Fitch died in 1877, and W. B. Fitch is now sole proprietor.



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Luke Boone

and towns. From ten to fifteen vessels, and frequently a larger number, their tonnage varying from 150 to 250 tons, are engaged during the season of navigation in this carrying trade.

The handsome office of Mr. Fitch was built in 1870, and is not only a model of convenience, but also of fine architectural taste. Standing in the midst of the accumulated masses of stone stacked in many varying forms, the whole presents a picturesque view. About half a mile from the yard are the buildings for the mechanical operations of sawing, rubbing, and planing. The water-power of the Twaalf Kill is used to some extent, but steam is largely employed.

Originally the business was confined to the purchase and sale of the stone as it came from the quarries. The manufacturing enterprises have all been adopted within twenty years. All descriptions of finely-finished stone-work used in building are furnished by Mr. Fitch. From 60 to 80 men are employed in the yard and the mills, varying somewhat as the pressure of business may demand. The two brothers Fitch were associated here for the long period of thirty-eight years,—a partnership terminated only by the death of Simeon, in 1877. W. B. Fitch gives to the business, in all its departments, his close personal supervision. M. M. Hommel is general superintendent, Egbert Hommel assistant superintendent, F. L. Rogers general bookkeeper.

OTHER DEALERS IN BLUESTONE.

The Sweeney yard is also located at Wilbur. This was founded by the late E. Sweeney, and is now conducted by his sons. New buildings have recently been erected, and the work is being pushed at the present time with considerable activity. The machinery for rubbing, sawing, and grooving is new, and operated by steam; 20 to 30 hands are employed.

Austin Herrick, formerly of Malden, is the superintendent of the stone-cutting department, Anthony Davis measurer, and Levi Roesa is the general foreman.

Other yards at Wilbur are carried on by Nathaniel Booth, by Charles Hommel, by J. Mills & Brother, and there is also the Halliban yard. These are not engaged largely at the present time, but all have done more or less to give importance to the bluestone trade of the city.

QUARRYING.

The valuable strata of Corniferous limestone appearing at the surface within the limits of the city of Kingston afford the very durable building-material for massive works. Indeed, the old stone houses of early Kingston, whose walls survived the fires of the Revolution, were mainly of this material. Vaughan's invaders could only burn out the wood-work of these solid structures, and many of them, improved with neat modern roofs, windows, and cornices, are yet handsome residences. The rock in the quarries is broken out in large irregular blocks and shipped in that form. The piers of the East River Bridge, between New York and Brooklyn, are being constructed in part of this excellent material. The Second Reformed church of Kingston was built of this stone. The industry is an important one to the city, giving employment to a large number of men. Further facts appear in the chapter upon Geology,

and also in the annexed sketch of Luke Noone, Esq., which finds an appropriate place in this connection.

LUKE NOONE,

son of Martin and Ann (Gately) Noone, was born in Ahasceeragh, county Galway, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1822. He spent his boyhood at home, received a fair common-school education, and learned the business of a stone-cutter of his father, who was a stone-contractor.

With his sister Mary he sailed from Liverpool in March, 1848, in the ship "James Stephens," and landed in Boston the same spring. His first work was in stone-cutting and contracting for jobs on the New York and Erie Railroad, in the year 1848. On November 11th of the same year he came to Kingston, and for two years was engaged in this place and at Troy as journeyman at his trade. In 1850 he formed a partnership with three other men, under the firm-name of Edward Murray & Co., which firm constructed the way-lock at West Troy, and in 1852 took the contract and furnished the stone for the Second Reformed church in Kingston. The firm of Noone & Fitzgerald took the contract for lock No. 2, on the Erie Canal, near Albany, in 1850, and in 1855 to 1857 furnished cut stone and constructed the lower lock at Fort Ann, N. Y. Mr. Noone continued business alone after this for many years, and among his most important contracts were furnishing cut stone for a portion of the Harlem bridge, in New York; a way-lock on the Champlain Canal above Waterford; a guard-lock at Cohoes; a blast-furnace for the firm of Henry Burden & Son, of Troy; for the river wharf for the Watervliet Arsenal at that place; for the sea wall for the Battery in New York City; a part of the cut stone for the fort at Sandy Hook, in charge of Gen. Delafield; a portion of the stone used in the construction of the new capitol in Albany; and for the bridge across the Hudson at Albany; also two stones, weighing some fourteen tons each, for the Dudley Observatory at Albany.

In 1870, Mr. Noone associated with him Mr. Frank Madden, since which time the firm of Noone & Madden has been engaged largely in the stone business, and have furnished a part of the stone for the East River bridge, between Brooklyn and New York. They have kept in almost constant employ one hundred and thirty men and from eighteen to twenty-four teams, quarrying their stone in Kingston City, hauling to the Hudson, and by means of river transportation have shipped to distant points for the construction of both private and public works.

Mr. Noone has been a director of the Kingston National Bank for several years, and one of the trustees of the Kingston Savings-Bank since its organization.

He is politically identified with the Democratic party; was one of the trustees of the village for two years, one of the supervisors of the city of Kingston, a delegate to the Democratic State Convention held in Albany in 1877, and also to the State Convention held in Syracuse in 1879.

Mr. Noone is known to the people of Kingston as an active business man, and has, by industry and judicious management, been successful not only in developing largely the stone products of Ulster County, but in securing for himself a competency. He married, Feb. 16, 1854, Miss Mary, daughter of James and Jane Dimond, of Rondout.

Their children are Jane and Anna. Mr. Noone, accompanied by his wife, visited his native country in 1870, traveling through its most interesting and attractive places. Their residence in Kingston, built of brick and cut gray stone in 1875, is among the finest and most substantial structures in Ulster County.

BRICK-MAKING.

The Yard of Cordts & Hutton.—This city has one of the largest brick-yards on the Hudson River between Haverstraw and Albany, and probably the very largest, as to the number of bricks manufactured, of any on the entire length of the river. This is the yard of Cordts & Hutton, situated midway between Kingston Point and Steep Rocks, within the city limits. The yard fronts on the river nine hundred feet. Back of the yard is an inexhaustible bank of clay, a great deal of which has been uncovered and brought nearer the yard by favorable "slides" during the winter of 1879-80. There is a kiln-shed, eight hundred feet in length, running north and south, and an additional one, three hundred feet in length, from east to west. The dock is to be extended out into the river forty feet, to the length of the long kiln-shed. Three hundred feet of the distance is already complete, with the exception of "filling in," and the whole work will be done as soon as possible. This will greatly add to the facilities for loading vessels. A new shed and new trestle-work has been placed over four of the pits. This shed is an extensive one, and reaches two hundred and seventy-five feet. North of the engine-house there are three pits, and southwest of it another, but connecting with the main shafting, making eight pits in all. Patent "frictions" have been put on six of the pits. There are nine hundred feet of shafting, which is driven by one of the best and most powerful engines used in the manufacture of brick in the State. It is of one hundred and twenty-five horse-power, and is placed in an engine-house which in every way is in keeping with it. During the past winter a new fire room, thirty-eight feet long and sixteen feet wide, has been added to the engine house, in which have been placed three new boilers four feet in diameter and twenty-four feet in length. A just pride is taken in the engine, boiler, and engine-house by the engineer, John F. Tietjan, and his brother Theodore, the fireman, as the boilers and engine have all the modern improvements. The new boilers were furnished by McEntee & Dillon, of this city, and are excellent ones. They have on them an improved steam-drum. The firm have a carpenter and blacksmith, who are busily employed during the whole year. Mr. John Sleigh is the carpenter and Justin Albrecht the blacksmith. Mr. Albrecht is an excellent mechanic, and, although only twenty-two years of age, is a man of inventive genius, and of great benefit to the yard. He has invented a patent dump for a cart, which works with a lever and a brake, which is operated by the breeching of the horse. When the horse lays back in the breeching, he applies the brake to both wheels, and thereby has things all his own way. His best invention is a clevis to go on the bushing of a tempering-wheel, so that when a break occurs a new one can be put on without removing the wheel from the pit. This clevis is put on in sections

with screws and bolts; the old ones had to be heated, thus causing delay and expense. These three inventions, if patented, would probably rid Mr. Albrecht of any further handling of the hammer and bellows. A visitor to the yard-barn will find, instead of the loose-legged and long-eared mule, fourteen as fine, large, well-fed, and well-kept horses as can be seen anywhere. The stable is in charge of Mr. Henry Yess, and the appearance of the horses and the amount of work they can perform are a sufficient recommendation for his abilities. There are on the yards 19 carts and 7 wagons. The firm have on hand 2000 cords of wood, and are constantly purchasing more. This does not seem to be a large quantity, but if the cords were piled continuously one would have to travel three miles and one hundred and sixty feet to get past the pile. This pile is "bunched," so the visitor will not have to walk so far to view it. The firm employ 110 men nearly the entire season; all these men are residents of the place, and have the interests of their employers at heart. They are as well paid as any employees of brick-yards in this region, and are of much better habits and morals than imported ones. The superintendent of the yard is Mr. C. H. Van Wart. The foremen on the yard are Messrs. Frank and Herman Koltz and Richard Ehnendorf; the two assistant foremen are Messrs. N. Lutz and P. Lemister. The agent of the firm for the sale of bricks in New York and elsewhere is Mr. Robert Main. These are all competent men, and old employees. The number of bricks manufactured per day at present is 110,000. The number of bricks made last year was 16,600,000.

Other important business enterprises are the several foundries and machine-shops of the city.

The Excelsior Iron-works are located on Union Avenue, corner of Albany, and are doing a large and successful business. The iron interest known as the "Ulster County Furnace" was established in 1830 by James W. Baldwin. It is located on St. James Street, and its proprietors are Henry L. and W. W. Hermance, under the firm-name of Hermance Bros. This establishment is both an iron- and brass-foundry, and manufactures steam-engines, mill-gearing, water-wheels of several patterns, bark-mills, besides all manner of castings.

LEWIS N. HERMANCÉ,

son of John R. Hermance and Elizabeth Near, was born at Upper Red Hook, Columbia Co., N. Y., April 7, 1847. He received a common-school education, and in early life learned at Upper Red Hook the trunk and harness business, which he carried on in Rhinebeck until 1847, when he came to Kingston, and for several years was engaged in the manufacture of carriages. In 1860 he purchased the foundry property of the heirs of the late James W. Baldwin, which was established by that gentleman about 1830, and widely known as the "Ulster County Furnace." After two years he associated with him as partner Mr. A. T. Newton (L. N. Hermance & Co.). This firm continued the business until 1873, when his eldest son, Henry L. Hermance, became a member of the firm (Hermance, Newton & Co.).

On Dec. 26, 1873, Mr. Hermance was killed on the Erie



Le P. Hermann

Railroad by being caught between the door-post of the car in which he had been seated and the platform-rail, while trying to escape; a freight-train having run into the Orange Express, on which he was riding. His leg was broken in four places, and a piece of the iron railing forced into his thigh.

In November, 1875, Mr. Newton retired from the firm, and Henry L. associated with him in the business his brother, William W., under the firm-name of "Hermance Brothers," who successfully continue the business in 1880.

Besides his business in Kingston, Mr. Hermance was a member of the firm of Gifford Beach & Co., of New York, engaged in the wholesale of carriage hardware. As a citizen he was progressive, and ready to share the burdens of public enterprises which commended themselves to his judgment. He was a director of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, and also a director, and rendered valuable and substantial aid at a most critical time to the New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. He was a director of the State of New York National Bank for many years, and, associated with Hon. Thomas Cornell, settled the affairs of the First National Bank of Kingston.

Mr. Hermance was identified with the heaviest business interests of the community, and active and influential in all local enterprises with which he was connected.

He was a man of sound sense, kind impulses, and generous acts, and many, who knew the worth of his timely aid when in straitened circumstances, felt his loss. He possessed great force of character, took large risks in business operations, and successfully carried forward whatever he undertook. His life was one of activity and devoted to business interests.

He married, in 1842, Miss Helen Parmelia Milham, of Upper Red Hook, who died the same year, leaving one son, Henry L., previously alluded to in this sketch. For his second wife he married, in February, 1847, Miss Lavina M., daughter of William Woodworth, of Glasco, Ulster Co. She died July 31, 1858. The children of this union were William W., of the firm of Hermance Brothers, and Mary J. (deceased). His surviving widow, whom he married Aug. 14, 1865, is Harriet M., a sister of his second wife, and resides in Kingston, N. Y.

In the eastern part is the old-established foundry of McEntee & Dillon.

Millard James is engaged in similar business on Prince Street, corner of Dedrick. At Rondout is also located the machine-shop of Thomas Cornell & Co. A visit to it will amply repay any one interested in machinery and mechanism, and the visitor will find it as well fitted for the uses it is intended to serve as regards labor-saving machinery and the intelligence of its employees as any in the city or the State. Among the appliances of the shop is a swinging crane, which has been in use about three years, and which, by the muscular development of six men, will swing a weight of 35 tons out of a vessel and on the dock, if such a weight there were to be removed, in so easy a manner that the looker-on would think that the steamer itself could be served the same way if such a proceeding were necessary. Although in use for three years, it is in such a good state

of repair that the visitor would think it had recently been completed. Three differential pulleys, or rather sets of pulleys, are in use in the machine-shop, the smallest of which will lift a ton, the next in use two tons and a half, and the largest, with the aid of the biceps and one employee, will pick up from the floor an article weighing eight tons. The wrought-iron shaft to be put in the propeller "Thomas Dickson," to which will be attached an eight-foot Delemater wheel, and which shaft is twenty feet and nine inches in length, and weighs two and one-half tons, was put into the turning-lathe and taken out by one man with the aid of the larger.

Another piece of mechanism of interest is a drilling-machine, which, if it were a gun, would be called a "Hay-stack Revolver." An employee using this machine can put a barrel in front of him and drill a hole anywhere he wants to, as the machine is of india-rubber, or something similar, and can be used for drilling almost anywhere. Another labor-saving machine deserving of mention is an automatic bolt-cutter and nut-tapper, patented in 1875, and constructed in Buffalo, which took a premium at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. It is a deal more intricate than a Gatling gun, and while a bolt is being cut at one end of the machine the nut can be tapped at the other. It feeds itself with oil, and will cut a bolt from one-quarter of an inch to three inches in thickness, and do it well. There are probably no shops along the river between New York City and Albany provided with a machine of this make. The other departments boast of much labor-saving machinery and have intelligent workmen, and all the employees take a just pride in the fact that any of the steamers in the line can be brought to the shop and have a new engine and boiler put in them if necessary.

The manufacture of carriages is another industry of considerable importance. The principal establishments are those of Du Bois & Freer, St. James, near Clinton Avenue; Henry Koltz, Foxhall Avenue, corner of Hasbrouck Avenue; John M. Mayer, Mill Street, near Hasbrouck Avenue; Abram J. Perrine, 68 Washington Avenue; William Peters, 49 Washington Avenue; Roger O'Donnell, 92 Clinton Avenue; John A. Shultis, St. James Street, near Union Avenue; G. & S. Wells, 130 St. James Street.

The business at Rondout is shown to some extent in the following notice of a prominent citizen, now deceased:

Among Rondout's pioneers was George North, Sr., who for fifty years was prominently connected with its industries and other interests. He came to Kingston in 1829, and for a brief period clerked for Edward O'Neil, following which he engaged in making brick on a yard located where Major Cornell's carriage-house now stands. After a brief absence at Utica he started a grocery-store on the dock where the hide-store of James Van Baren now stands. About 1842 he bought the premises then known as the Major Swart property, and now occupied by the Sanápson Opera-House. The two-story brick with basement, running from Union Avenue to Canal Street, he occupied as a residence, and in the then famous "Arcade Store" he sold "goods four feet lower than anybody else," and prospered. About 1849 he purchased the "Ponckhockie property," laid it out in lots, had it mapped, and laid the foundations

for an abundant success. He graded the sharp bluff that then existed between Tompkins and Sycamore Streets, filled up the bay and bog that swept well into the ravine, and started a market-garden and dairy on the hill. He continued business at the old "Arcade" until 1852, when Elting & Decker succeeded to the dry-goods branch, and J. R. Stebbins & Co. continued the grocery and general trade in the basement, now (by the wash of the sand-hills) *twice* "four feet lower" than any store in town. Mr. North made his residence in the old stone house (Ponckhockie proper), and here for a time directed his milk business, garden work, and dock building, and soon added to it a promising lumber business on what is now Mr. Gokey's ship-yard, Isaiah Hutchings, of Esopus, joining him in the enterprise. He was now in a fair way to be speedily comfortable and ultimately wealthy; but the spirit of enterprise and speculation was restless within him.

He purchased the A. Bruyn Hasbrouck property, reaching from what is now Abruyt Street to the brow of the hill above the Point swamp, and from the river to the Point road, embracing promising water-fronts of great extent. Mr. Crane joined him in this undertaking, and at once was commenced the work of grading and improving by the building of the great dock that now curves the open water that then reached almost to the base of Mr. Crane's present place. But Mr. North's resources were severely taxed, and, although a man of remarkable capacity in the carrying of heavy financial burdens, he was only sustained by the help of his partner in the latest venture, and his associates in other business. The valuable and productive property at the Strand was sold, and its proceeds applied to the development of other property. In 1859 he bought out the store of A. K. Chandler, but in 1860 he made an assignment. His affairs were ably adjusted by Mr. Crane and E. B. Newkirk, and after a little more than a year he found himself free from debt, and the possessor of some remnants of property that enabled him to hold the "Ponckhockie" place as his home. He then spent several seasons in Washington, from 1863 to 1865, when he returned to Rondout. He invested about \$20,000 in the South, but lost it all, to which misfortune was added the death of his wife and niece, while he himself was afflicted with malarial disease contracted "on the James." The wholesome air of Ulster soon brought back health, and with it the old quenchless spirit. He repurchased what remained of the Ponckhockie property, and at once revived his old plan of converting it into a summer hotel. He, however, soon commenced new enterprises, purchasing property in the South, but financial disaster again rested upon the now old and empty-handed veteran of so many undertakings. Utterly crushed and discouraged, he retired to Longwood Plantation, S. C., where he died May 19, 1879. His works of improvement will long be his best monument in Ulster County, where he will be remembered as one of its most active, resolute, and capable business men.

RONDOUT COMMERCE.

The commerce carried on from Rondout is very extensive, and the tonnage of the port exceeds that of any other place between Albany and New York.

The general freight and forwarding business, carried on by Thomas Cornell and by the firm of Romer & Tremper, is one of great magnitude, and dates back to the founding of the place. Thomas Cornell commenced business in Rondout in 1854, as agent for Mr. Dodge, who ran the "Norwich" and "Mohican." Mr. Cornell subsequently purchased the "Norwich" and other boats, and established the firm of Thomas & Thomas W. Cornell, employing several steamers in their carrying trade and in general traffic.

Captain Nathan Anderson, with James Taylor, soon after the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, started a store on the dock, as agents for Mr. Ketchum, owner of the steamer "Emerald." Soon after the firm of N. & A. L. Anderson was established, and engaged in general mercantile trade. A general freight and passenger forwarding business was established by Anderson, Romer & Co. about 1845-46, and was continued by them until March 1, 1853, when the firm was changed to Romer, Tremper, & Gillett. In 1856 the latter gentleman retired, and since that time, for a period of nearly twenty-five years, the firm has been Romer & Tremper.

Captain A. L. Anderson, of the "Mary Powell," resides in Esopus. This is a favorite steamer, and both the boat and the captain have been well known by the traveling public for many years.

The Cornell Steamboat Company run the boat "Thomas Cornell," for freight and passengers, commanded by Captain W. H. Cornell. This line also includes another boat, the "William Cook," Captain George Gage. This is devoted to the milk trade exclusively.

Romer & Tremper run the "James W. Baldwin," Captain Tremper, from Rondout to New York. This boat alternates with the "Cornell," forming a daily line. Romer & Tremper are also interested in the Albany and Newburgh line, which consists of two boats, the "Eagle" and the "M. Martin," forming a daily line each way. The "Eagle" is commanded by Captain E. Rogers, and the "Martin" by H. Fairbanks.

The leading merchants of Rondout, who have long been in business and who together extend back in their operations over nearly the entire period of modern Rondout, are the following: R. Deyo, P. A. Canfield, John R. Stebbins, Van Deusen Brothers, Thomas H. Tremper.

XIV.—KINGSTON IN 1880.

In a work devoted so largely to pioneer settlement, and illustrating so fully the past, no lengthy description of the present can be given. Yet the Kingston of to-day has many elements of attraction, and many business interests of importance. It is a city with many pleasant and even elegant private residences, with stirring business-places, with active commercial interests, and with lines of trade extending in many different directions. It has many of the modern improvements naturally expected in a city, but lacks some usually deemed of great importance. It has no water-works and no general system of electric fire-alarm. There is no public library for free reference and quiet study. These will doubtless ere long be supplied. Indeed, they could not all be reasonably expected in a city incorporated only eight years since.

The history of the churches and of general Christian work, already given, shows a degree of moral and religious advancement which is not probably equaled in any other county of the same relative rank in population. The number of leading public men in Kingston who not only support the churches, but are actually members of them, is unusually large. Men high in public office and men of vast business concerns are in the churches and Sunday-schools, and in all forms of moral and benevolent work. In many of these features Kingston is a model city.

Some of the various features of the present time are briefly mentioned below.

HOTELS.

The following are the principal hotels of the city:

Eagle Hotel, A. E. and J. S. Winne, proprietors.—This excellent public-house is located upon Main Street, a few steps from the route of the horse-cars as they pass the county clerk's office. It is a fine brick building of three stories, having pleasant rooms and a well-supplied table. The proprietors give their personal supervision to every department of their business, and guests are sure of attentive and courteous treatment. Summer tourists bound for the mountains can find no pleasanter route than through Kingston, and no better place of entertainment than the Eagle. The house is near to all the prominent historic spots in this ancient town, and is itself situated upon the south line of the old stockade of 1660. Before visiting the mountain scenery travelers should stop one or more days in Kingston, and from the Eagle walk round about the old fortified quadrangle; stand where George Clinton



THE EAGLE HOTEL.

took the oath as the first Governor of the State; look at the building whose walls first echoed to the eloquence of the Senate; go out to the "mill-gate," through which the solitary horseman of June 7, 1663, came dashing in with the fearful tidings of the approaching savages; or travel the other way, along Albany Avenue out to the site of the manor-house of Thomas Chambers, near the residence of the late Col. Kiersted.

The Eagle is the successor of an old tavern of forty years ago or more,—a tavern which in the sharp campaign of 1840 was a rallying-point for the processions which, on a wave of hard cider and wafted by fluttering coon-skins,

swept into the Presidency William Henry Harrison, "and Tyler too." Thomas Clark was then the proprietor; subsequently the property was owned by Daniel L. Decker, and afterwards by Henry Winne. The house was destroyed by fire July 13, 1876. Benjamin Winne, the present owner, then bought the site, and erected in the summer and fall of 1877 the present hotel.

Mansion House, G. P. Stephan, Manager.—This is the principal hotel at Rondout, occupying the same relation to the eastern part of the city that the "Eagle" does to the western. It is a large and commodious building, eligibly situated on Union Avenue, corner of the "Strand." The horse-cars pass each way on Union Avenue every twenty minutes, soon to be changed to once in ten minutes, thus rendering the house easy of access from the railroad depots, from the Rhinebeck and Sleighburgh ferries, and from the steamboat-landing at the docks. The arrangements for entertaining guests are ample. The office is well supplied with papers, telegraph facilities are convenient, hair-dressing rooms adjacent, and all the accessories of a good hotel.

The Mansion House was opened by Mr. James McEntee in 1832, soon after the completion of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. For this purpose he obtained the old Maj. Swart dwelling, a building of sufficient size to provide very comfortably for the traveling public at that time. This house stood somewhat in the rear of the present Mansion House, and was in time removed to make way for the present large and imposing structure. The contrast between Rondout when Mr. McEntee first opened the Mansion House and the Rondout of 1880 is somewhat illustrated by a similar contrast between the unpretentious tavern of 1832 and the first-class hotel of to-day.

Kingston Hotel, M. Haaver, proprietor.—This is located on Crown Street, Nos. 22, 24, and 26, and is a very old stand, and one well known. It is pleasantly situated on a quiet street, but sufficiently near to the business portions of the upper part of the city to render it a convenient place of board. Many old Kingstonian incidents cluster around this ancient hostelry.

Hill's Hotel, W. D. Hill, proprietor, North Front Street, No. 90.—This is a commodious building of brick, conveniently situated for those who desire to be near the business portion of the city, and yet not too far removed from the depot of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. The house is about half-way from the court-house or the busiest portion of Wall Street to the station above mentioned.

Zeineken Hotel, Seba Zeineken, proprietor, 215 Wall Street.—This is a convenient stopping-place on the route to Wilbur over the well-known Stone road.

Other hotels in the city are the Excelsior House, Peter Weaver, proprietor, corner of Strand, Hasbrouck Avenue, and Ferry Street, Rondout; Freileweh's Branch Hotel, 40 Wall Street; Freileweh's Hotel, Green Street; German Hotel, Fred. Gottstein, proprietor, 215 Strand; and Humphrey's Hotel, Washington Avenue.

PUBLIC HALLS.

The city is very well supplied with places for public lectures, for dramatic purposes, and for concerts. Sampson Opera-House is centrally located in Rondout, in the hand-

some new block opposite the Mansion House. Washington Hall is also in Rondout, 100 and 102 Abeel Street. Music Hall is in the upper part of the city, conveniently located near the post-office. On Wall Street, corner of John, is located Crosby's convenient hall; while Voorhees' Hall is in quite a different location, on Clinton Avenue, near Albany. Several of the lodges and societies also have handsomely furnished halls.

CITY TELEGRAPH.

This was an enterprise of the Winter Brothers, and has been in active operation nearly twenty years, forming a rapid line of communication with all parts of the city. It is, however, being almost entirely superseded by the telephonic lines now opened, so that, as far as special city telegraphic lines are concerned, they are of the past, and have no place in this chapter.

CITY BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

This was established by the Winter Brothers about 1866. They handle baggage in all parts of the city, transport it from and to all the hotels, and all the various depots and steamboat-landings. They also do a general package business, and handle considerable freight. Their telephone connections are rendering communication, with reference to the express business, very prompt and certain.

KINGSTON POST-OFFICE.

Kingston was a post-town undoubtedly before the Revolution. But of the colonial arrangements, or even of those immediately following the Revolution, we have little or no account. At the present time Kingston belongs to the second class of offices in the divisions recognized by the postmaster-general. The building now occupied was commenced in 1868 and completed in 1869. Nearly all the mails are carried by the railroads. The mail-routes still provided for, as in old times, are only three,—Kingston to Ellenville, Kingston to Rifton, Kingston to Esopus. Kingston is a money-order office, both domestic and foreign, the latter including Canada, Great Britain, Germany, and Switzerland.

The "Co-operative Mail and Passenger Company," in this county, carry the mail over the following routes: No. 6190, Rondout to Rifton Glen, six round trips per week; No. 6191, Rondout to Ellenville, six round trips per week; No. 6198, Saugerties to Palenville, six round trips; 6199, Saugerties to Glasco, six round trips per week; 6200, Saugerties to Hunter, one round trip per week. The route to Ellenville is owned by a sub-contractor, residing there.

Postmasters.—In the early part of this century Conradt Elmendorf was postmaster for many years, and was succeeded by William Cockburn, who was followed by the several successive incumbents named below: Jacob K. Trumbour, 1829–39; Benjamin M. Hasbrouck, 1839–41; William Culley, 1841–45; Isaac Van Buren, 1845–48; Daniel Young, 1848–49; William H. Romeyn, 1849–53; William Kerr, 1853–61; Caleb S. Clay, 1861–69; Joseph S. Smith, 1869–73; Daniel Bradbury, 1873 to the present time.

The post-office at Rondout occupies a central and convenient place. The postmasters for quite a series of years

past have been Edmund Snyder, William Sims, John Hudler, John H. Stratton, Rensselaer Aoley. William Winter, 1871–77; Andrew N. Barnes, 1877–80.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Among those not already mentioned under other heads, the *City Hall* is a prominent feature. It is eligibly situated, on high ground, in the vicinity of the modern "Wiltwyck," as it was called for a few years before the formation of the city government. The City Hall thus occupies a central position on Union Avenue, easily accessible from all parts of the city. It is a fine brick building, erected the year after the organization of the city, affording ample rooms for the various city offices, and for the Supreme Court chambers, the latter of which include the excellent library established by the State in this judicial district. The library consists of about 3000 volumes, and has been in charge since it was founded, in 1874, of Wallace H. Smith, Librarian. The building cost \$75,000, and occasioned much criticism by the taxpayers, yet it is a fine specimen of architecture, well adapted to the wants of the city, and really needed for its various offices, reference being had not only to the present, but the future. The grounds in front are handsomely graded; considerable rock remains to be removed on the west side, and more grading to be done, to bring the entire grounds into a condition adapted to so fine a public building.

NEW YORK STATE ARMORY.

Another handsome edifice is the *armory*, erected by the State in the city of Kingston. The expense of maintaining it, keeping it in order, and lighting is to be borne by the local authorities. The securing of this expenditure by the State in this city is largely due to the efforts of Lieut.-Col. Tremper after he took command of the Twentieth Battalion, aided by the members of the Legislature from this county. Col. Tremper called the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the matter, being well satisfied that it would be impossible to maintain a good degree of efficiency in the command without a convenient drill-room and furnished headquarters. The supervisors declining to undertake the expense in these times of other heavy taxation, application was made to the Legislature, and at the session of 1878 an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the object desired. The commissioners of the State, consisting of Adj.-Gen. Townsend, Insp.-Gen. Woodward, and Com.-Gen. Wylie, were placed in charge of the matter. Much credit is given to assemblyman Searing for his ability in "grasping the situation" and securing favorable action at Albany upon this appropriation. The sum was not deemed sufficient to erect a building of the proper dimensions and substantial character required, and upon application the Legislature granted \$10,000 more at the session of 1879. The building was then put under contract, and completed the following summer and fall. The contractor was Henry W. Otis, of Kingston; the architect, John A. Wood, of New York. Lieut.-Col. Tremper had taken command of the battalion July 23, 1877, and on the 19th of February, 1880, he had the pleasure of taking charge of this new armory by order of the State authorities. The building is located upon Union Avenue, a short distance from the City Hall. Its

general dimensions are about 95 feet front and 40 depth for the main portion of the building, having two stories and a basement. The drill-room, in the rear, is 75 feet by 150. The armory is the headquarters of the 20th Battalion, and solely in their charge, subject to the State authorities.

The city almshouse was built in 1873, at a cost of about \$30,000. It stands on the high ground in the northeastern part of the city, and is a handsome edifice, under the control of the almshouse commissioners.

PROFESSIONS.

The physicians of Kingston at the present time (May, 1880) are George Basten, Gill Street, near Union; A. P. Chalker (homœopathic), 182 Strand; Calvin C. Covel, 22 Henry Street; Crispell & Smith, Mansion House building, Strand; Garrett D. Crispell, 94 Fair Street (homœopathic); C. L. Dodge, 2 Clinton Avenue; A. T. Douglass, 172 Strand; Alexander Gippert, Abeel Street, near Hene; Stephen L. Heath, Elmendorf, near Union Avenue; Augustus Hukne, Abeel, opposite Wurts; Frederick W. Ingalls, 73 Fair Street (homœopathic); C. F. Keefe, Wurts Street, corner of Union; David Kennedy, Union Avenue, corner of Mill; E. H. Loughran, 12 Fair Street; Robert Loughran, 30 Fair Street; A. H. Mambert, Wurts Street, corner of Union; W. D. L. Montanye (homœopathic), 182 Strand; Jesse Myers, 2 John Street; Miles J. O'Reilly, Union Avenue, corner of Mill; Ebenezer K. Perkins, Abeel, near Union Avenue; Oscar R. Quentel, 5 Hone Street; Julius Quentel, 95 Abeel Street; Levi Shafer, Maiden Lane, near Pine Street (homœopathic); S. N. Shafer, Wilbur Avenue, above Dunn Street; Jacob D. Terwilliger, Henry Street, corner of Oak; Henry Van Hoevenburgh, 60 Clinton Avenue; Dr. Murphy.

For the legal profession, see present bar of Ulster County, in the chapter of the general history relating to the bench and bar.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

An office of the company now known as the Western Union was opened at Rondout twenty-five years ago or more by William Winter, who is said to be one of the oldest telegraph operators in the State. About five years later, Edward Winter opened an office in Kingston. At the present time there are two Western Union offices in the city,—one at the Mansion House, Rondout, the other on John Street, Kingston, near Fair Street. The new company, American Union, have an office also on John Street.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

This was established about 1854. At the present time (May, 1880) Thomas Cornell is president of the company, and S. D. Coykendall secretary and treasurer. W. W. Hagar was a very active promoter of the original enterprise, and John F. Rathbone, of Albany, owned most of the stock at that time. The works are ample for the supply of the city, having about fifteen miles of gas-pipe.

The management has been steady and thorough. Joseph W. Beatley was the first superintendent, Henry G. Beatley the second, and the present superintendent, William H. Turner, has served the company and the people acceptably for fourteen years.

GENERAL EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The city has been fully supplied with express agencies for nearly thirty years. The Winter Brothers were the first to take charge of this business, when the packages could wellnigh be carried in a single carpet-bag. Subsequently they retired from this to prosecute more fully their various special city enterprises. Mr. M. L. Rawson has been connected with express business in this city for fifteen years or more, and is now in charge of the special business over the Wallkill road from Kingston to New York.

The United States Express Company and the American both have offices in this city. At 42½ Fair Street both companies are represented by Mr. A. L. Rider, the American having also an office at Rondout, in charge of M. Newcomb.

THE KINGSTON CITY RAILROAD.

This company run horse-cars from the Rhinebeck ferry to the intersection of John Street with Green. The officers of the company (May, 1880) are James G. Lindsley, President; S. D. Coykendall, Vice-President; John Romeyn, Secretary.

TELEPHONES.

The Ulster County Telephone Exchange, Winter Brothers, proprietors, was formed in March, 1880. They began to put in telephones about the first of April. There are two principal offices, one at the bookstore of William Winter, Rondout, the other at the bookstore of Edward Winter, Kingston. The instruments used are those of the National Bell Telephone Company.

The principal public buildings are already in connection, as the City Hall, the court-house, clerk's office, Supreme Court chambers, surrogate's office, and a few business places. The general plan contemplates bringing into the exchange a hundred or more places, so that each may have prompt and easy oral communication with any one of the others. This latest and, in some respects, the most wonderful of all modern inventions is thus being brought into practical use.

The Winter Brothers are not confining their operations to Kingston, but are putting up instruments in Saugerties, and have already been applied to with reference to putting a transmitter into one of the country churches of the county, so that an invalid some distance away may hear the sermon in her own room.

XV.—THE NEW TOWN OF KINGSTON.

Of this small territory it is proper to add a paragraph, though the general account given in this volume covers this section as well as that of Ulster, and the "civil history" includes the facts of organization relating to all the forms under which Kingston appears.

Its boundaries are given in another place, but it will be necessary to consult the map before the form and situation of the town can be fully understood. It is a rocky, rough portion of the county, and its principal industrial pursuit is quarrying.

A few of the early names of Ulster County are found represented in this town, as Osterhoudt, Brink, Van Aken, Elmendorf, and others, either as proprietors or residents. The majority of the population is, however, composed of citizens of Irish nationality. They are representatives of

that hardy class of stalwart laborers who with pick and bar and shovel have carried the American lines of railway over the mountains or through them, crossing rivers, conquering opposing obstacles, and spanning the continent.

The formation of this town was the result of considerable discussion, upon which it is not necessary to enter here, and its present comparative position among the other towns of the county cannot be given, as separate statistics will only be available after the preparation of the assessment roll of 1880 and the completion of the census now in progress as this volume goes to press.

There are three villages in this town, or thickly-settled neighborhoods bearing special names.

STONY HOLLOW

is a station upon the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, and the point from which travel and shipments of freight find connection with the line, though the business of the town is largely done in the city by direct communication over the Stone road.

JOCKEY HILL

is a short distance north of the centre of the town, and is situated upon the Saw Kill or near it, the name having a wide and indefinite application.

HALLIHAN HILL

is near the north boundary, and seems to have narrowly escaped being included in Ulster. As the lines are drawn, it appears the children in portions of the town will cross the boundary to attend school. Teachers in this whole section will of course enter upon the subject of geography at an early date in the training of their pupils. At Stony Hollow and at Jockey Hill are located the two school-houses of the town.

The spiritual interests of the people are provided for by the Catholic Church, which has a pleasant and convenient house of worship at Jockey Hill.*

The cemeteries accustomed to be used by the people of this town for the burial of their dead are mostly or wholly beyond its limits.

With reference to town societies, it may be stated that a strong and vigorous branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians exists in this town,—a society which brings together for social and fraternal purposes citizens of Irish ancestry throughout the United States.

The industrial interests of the town combine somewhat of agriculture, as there are sections of arable lands suitable for cultivation, where the usual cereals common to the country are produced. The town has some available water-power, the Saw Kill flowing across and uniting with the Esopus in the town of Ulster. Quarrying is, however, the principal industry. The quantity and value of the stone taken from this town, if presented in the form of statistics, would show figures of surprising amount.

Of this town, like that of Ulster, it may be said that no war has occurred since its formation, and any military history, as well as the names of soldiers who served in the war for the Union, must be looked for under the general head, "Kingston."

XVI.—THE PART OF KINGSTON ANNEXED TO WOODSTOCK.

This fragment of territory, after sharing the civil fortunes of the old town of Kingston from the time it was named by Lord Lovelace (Sept. 25, 1669) down to November, 1879, a period of two hundred and ten years, now finds its allegiance changed. Henceforth it shares the fortunes of the mountain town, Woodstock. The new map shows this addition to be a sort of "bastion" projecting from the southeastern angle of Woodstock. As the route up the valley of the Saw Kill is a direct one to the places of public business in Woodstock, the citizens of this district will doubtless find the connection a pleasant and convenient one. The territory consists mainly of School District No. 1 of the old town of Kingston. The Saw Kill flows through the centre of it. On either side the country is rocky, and quarries abound. The valley of this stream is a "gateway of the mountains," though every locality by which the Catskills are approached claims one or more such "gateways."

On the Saw Kill are the saw-mill and grist-mill known in later years as the Shufeldt Mills, operated by a water-privilege improved many years ago. Descending the creek to the neighborhood of the school-house, there is a mill for manufacturing barrel-heads,—an important modern industry. A short distance below is another water-privilege improved, having a barrel-mill and a saw-mill. There is one more mill within the district. Among the residents or property-holders in recent years upon the territory thus transferred to Woodstock may be named Carl, Vanderhovert, Castle, Everson, France, Caryl, Williams, Pardee, Snyder, Cheney, Grafton, Wolven, Shufeldt, Reeves, Short, Lasher, Britt, Van Etten, Draffen, Winne, Coon, Canright, Close, Sweeney, Long, Plaseydon, Hyson, Brown, Joy, and Osterhoudt. The people of this district find their church relations in the direction of Woodstock, or any inclined to Catholic worship eastward to Jockey Hill. The school-house of the district is conveniently situated in the valley of the Saw Kill.

XVII.—MILITARY.

The following muster-rolls of various military companies existing in Kingston nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, show very many of the same family names as are now found in this city.

MUSTER-ROLL OF A COMPANY OF FOOT IN THE MILITIA OF THE CORPORATION OF KINGSTON, 1733.

Captain, John Persen; Lieutenant, Peter Oosterhout; Ensign, Edward Whittaker; Sergeants, Aarey Newkerk, Ned Davenport, Jacobus Van Dyck; Corporals, Samuel Nights, Nathan Dubois, Solomon Freer; Drummer, Andries Van Leuven; Christian Myer, William Legg, Jacobus Debois, Jr., Samuel Debois, William Whittaker, Jacobus Whittaker, John Davenport, Jr., Johannes Schram, Cornelius Longing Dyck, Abram Hardenberge, Samuel Wood, Jacobus Roosa, Coenradt Elmendorph, Jacobus Persen, Peter Van Leuven, Nemiah Debois, Richard Davenport, Andries Hoof, Philip Hoof, Hendrickus Oosterhout, Daniel Whittaker, Samuel Davenport, Cornelius Persen, William Myer, Anthony Sleight, John Legg, Jr., Humphrey Davenport, Moses Youman, Bruce Decker, John Decker, Tobias Winekoop, Johannes Hummel, Godfrey Woolf, Jr., Fredrick Row, Michael Plank, Jurian Tappen, Robert Bever.

* See article on St. Mary's Church, Ronhout.

GEN. JOSEPH S. SMITH.

One of the men who has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Kingston as much as any man who ever lived here is Gen. Joseph S. Smith, at present residing on Pearl Street.

His maternal grandfather, Joseph Shearer, was a silk weaver, and emigrated from Paisley, Scotland, with a colony of Scotch families, all of whom located in what was then known as the district of Ballston, Albany Co., in 1770. The district was afterwards divided into counties and towns, Mr. Shearer having settled in that part called Milton and Saratoga in 1792. These families were all Scotch Covenanters, and soon after their settlement organized a church of their faith, which has been continued, with some change of location for convenience.

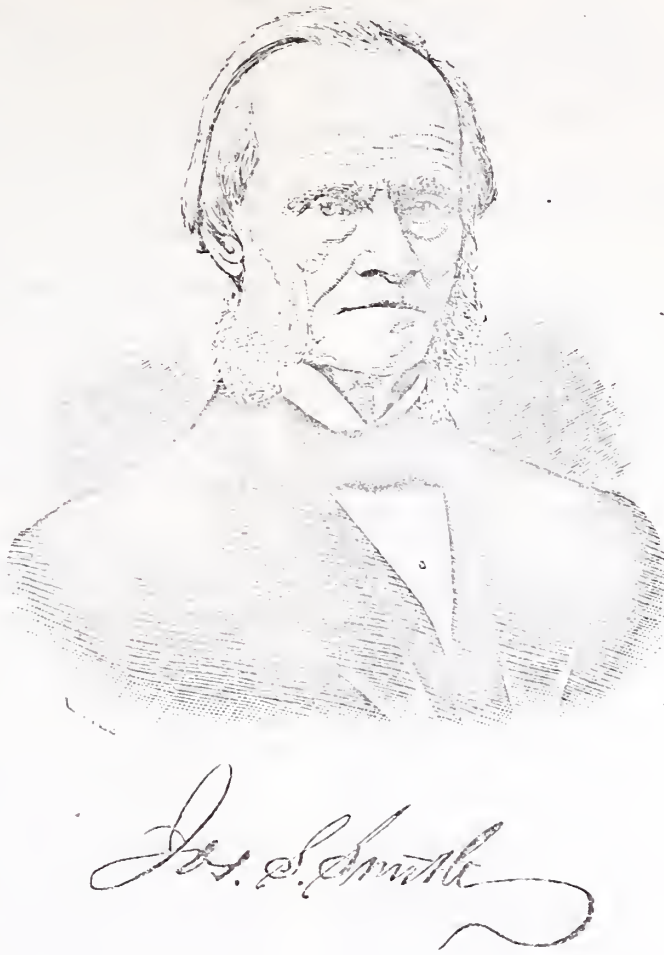
David Smith, father of General Smith, came from the North of Ireland, and settled in Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1797. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Shearer, April 5, 1799, by whom he had eight children, all of whom lived past the age of sixty-three. He removed in 1803 with his family of wife and two children, and settled at Delhi, Delaware Co., on a mountainous wilderness farm, where he had to build a log cabin to live in, and clear land before he could sow or plant.

Gen. Smith is a little past eighty years of age, remarkably clear-headed, and mentally and physically in excellent health. He was born in Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1800; his father was of Irish birth, and his mother was of Scotch descent. His parents removed to Delhi when he was three years old, and there he lived until he was twenty-four years of age. His early education from books was confined to the common school, but his natural talent and aptitude for observing and

storing information, by the time he was seventeen years old, gave him a place in the minds of his acquaintances as a youth of more than ordinary energy, faithfulness in work, and intelligence. He was selected in 1817 to carry the mail from Kingston to Delhi, and to Bainbridge on the Susquehanna. Under this agreement young Smith was to receive one hundred and fifty dollars per year for three years, and everything found by the contractor. He carried the mail regularly the period named, and was so regular, and became so popular on the route, that every postmaster was in favor of giving him the contract for the next term. The round trip each week caused him to travel forty miles per day, and during these three years he rode on horseback, carrying the mail-bags, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty miles. This was sufficient to make him a skillful rider, and had much to do towards giving him that military carriage and elegance for which he was noted when in after-years he was major-general of a division of New York State militia.

In 1820, Mr. Smith became a clerk in a general country store in Delhi, where he remained for four years, during which time he improved his leisure time in storing his mind with useful knowledge, being assisted in his private study by Gen. Erasmus Root, then a distinguished lawyer of the place. Here his reputation for integrity won him many friends, and in 1824, with borrowed capital, he came to Kingston, and opened a general trade on the corner of East Front and John Streets. At the end of three years' successful business he was enabled to pay his debt. He then formed a partnership with Herman D. Gould (Smith & Gould), of Kingston, afterwards member of Congress, in general trade in Kingston, and also with another (Gould, Smith & Marvin), with a store at Delhi. Subsequently these business relations were dissolved, and Mr. Smith continued in successful trade in Kingston until 1837, when he quit mercantile life. After being defeated twice in his project, by dint of hard work and a liberal contribution from his own pocket he succeeded in obtaining enough money by subscription to purchase the ground to extend Wall Street from John to North Front Street, which was laid out in 1828. He purchased the ground and erected a brick store on the corner, and two other buildings towards the Episcopal church.

Upon the organization of the Ulster County Bank, in 1831, he became a director, and continued one of its officials for six years. He was one of the organizers, and connected with the Kingston Bank as director, cashier, and president for seventeen years. He was one of the originators in obtaining a charter for a turnpike from Kingston to Delaware County, and was a director and treasurer of the road for twenty years, and until it was sold to the Plank-Road Company. The Kingston Bank building, now standing on the corner of Fair and Main Streets, was erected under his supervision, while he was connected with the Kingston Bank. In 1837 he planned and built the parsonage of the First Reformed Church, and planned the building in which the offices of the county clerk and surrogate are situated. In 1849, when the Second Reformed Church was organized, he entered heart and hand in the work, raised the greater portion of the money, and loaned the corporation for the completion of the church edifice over one-third of the entire cost of construction. In all enter-



prises tending to the prosperity of Kingston and the welfare of its citizens, Gen. Smith has taken a leading and influential part.

On the day of opening his Clinton Avenue store, on May 8, 1824, in coming up the bank of the Esopus Creek he caught hold of a small elm-shrub, which coming out by the roots, he brought and transplanted after a time in front of his new store on Wall Street; the tree is standing in 1880 in front of what was known as Wynkoop's bookstore, and seemingly having still its youthful vigor. Since his first becoming a resident of Kingston, the general has made it his practice to set out large numbers of trees every year, and many of the tall and stately elms and sugar-maples will long remain as monuments to his memory after the hand that transplanted them has ceased to work.

Before leaving Delaware County he filled several military offices of lower grades. On April 3, 1827, he was appointed aide-de-camp of Maj.-Gen. Preston, commanding the 6th Division, by Governor De Witt Clinton; he was commissioned paymaster of the division by Governor Throop, June 26, 1830; major of the 31st Regiment, Infantry, July 11, 1831; and the following September he was appointed inspector of the 6th Division, Infantry. On Jan. 18, 1834, he was commissioned brigadier-general of the 23d Brigade, Infantry, by Governor Marcy, and on May 6, 1837, he was commissioned major-general of the 6th Division of Infantry of the State of New York, by the same Governor, and held the rank until the change in the military act, in 1845. As a military man, Gen. Smith became widely known throughout the State.

Gen. Smith was one of the early advocates of temperance in this section of the State, having signed the

pledge in 1832; he has remained firm to its principles since, and has been among the foremost in establishing and promoting temperance reform in various parts of the State. In 1835 he was associated with Gerrit Smith, Stephen H. Tyng, Henry Ward Beecher, William E. Dodge, and others in the reorganization of the New York State Temperance Society, which became an incorporation by act of the State Legislature, and Gen. Smith was president of this society for eight years. He signed the call for a National Temperance Convention at Saratoga in 1865, at which time the National Temperance Society and Publishing House was organized; was one of its managers twelve years, and is (in 1880) a vice-president. He has been a life member of the Ulster County Temperance Society since 1835, and a leading member of its official board. He was appointed treasurer of the Ulster County Bible Society in 1826, and was continued in that office until 1853, when he resigned and was elected president. He has been a life member of the American Bible Society over forty years.

Gen. Smith has always taken an active and influential part in the political questions of the day. He was a presidential elector of the Whig party from Ulster in 1847 in support of Gen. Taylor; was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1852 that placed Winfield Scott in nomination for President. In 1861 he was appointed to the charge of the United States Appraisement Stores in New York, which office he resigned at the end of four years, on account of the ill health of his wife. During his incumbency of this government office the employees presented him with a valuable gold watch with the following inscription:

PRESENTED
TO MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH S. SMITH
BY THE EMPLOYEES OF THE U. S. PUBLIC
STORES, 56 BROADWAY, AS A TOKEN OF THEIR
REGARD, SEPT. 10, 1863.

In 1868 he was appointed U. S. Revenue Assessor for Ulster County, and in 1869 he was appointed postmaster of Kingston, and continued in charge till May, 1873, when he was succeeded by Daniel Bradbury.

Gen. Smith cast his first vote in 1821 for the amendment of the State constitution abolishing slavery, and has remained a voter for almost three-score years. In 1852 he was the Whig nominee for member of Congress, but, his party being largely in the minority, he failed of election, Judge Westbrook being the successful candidate. Gen. Smith's life has been one of activity, industry, self-sacrifice, and devotion to the best interests of the community. He has ever been known for his integrity in all the relations of life, for his zeal in every worthy work, for his genial and frank ways, and for his desire to fulfill the whole duty of the citizen and the Christian man.

He was first united in marriage Nov. 1, 1827, to Caroline Downs, who was born Oct. 5, 1805, and died Aug. 22, 1871. Of this union were born six sons and three daughters,—Sarah E. D. (deceased), Edwin D. (deceased), John D., Daniel F., Mary A. (deceased), Herman G., Augustus P., Carrie P., and one son that died nameless. His present wife, whom he married March 22, 1876, was Miss Kate La Mont, of Kingston, whose parents were of Huguenot stock, and came from the Isle of Bute, Scotland, about the year 1824.

MUSTER-ROLL OF A SECOND COMPANY OF FOOT OF THE CORPORATION OF KINGSTON, 1738.

Captain, Tjerk Van Keuren; Lieutenant, Abraham Low; Ensign, Dirk Wynkoop; Sergeants, William Swart, Tobias Van Buren; Corporals, Petrus Smoed, Ephraim Du Bois, Marynis Van Aken; Drummer, Cornelius Jansen; Willem Klinge, Peter Van Aken, Thomas Beekma, Cornelis Van Keuren, Cornelis Sleght, David De Lametter, Evert Bogardus, Jan Heermans, Teunis Van Steenburgh, Abram Van Steenburgh, Hendrikus Sleght, Johannes Du Bois, Abram De Lametter, Johannes Ba: De Witt, Hezekiah Du Bois, Evert Winkoop, Jr., Tobias Van Steenburgh, Jan Van Aken, Johannes Chonsalisduck, Jan Perse, Jr., Petrus Low, Isaac Van Wageningen, Abram Van Keuren, Gerrit Freer, Cornelis Perse, Robert Beever, Moyses Jurek, Gielen Van Aken, Frans Hendrick, Joseph Chonsalisduck, Thimoteos Van Steenbergh, Jacobus De Ioo, Dirk Teerpen, Maas Bloemendal, Jacob Turek, Jacobus Eltinge, Jan Lome, Johannes Felter, Jamie Letsin, Peter Vanderline, Petrus Eltinge, Cornelius De Lamette, Jr., Abram Lome, Jr., Jacobus Van Keuren, William Krom, Petrus Van Aken, William Deen, Dirk Van Vleet, Jr., Benjamin Van Vleet, Johannes Van Vleet.

MUSTER-ROLL OF A THIRD COMPANY OF FOOT IN THE MILITIA OF THE CORPORATION OF KINGSTON.

Captain, Tjerk Devitt; Lieutenant, Petrus Bogardus; Ensign, Ige-nas Dumort; Sergeants, Jary Snyder, William Wells, Petrus Viole; Corporals, Lucas Dawitt, Peter Dumont, Wilhelmus Houghtaling; Clerk, Jernan Piek; Philip Viole, Jr., Samuel Wells, Cornelius Viole, Cornelius Marston, John Masten, Gerritt Viole, Jacobus Dumort, Benjamin Marten, John Maclene, Antony Hoffman, Hendrick Van Keuren, Teunis Ploegh, Zaerzas Hoffman, Jr., Petrus Edmundus Elhendorp, Leonard Hardenburgh, Jacob Hardenburgh, Peter Lebonie, Dirk Schepmoes, Johannes Viole, Gerritt Van Steenbergh, Cornelius Van Keuren, Jr., Johannes Masten, John Waters, Henry Eli, Jacob Mauris, Isaac Wheeler, Humphrey Davenport, Peter Burger, Isaac Du Bois, Johannes Schepmoes, Gerritt Davenport, Art Masten, Conrad Van Buren, Albert Louin, Dirk Toeporing, Jacobus Deyoe, Johannes Degrave, Cornelius Van Keuren, Jacobus Van Eitteu, Nuttys Merckell, Hendrick Vredigh, Conrad Rechtmyer, Heskial Winkoop, Christian Derick, Lo Jerrick Row, Tobias Winkoop, William Bell, Arie Belenga, Cornelius Vanderbergh, Johannes Houghtaling, Jacob Du Bois, Jr.

MUSTER-ROLL OF A FOURTH COMPANY OF FOOT IN THE MILITIA OF THE CORPORATION OF KINGSTON.

Captain, Hendrick H. Schenemaker; Lieutenant, John Sleght; Ensign, Lawrence Van Gansbeck; Sergeants, Edward Wood, Dirk Van Vleet, Jacobus De Lametter; Corporals, Teunis Swart, Johannes Snyder, William Oosterhout; Clerk, Benjamin Sleght; John Ploegh, Peter Willem, Heskiah Schenemaker, Teunis A. Swan, Arant Ploegh, John Wierman, Abram Berkers, Clyn Oosterhout, Jan Peterse Oosterhout, Adriaan Van Steenbergh, Teunis Oosterhout, Jan Krynse Oosterhout, Hendrick Brinck, Jacob Brinck, Laurens Swart, Abram Post, Abram Oosterhout, Jan Woelt, Johannes Purlant, Maria Snyder, Zachary Becker, Laurence Salisbury, Johannes Berkers, Jr., Poules Pelen, Rowdewine Vanderlip, Teunis Van Bunschoten, Wilhelmus Denyer, Jacobus Van Steenbergh, Hendrikus Ploegh, Jr., Hendrick Krynse Oosterhout, Petrus Krynse Oosterhout, Hendrikus Ploegh, Abram Davenport, Petrus Oosterhout, Cornelius Swart, Grieg Magri-gere.

The following list of the soldiers of the war of 1861 includes the names of all those appearing credited to Kingston or Rondout in the printed muster-in rolls of the State:

SOLDIERS' LIST—WAR OF 1861-65.

George W. Pratt, col.; com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.; died at Albany, Sept. 11, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run.
Theodore B. Gates, lieutenant-col.; com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.; pro. to col., Sept. 29, 1862; must. out Nov. 27, 1864, breast-illness.
Jacob B. Hardenbergh, maj.; com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.; pro. to lieutenant-col., Sept. 29, 1861; to col., Dec. 7, 1864.

John M. Schenemaker, act. adj.; com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.; pro. to capt., Dec. 7, 1864; must. out Jan. 29, 1866.
Cornelius D. Westbrook, enl.; com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.
John S. Griffiths, q. m.; com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.; disch. Feb. 2, 1863.
Dumond Elhendorp, com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.
Selah O. Tuttle, paymaster; com. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt.
Robert Loughran, surge.; com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.; must. out with regt., Jan. 29, 1866.
Robert K. Turhill, asst.-surge.; com. Oct. 3, 1861, 80th Regt.; pro. to surgeon of 145th Regt., April 30, 1863; must. out Dec. 9, 1863.
Cornelius Van Santvoord, chaplain; com. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt.; res. Nov. 18, 1862.
Theodore Van Kleck, sergt.-maj.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.; appointed 2d lieut.; not commissioned; res. Aug. 1, 1862.
John McIntee, q. m.-sergt.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut., Dec. 21, 1861; to 1st lieut., Sept. 20, 1862; to capt., Dec. 24, 1862; to lieutenant-col., Dec. 7, 1864; must. out Jan. 29, 1866.
John W. Edmunds, hos. stew.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt.
Henry C. Hart, drum-maj.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt.
James Smith, capt.; com. Oct. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A; pro. to lieutenant-col. of the 128th Regt., Sept. 1, 1862, and col. June 10, 1863; disch. June 7, 1864.
C. S. Wilkinson, 1st lieut.; com. Oct. 3, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A; res. Oct. 7, 1862.
Joseph H. Harrison, 2d lieut.; com. Oct. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A; disch. Sept. 5, 1862.
John Hagadorn, 1st sergt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Edward S. Wells, 2d sergt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
William S. Turner, 3d sergt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Amos E. Ferguson, 4th sergt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A; pro. to 2d lieut., April 22, 1864; to q. m., Dec. 7, 1864.
Richard Walsh, 5th sergt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
C. A. George, 1st corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
George Having, 2d corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Washington J. Pollock, 3d corp.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
F. C. Heermance, 4th corp.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Orin S. Payne, 5th corp.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Charles W. Williams, 6th corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Apollis Moshier, 7th corp.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Eli Mosker, 8th corp.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
David F. Ackert, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
Charles Adams, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
Robert M. Benthly, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
Orlando Burnett, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
Dumond S. Bush, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Frederick Bohrer, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
William Baker, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Edwin Bennett, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
John Brerly, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Platt Broderick, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Philip Cookingham, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Karina Cookingham, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Jacob Cook, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
John M. Crapser, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
James Dyke, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Charles Dyer, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
William Davis, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Charles Dulan, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
James E. Dowie, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Reuben Denton, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Joseph Denton, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
John Donnally, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Albert H. Eckert, enl. Oct. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
William A. Fowler, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Currie Childersheve, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
A. C. Hedges, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
John M. Hewitt, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
John S. Heysrodt, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Russell C. Harris, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Stephen Hewitt, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Edwin Harrington, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Ephraim Hicks, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
James Hamilton, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
S. D. Houghtaling, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Asa C. Howard, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
James Innes, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Oscar Jones, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Robert Kibney, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
John R. Morgan, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Edward Mangin, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
John McKinnon, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
George W. Mead, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
John McGrath, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Jacob H. Mosely, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
John Mulmo, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Alexander Milroy, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
George W. McNeal, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
Edmund Preston, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
James Boswell, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.

- Thomas W. Rider, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A; pro. to 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1862; res. April 1, 1864.
- John Ridings, Jr., enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- John Ridings, Sr., enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Walter B. Russell, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Edgar Riseloff, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Cassius M. Ransom, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- James T. Sherman, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Hiram L. Sackett, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Stephen Stocum, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Franklin Sleight, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- John Jacob Smith, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- William Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Darius Sherman, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Patrick Sheehan, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Theodore Smith, drummer, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- George S. Tripp, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Amos Travis, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Henry Williamson, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Theodore Wheeler, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Abraham Warner, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- John Ferris, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Isaac Place, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Michael Kilroy, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. A.
- Walter A. Van Rensselaer, capt.; com. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B; pro. to maj., Sept. 29, 1862; must. out Nov. 14, 1864.
- John R. Leslie, 1st lieut.; com. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B; pro. to capt., Sept. 29, 1862; to maj., Dec. 7, 1864; must. out Jan. 29, 1866; in service four years four months.
- Charles B. Near, 2d lieut.; com. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B; service closed May 1, 1862.
- James Hatch, 1st sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B; pro. to 2d lieut., May 1, 1862; to 1st lieut., Sept. 29, 1862; res. March 25, 1863, but was re-commissioned.
- Charles B. King, 2d sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Philip Deitz, 3d sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B; pro. to 2d lieut., Sept. 11, 1862; service closed April 21, 1864.
- Henry Clark, 4th sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B; pro. to 2d lieut., Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Feb. 3, 1864.
- George Wanders, 5th sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John Knighton, 1st corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
- John R. Carugen, 2d corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Frederick Obermaier, 3d corp.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Isaac C. Baswell, 4th corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- William A. Ingram, 5th corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John S. Robinson, 6th corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Milton A. Smith, 7th corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- George Raymer, 8th corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Joseph H. Schepmoes, drummer; enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- George J. Dunn, drummer; enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Abraham W. Cain, wagoner; enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- William L. Acker, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Charles E. Asher, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Warren Babcock, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Edward Babcock, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Wansborough Blodham, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John Blackwell, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Frank Bowman, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Sidney Boyle, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- George Brackett, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John Brown, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Samuel Brown, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- William Burk, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Jacob Bush, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Adrian T. Chase, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- William H. Chase, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John W. Carr, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John Decker, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Oswald Decker, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Morgan Denegany, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Samuel Doyle, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- James H. Ellsworth, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Dennis Finley, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Thomas W. Francesco, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- William H. Furman, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Silas A. Garrison, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Theodore Garrison, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Christian Gruntler, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Christian Gruntler, Jr., enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- James E. Hatch, enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John Halstead, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Charles Hadden, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John Hutton, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Morris Hain, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- William H. Hoffman, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Henry Hoyer, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Coraelius D. Hunt, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- William H. Irvine, enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Howard Jay, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John Joy, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- George W. Kelly, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- James Kelly, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Andrew J. Kipp, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- James Kegan, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Lewis J. Momer, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Isaac Lawrence, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Peter W. Lasher, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Alfred Lasher, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Matthew Lillie, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Romeyn B. Legg, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- James Minkler, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Daniel McMichael, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Robert McCarrick, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Charles K. McNiff, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Adam Moore, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Michael O'Donnell, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Silas W. Perrine, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Philip H. Phas, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- David A. Pismatier, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Isaac E. Boosa, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Hiram Riseloff, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Lewis Rider, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- William R. senberger, Jr., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- William Scrivner, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Alvin S. Savage, enl. Oct. 21, 1860, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Frederick Simmons, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John H. Swart, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Alexander F. Swartwout, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John Stewart, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Henry H. Stewart, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Michael Spilling, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Jacob F. Teall, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Jonathan H. Naver, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Lucas Trowbridge, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John H. Vanderlogert, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Henry C. Van Buren, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- George Vetter, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- George H. Woodward, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Philip Wallace, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Rufus Warringer, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Samuel J. Warren, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Andrew Yapple, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- Richard R. Sylwals, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. B.
- John R. Tappen, capt., com. Sept. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C; resigned Sept. 7, 1862.
- Andrew S. Schatt, 1st lieut., com. Sept. 3, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C; must. out Sept. 11, 1864.
- Martin Snyder, 2d lieut., com. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C; pro. to capt., Sept. 29, 1862.
- Cyrastus H. Dot's, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- John Harding, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- George H. Vandone, 3d sergt., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Alexander H. Hermann, 4th sergt., enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- James Flemming, 5th sergt., enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C; pro. to 2d lieut., July 8, 1862; disch. Sept. 11, 1864.
- George Denning, 1st corp., enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- George Martin, 2d corp., enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Isaac Smith, 3d corp., enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- William H. Hallenbeck, 4th corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Alexander H. Hill, 5th corp., enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Christopher Wood, 6th corp., enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Abram Meritt, 7th corp., enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- William Bates, 8th corp., enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Arnold B. Southneck, drummer, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- James Pierce, drummer, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Charles H. Andrews, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- James O. Ackert, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- George A. Ackert, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Andrew Ackert, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Theron Auchmoody, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- John Boyle, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- George H. Barnard, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Frank Butcher, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Levi Blackwell, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- David Bodley, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Wesley Blaisdell, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- William Brown, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Stephen A. Bone-tee, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- John W. Clearwater, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Edward Cogan, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- William A. Clark, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- James Craig, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Samuel Craig, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
- Frederick Craig, enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.

George Crawford, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 John W. Carr, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C; pro. to 2d lieut., March 31, 1863, and to 1st lieut., Dec. 7, 1864; resigned May 29, 1865.
 James Doty, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 John Delemater, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Peter V. Durland, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Lambert J. Dulais, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Moses Dinger, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 George Dulais, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Philip Dillin, enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 John H. Dunn, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C; pro. to 2d lieut., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out Jan. 29, 1866.
 Jonathan Dulais, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Spencer Dederick, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 James Doyle, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 John Edleman, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Stephen Freligh, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 John Foster, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Tjerck France, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Andrew Feiro, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 James Gannon, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Emerson D. Griffin, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Jeremiah Herigan, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Lunan Hitchcock, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Benjamin L. Hasbrouck, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 William Knapp, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 William F. Kram, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 William H. Knowls, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 George G. Law, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Melvin Law, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Joseph Luis, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 John Myer, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 George B. Mulks, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C; pro. to 1st lieut., Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to capt., April 22, 1865; must. out Jan. 29, 1866.
 Lemuel Middagh, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 John H. Morton, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 George Nelu, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 John W. Peck, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 George W. Pardee, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Peter A. Smith, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Charles A. Simmons, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Jesse Shears, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 William W. Smith, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Henry Sweetwout, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Frederick Smith, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Joseph Shelighton, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Andrew Smith, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Henry Rose, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Thomas Thompson, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Walter S. Tyler, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Robert Thompson, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 William F. Van Tassel, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Constantine Van Steenburgh, enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Abram A. Van Bussirk, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 George Woolsey, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Ferdinand E. Whitney, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Thomas Wells, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Henry Wells, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 John Washburn, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Eugene Hasbrouck, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Adam Van Buren, enl. Oct. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. C.
 Daniel McMahon, capt., com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 23, 1864.
 Henry Miek, 1st lieut., com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D; resigned Sept. 30, 1862.
 James G. Wilson, Jr., 2d lieut., com. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D; resigned May 17, 1862.
 Edward McMahon, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D; pro. to 2d lieut., May 27, 1862; 1st lieut., Feb. 23, 1863; resigned July 27, 1863.
 Patrick Craney, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Anthony W. Elnist, 3d sergt., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Daniel A. Barnhart, 4th sergt., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 De Witt Delemater, 5th sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Halsey Davis, 1st corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Luther W. McClellan, 2d corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Wm. B. Treat, 3d corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Daniel T. Whitaker, 4th corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Markle Du Bois, 5th corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 George Brown, 6th corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 David Perzoneous, 7th corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 John Kenroy, 8th corp., enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Benjamin Avery, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Asa Bishop, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 John Bush, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Richard Burger, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Alexander Bessmar, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Clinton Bell, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.

David S. Bell, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Roderick H. Bordell, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Jacob Banley, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Ephraim Bush, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Hugh Biggins, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Peter Brazell, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Alexander B. Chamberlain, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 John D. Campbell, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 William Cohen, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 John Cudney, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Charles Crandle, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Michael Coffee, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Albert Collier, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Harman Collier, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Almeron Castle, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Abraham Coons, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 John Cole, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Harvey Davis, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 John W. Davis, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Thomas Davis, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Alonzo Davis, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Charles Dimond, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Patrick Doyle, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Cyrenus Deprey, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Wm. L. Deitz, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 George Dunist, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Michael Frink, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 George C. Freer, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Wm. H. Fairchild, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Augustus Griner, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Thomas Gray, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Eben Higgins, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Samson Hackenburgh, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Wm. H. Howard, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Wm. F. Higgins, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Augustus Hinkley, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 George Hinkley, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 James Hoar, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Asa Jones, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Eli Jones, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Lorenzo Kibby, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Charles Kniffin, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Willbur Lockwood, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Sylvester B. Lee, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Tobias Lane, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Thaddeus Lane, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Jacob P. Lattemore, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Peter Lattemore, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Alexander Mechen, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 George Morse, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Patrick Mechen, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Cornelius B. Markle, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Abram D. Miller, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 George Myers, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 William L. McDermott, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Aaron Nichles, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 James North, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 James M. Ostrander, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Martin Perzoneous, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 William H. Plumb, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Lewis Rose, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Bartholomew Ryan, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Conrad Rummung, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 John Rann, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Cornelius Bapelya, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Conrad Smith, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Wesley Shultis, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 William Smith, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Watson A. Smith, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Peter Sparling, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 John Tappen, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Bealy Taylor, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Amos C. Treat, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Jeremiah Townner, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Daniel L. Treat, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Orville W. Taylor, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Richard D. Vandemark, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 William Vancost, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Philip H. Van Velson, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Stephen Van Velson, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 William H. Van Leuven, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Reuben C. Van Leuven, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Solomon S. Winnie, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 George B. Welcott, enl. 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Winne Davis, capt., com. 1861, 80th Regt., Co. D.
 Albert S. Pease, 1st lieut., com. Oct. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E; res. Dec. 23, 1861.

William Fetterman, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Enos B. Vail, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 James Westcott, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. E.
 Joseph S. Corbin, capt., com. Aug. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F; killed in action at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
 Nicholas Hoysradt, 1st Lieut., com. Aug. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F; pro. to capt., July 1, 1863; must. out Jan. 29, 1866.
 George North, Jr., 2d Lieut., com. Aug. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F; pro. to 1st Lieut., Dec. 24, 1862; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.
 George Everson, drummer, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 William H. Mills, drummer, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Delacroy, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F; pro. to 2d Lieut., Oct. 7, 1862; disch. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Lewis B. Edward, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Francis Flanagan, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Thomas I. Coulon, 4th sergt., enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John J. Musterson, 5th sergt., enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Thomas Lealey, 1st corp., enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F; pro. to 2d Lieut., Oct. 14, 1864; pro. to 1st Lieut., Dec. 7, 1864; disch. Jan. 29, 1866.
 Edward Miles, 2d corp., enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Archibald Mullen, 3d corp., enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 William McBernmott, 4th corp., enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James T. Colligan, 5th corp., enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Joseph Carney, 6th corp., enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Samuel McCullough, 7th corp., enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Peter Foley, 8th corp., enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Edward Ashley, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Brown (2d), enl. Aug. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Cornelius Collins, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James W. Countryman, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Augustus Cole, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James Costello, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Nicholas Connard, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Thomas Conlon, enl. Aug. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Michael Dalton, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Thomas Doyle, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Daniel Eustace, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James Fitzgerald, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 George F. Fikins, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James Flynn, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Farany, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Flannigan, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 William Gandy, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Guy, enl. Aug. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James Green, enl. Aug. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Bernard Garrity, enl. Aug. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Francis Gable, enl. Oct. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Jacob Hall, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James Haggerty, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Frank O. Hatchkiss, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Kenny, enl. Aug. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Andrew Kennedy, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Kelly, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Kennedy, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Valentine Lundy, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Luft, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Francis Mulligan, enl. Aug. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Robert Mitchell, enl. Aug. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 William Myer, enl. Aug. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Michael McCluskey, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John McDonough, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Daniel McAuliffe, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 William I. Miller, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 George M. Michael, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Michael McAlina, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James McGowan, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Thomas McAloy, enl. Aug. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 William McClure, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Nolan, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Edward Nolan, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Rhody O. Moore, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 William Owens, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John O'Reilly, enl. Aug. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John P. Post, enl. Aug. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Philip Post, enl. Aug. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Percell, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 George E. Pells, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 George Patterson, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Pratt, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 William Quinn, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Quigley, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Abraham Robinson, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James Ryan, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Frederick Smith, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Benjamin Schoenmaker, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Andrew Sweeney, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Henry Taft, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.

John Tiernan, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Cassander Warner, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Edward Warner, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Hugh Wallace, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 William Wallace, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Martin Jones, enl. Aug. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 James D. Buchanan, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Melia, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 John Tracy, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. F.
 J. Tallmadge Hendricks, capt., com. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G; died Dec. 17, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
 William Roach, 4th corp., enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Frank C. Balfe, drummer, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Isaac Beard, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Josiah A. Bedford, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Bernard Colgan, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob H. Fox, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Charles Garland, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Charles Hicks, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 John M. Hermance, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Adolphus Mead, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Francis McCart, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Peter Molin, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Joseph Pall, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob Skiegill, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Adolph Sandercock, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 John W. Tolland, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 William Willis, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 William S. Degraff, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Abraham S. Smith, capt., com. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H; disch. Feb. 19, 1863.
 Ely R. Dabbs, 1st Lieut., com. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H; disch. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Martin H. Swarthout, 2d Lieut., com. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H; killed in action at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 James M. Alma, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John G. Woolven, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Edward A. Ross, 3d sergt., enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H; pro. to 1st Lieut., March 12, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.
 Lewis H. Wilkrow, 4th sergt., enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas Alexander, 5th sergt., enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 William Angevine, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 James E. Angevine, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Jacob Bush, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 James H. Bunto, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Charles Burgher, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Patrick Brophy, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Patrick Collins, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Jacob J. Conway, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 David J. Cutler, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Peter Curran, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas Corgie, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Eli A. Degraff, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Michael Dalton, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Nelson Decker, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Reuben V. Davis, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Lewis Dubois, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Peter Everson, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas C. France, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 David A. Fuller, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Joseph M. Gettings, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H; pro. to 2d Lieut., Nov. 8, 1865, but not mustered in.
 David H. Graham, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Byron H. Howard, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John Hagerty, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Patrick Jordan, enl. Oct. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Levi Jones, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John Kelly, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Patrick Kearney, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Robert Leppo, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Reuben Lake, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John W. Lane, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Isaac Mansfield, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Joseph Marshal, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Peter Mills-paugh, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Johannes Miller, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John H. Miller, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 William T. Norris, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John Ovendorf, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 James Ostrander, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 James O'Reilly, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 William Rikert, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Joseph Ringwald, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 William H. Reynolds, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Wm. H. Robinson, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John T. Sherman, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Gordonier Smith, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Marcellus Stocking, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.

Gilbert Sickler, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas J. Slater, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 William Snyder, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Alfred Tanner, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.; pro. to 2d lieut., Feb. 23, 1863; disch. Dec. 8, 1864.
 Daniel Taraney, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Daniel Terpenning, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Frederick Tootill, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Lyman Taylor, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Wm. H. Terwilliger, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 William Van Buron, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John Van Gaasbeek, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Robert G. Westervelt, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Joseph White, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Henry Whitehouse, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Peter Wispal, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 David Wispal, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John Washburn, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Henry Pfew, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Joseph Sickler, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 Cornelius H. Van Beuren, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. H.
 John D. S. Cook, 1st lieut., com. Oct. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I; pro. to capt., March 23, 1863; res. Dec. 17, 1864.
 Daniel M. Aldrich, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Peter Cullius, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Philip Delany, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Joseph Leonard, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Jacob Sickles, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 James Smith, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I; pro. to 2d lieut., September, 1862; disch. July 26, 1864.
 Lyman O. Waters, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Wm. H. Casheloffar, enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Ambrose N. Baldwin, capt., com. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K; killed in action at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Alexander McFarlane, 1st lieut., com. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K; resigned Dec. 21, 1861.
 John B. Horner, 2d lieut., com. Sept. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K; pro. to 1st lieut., March 23, 1863; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
 George W. Peet, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Henry H. Moore, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Gould P. Austin, 3d sergt., enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Norman L. Jones, 4th sergt., enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John P. Lambert, 5th sergt., enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 David Hall, 1st corp., enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Smith McCoon, 2d corp., enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Peter Carle, 3d corp., enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Constant C. Hanks, 4th corp., enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Henry J. Newell, 5th corp., enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Charles H. Webster, 6th corp., enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Hiram Travis, 7th corp., enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Jehiel J. Judd, 8th corp., enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K; pro. to 2d lieut., Aug. 7, 1865, but not mustered.
 Edwin Ackley, musician, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 David H. North, musician, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Nelson Abrams, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 George Bray, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Owen Beach, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Joseph Barlow, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Sherwood Banks, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Edwin Bruce, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Orrin Bowin, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John W. Bradt, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Charles J. Baker, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Jacob F. Bradt, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John Butler, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Joseph Bronk, enl. Oct. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Amos J. Carle, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John Candler, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Charles Cole, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Martin Carbarry, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 William Burgan, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Benjamin W. Hutcher, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Daniel D. Douglass, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Minard Decker, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Allen Dishrow, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Duane C. Dutcher, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Franklin E. Dunham, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Robert Diamond, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 William T. Frost, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Franklin Finch, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Robert Grace, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Daniel Greenwood, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Addison S. Hays, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Thomas Hylan, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 James Hook, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 George Hood, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Adelbert Hood, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.

Asa Holmes, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Albert Hadden, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Charles Hansell, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Joseph Hall, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 William Hapeman, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Simon Heitzman, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Jeremiah Hyser, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 William Jordon, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Dennis Judd, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Henry M. Judd, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Francis W. Jones, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Frederick Jones, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Isaac D. Knickerbocker, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Horatio Lord, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John Marshall, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Charles J. Martin, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Luther Mills, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Delos Moore, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Smith Nichols, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John H. Pierce, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John Proper, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Thomas P. Price, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 James E. Quick, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 James Rock, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Josina G. Roler, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Abrams See, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Nelson Southard, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 William Sprague, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Lewis W. Showers, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Patrick Sweeney, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Henry Schatt, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 George W. Smith, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John C. Townier, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 George N. Tyler, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John T. Tyler, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Warren Travis, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Nelson J. Tryon, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 William Wingard, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 Talmage Warriner, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 John M. Young, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K; pro. to 2d lieut., Sept. 22, 1862; disch. April 15, 1864.
 John S. York, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 William F. Hungerford, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. K.
 C. D. Westbrook, capt., com. Oct. 4, 1861, 80th Regt., Eng. Co.
 James O. Brink, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Eng. Co.
 Howard Cooke, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Eng. Co.
 E. D. Davis, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Eng. Co.
 Leslie Newkirk, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 80th Regt., Eng. Co.
 Samuel S. Mullen, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 80th Regt., Eng. Co.
 John B. Snelling, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 80th Regt., Eng. Co.
 Albert J. Smith, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 80th Regt., Eng. Co.
 W. H. Van Schaak, sergt., enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 80th Regt., Eng. Co.
 John Dolan, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, 65th Regt., Co. B.
 John Driscoll, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, 65th Regt., Co. B.
 Nicholas Harrington, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, 65th Regt., Co. B.
 Nathan Philbener, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, 65th Regt., Co. B.
 William Powers, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, 65th Regt., Co. B.
 Russell W. Bennett, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Richard Anderson, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Patrick Murphy, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Frederick Neidicker, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. G.
 Francis L. Schepmoes, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Aaron Wolsie, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 80th Regt., Co. I.
 Charles Euben, 2d lieut., com. Feb. 1, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Patrick Daley, 4th sergt., enl. Dec. 17, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Peter Phyfer, 3d corp., enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Henry Van Vleet, 4th corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Fred. V. Kent, 6th corp., enl. Dec. 18, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Amos Parker, musician, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Michael Glinnen, enl. Dec. 20, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Thomas Farley, enl. Dec. 22, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Jacob Woodruff, enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Thomas McGeary, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Peter Ostrander, enl. Dec. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 John Rork, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Levi Sharp, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Thomas Cain, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Joseph Vanlenburgh, enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 John Weir, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Thomas Glason, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Patrick Delany, enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Hugh Campbell, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Francis McKee, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Thomas Dunn, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Wilhelm Conelman, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Samuel Degraff, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Edward Conners, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.

Job Bowden, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Levi Deits, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Peter Rock, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 John Daley, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Gillet Jean, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 John Haurahan, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Patrick Hanlan, enl. Dec. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Thomas Dolan, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Thomas Bogherly, enl. Dec. 5, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 George R. Wands, enl. Dec. 19, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Stephen Winfield, enl. Jan. 2, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 John Baldwin, enl. Dec. 27, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Frank Murphy, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Robert I. Benjamin, enl. Jan. 5, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 John Argensinger, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Samuel Schreier, enl. Jan. 15, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Charles Kelly, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Patrick Kane, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Patrickarkin, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 John O'Brien, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Henry Plough, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 John Rosa, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Louis Litts, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 John Redding, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Samuel Weir, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Eleazer Smith, enl. Jan. 4, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Anthony Woody, enl. Jan. 16, 1862, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 William Foster, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. E.
 Arthur Cavanagh, capt.; com. Nov. 2, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Cornell, 1st lieutenant; com. Nov. 2, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Cusick, 2d lieutenant; com. Nov. 2, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Cornelius K. Shuler 1st sergeant; enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Charles A. Wrinick, 2d sergeant; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Wheeler, 3d sergeant; enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Russell H. Crossman, 4th sergeant; enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James Alliger, 5th sergeant; enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 William Bloomfield, 1st corp.; enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Benjamin Vandemark, 2d corp.; enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Isaac Van Steenburgh, 3d corp.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 George W. Vandemark, 4th corp.; enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Patrick Blake, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 William H. Ag, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Adolphe Andee, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James Abernethy, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Patrick Bligh, enl. Nov. 8, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 William Binckehoff, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Joseph Buckley, enl. Nov. 2, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Patrick Brophy, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John M. Bosley, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John Beck, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Augustus W. Brodhead, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John Cully, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Rody Connelly, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Andrew Connor, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Michael Conroy, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James Cockburn, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 David I. Crosby, enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Dermond, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Patrick Dis, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John Dinno, enl. Nov. 14, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Dossien, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James B. Drake, enl. Nov. 2, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Egan, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Patrick Faren, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Theodore S. Floyd, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Samuel Fife, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Hanson Gray, enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 George H. Gavitt, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 William H. Hasbrouck, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Hanmer, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Oliver Haines, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James Hooks, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Augustus Hasbrouck, enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Hiram Hathaway, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Hovie Jones, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Solomon Krum, enl. Nov. 2, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Samuel C. Knapp, enl. Nov. 14, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Aaron Longyear, enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 David Litz, enl. Nov. 14, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Little Lampard, enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Michael C. Leonard, enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Jonathan Morris, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Daniel Morey, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John J. Munson, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Benjamin Miller, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James McAdams, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John H. Miller, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.

Michael McCormick, enl. Nov. 14, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John Nolan, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John R. Nickson, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Martin Oakley, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Richard Osterhout, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Michael O'Brien, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Piest, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Morgan Patterson, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Joseph Pardee, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Sylvanus V. Quick, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Eli Bazoo, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James B. Reynolds, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John W. Rockman, enl. Nov. 14, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James Rafferty, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Simon Rose, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John Starr, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Sayers, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Charles W. Samford, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Solomon Sickler, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Nicholas Urill, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James Vandemark, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Cornelius D. Vanaken, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 John Vittaker, enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Warren, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 David Woolsey, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Moses Whitbeck, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Ward, enl. Nov. 14, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. G.
 James Whittaker, 6th corp.; enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 Malachi Garrison, 7th corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 Ira Mord, 8th corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 J. J. Arold, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 John Borley, enl. July 24, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 George Barber, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 Daniel E. Brown, enl. July 31, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 Andrew N. Buntin, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Brophy, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 John Casey, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 A. J. Conway, 1st sergeant; enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 William H. Doderick, 2d sergeant; enl. July 24, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 John W. Maxwell, 3d sergeant; enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 John J. Lockwood, 4th sergeant; enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Charles K. Delemater, 5th sergeant; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 William Fox, 1st corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Andrew N. De Witt, 2d corp.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 R. F. Goethius, 3d corp.; enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Warren Kemble, 4th corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 George B. Smith, 5th corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 John Cogswell, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 William H. Cogswell, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Charles E. Cockfair, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Elijah Conklin, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Arros J. Conklin, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 James Crook, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Matthew Christiana, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 M. G. Denning, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 James Doyle, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Ira Powey, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Peter Eighmey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Nelson Ernest, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 William C. Farr, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 John Fox, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Weygant Garrison, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Eugene F. Hayes, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 James Hagerty, enl. July 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Henry Hazzard, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Morgan L. Harris, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Edmund Hall, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Joel N. Hayes, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Egbert Hicks, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 John Handley, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Edward H. Harris, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Adam Imhoff, enl. July 25, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Abijah Jennings, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Charles M. Jones, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 William H. Kniffin, enl. July 30, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 John Kerr, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Edgar Myers, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Henry Snyder, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Peter Snyder, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Cyrus Sickler, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 John Stahler, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Ezra Sickler, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Victor S. Sickler, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Emory W. Snook, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 George Stienwinger, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Leonard Smith, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 John Trodden, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.

Timothy Murphy, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Neal McKenna, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 George S. McKenbers, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Jeremiah Lewis, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Sylvester Near, enl. July 25, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 William F. Roots, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 George Reisenberger, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Charles A. Robinson, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Chauncey T. Rodimir, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 William Slater, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 George Taylor, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Hiram T. Tappan, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Frederick M. Van Wart, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 David Vetter, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Hiram Van Buren, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Christopher Van Aken, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Jacob Weaver, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 William S. Wood, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 David Williams, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 George W. Wonder, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Charles M. Yates, enl. July 24, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 John Schott, enl. July 2, 1862, 1st Regt., Co. E.
 Jacob Freundie, enl. Oct. 19, 1862, 2d Art., Co. L.
 Charles Barley, enl. July 10, 1862, 4th Art., Co. G.
 Francis Burns, enl. July 6, 1862, 4th Art., Co. G.
 John Herdman, enl. July 8, 1862, 4th Art., Co. G.
 John Leary, enl. July 5, 1862, 4th Art., Co. G.
 Lawrence Shea, enl. July 6, 1862, 4th Art., Co. G.
 Philip Watie, enl. Feb. 18, 1862, 5th Art., Co. C.
 Charles E. Sickler, enl. Jan. 28, 1862, 5th Art., Co. D.
 Elias Sickler, enl. Jan. 28, 1862, 5th Art., Co. D.
 Bernhard Guild, enl. Jan. 30, 1862, 5th Art., Co. D.
 George H. Sharpe, enl.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt.; must. out with regt., June 3, 1865; brevet. brig.-gen.
 Cornelius D. Westbrook, lieutenant-col.; 12th Regt.; date of rank, Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Feb. 27, 1861.
 J. Rudolph Tappan, maj.; 120th Regt.; date of rank, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to lieutenant-col., Feb. 20, 1864; must. out Dec. 3, 1864. He was in command of the regt. during a large period of its service.
 Selah O. Turhill, adjt., 120th Regt.; date of rank, Aug. 22, 1862; res. Feb. 8, 1863.
 Uriah H. Coffin, q. m.; 12th Regt.; date of rank, July 30, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865.
 James O. Van Hoovenburgh, surgt.; 120th Regt.; date of rank, July 19, 1862; res. Dec. 22, 1862.
 Henry A. Collier, 1st asst. surgt.; 120th Regt.; date of rank, Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 23, 1863.
 Walter A. Van Rensselaer, 2d asst. surgt.; 120th Regt.; not recorded as such in the Adj.-Gen.'s Report of 1868.
 Rev. Foster Hartwell, chaplain; 120th Regt.; date of rank, Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Dec. 10, 1863.
 Geo. P. Barber, q. m. sergt.; 120th Regt.
 William J. Cockburn, q. m. sergt.; 12th Regt.
 Joseph D. Keyser, hos. stew.; 120th Regt.
 August Goulier, drum-major.
 John S. Snyder, 1st sergt.; enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. Smith, corps.; enl. July 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Levi Roosa, corps.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Frank Kelf, musician; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Richard M. J. Beauchamp, musician; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Jesse Beadle, enl. July 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 John H. Baldwin, enl. July 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Clinton Cowdery, enl. July 25, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Patrick Conlon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. B. Delemater, enl. July 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 James H. Delemater, enl. July 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 John J. Freer, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Peter Joy, Jr., enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Abrma Maines, enl. July 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Fraley Maines, enl. July 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Abram H. Phass, enl. July 17, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 James Ryan, enl. July 29, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Julian D. Rice, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Dubois Rosepanch, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. W. Roe, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Geo. M. Roosa, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Richard P. Schryver, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Isaac Teibash, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Moses Wolven, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 William White, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 J. B. Van Wageningen, 3d corps.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Charles W. Ruinehart, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Hasbrouck Litho, musician; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 James Fairman, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Henry Misner, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Nathaniel W. Palmer, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Samuel Rose, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.

Edgar Simpkins, 1st sergt.; enl. July 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Stephen H. Phillips, 2d sergt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Wm. H. Folandt, 3d sergt.; enl. July 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Benjamin Elmendorf, 4th sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Alfred Atkins, enl. July 26, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 James Brink, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Hilan Bray, enl. July 29, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Barnett Bishop, enl. July 29, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John Barham, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William Bulcyer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Levi Burkin, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Peter M. Barger, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Ambrose M. Barber, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 George P. Carson, enl. July 29, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Albert Carr, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William Coddington, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Jeremiah Clifford, enl. July 26, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Alfred C. Cole, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John Banner, enl. July 26, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Clark Chase, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Alfred Crook, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Peter B. Conway, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Daniel D. Decker, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Lewis Delemater, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 James W. Decker, enl. July 29, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John Donavan, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 James Deyo, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Granville Dawaldt, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Henry Datis, enl. July 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Henry W. Dean, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Allen Dean, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Philip H. Elmendorf, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Cornelius Elsworth, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 James P. H. Elsworth, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Stephen Ennist, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Howard A. France, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Ambrose G. Gosszoe, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William Grant, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Egbert Hommel, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 George Haver, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John W. Haver, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Johannes D. Hoornbeck, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Lewis Hason, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 David C. Hait, enl. July 31, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William Hamel, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Stephen P. Jones, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John B. Joy, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William Joy, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John Kelpy, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Nicholas Kellsey, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John Kelly, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Patrick Karney, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William H. Kroun, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Ambrose Kennicut, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Hugh Martin, enl. July 30, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Richard Martin, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Peter Merritt, enl. August, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William B. McTury, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 George M. Muldah, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Jacob Myer, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Solomon S. Miller, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Cornelius B. Markle, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Marvia Markle, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 David North, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William O'Brien, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John Peck, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John H. Rowe, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Isaac Rappolyea, enl. July 31, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Abram T. Rowe, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Albert Rider, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John James Roosa, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William J. Rowe, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Albert H. Rauson, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Isaac Storms, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Henry Smith, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William H. Smith, enl. July 26, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Abram Snyder, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Leonard S. Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John P. Shuter, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 James O. Sutton, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 T. S. G. Terwilliger, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John Wyanright, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 George Wright, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Sullen Every, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Edward Kelly, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John Thompson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Aaron B. Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.

John Traver, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William H. Van Bramer, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Mortimer Van Etten, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Edwin H. Van Nostrand, enl. July 23, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 David Van Klock, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Josiah Van Demark, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Peter Vandenberg, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Arthur W. Thomas, 4th sergt., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 William D. Brizze, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 Robert Stewart, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. F.
 C. H. McEntee, capt., com. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 J. K. Holmes, 1st lieut., com. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 M. E. Creighton, 2d lieut., com. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 James Smith, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Francis W. Reynolds, capt., com. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 14, 1863.
 Alexander Austin, 1st lieut., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 7, 1863.
 John R. Barhaus, 2d lieut., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I; killed in action, July 3, 1863.
 Eugene C. Johnson, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I; pro. to 2d lieut., July 2, 1863.
 James G. Jackson, 2d sergt., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Lewis A. Du Bois, 3d sergt., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Lewis Bussenner, 4th sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Charles W. Fink, 5th sergt., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Wilbur L. Hale, corp., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 James M. Delaney, corp., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 William P. Delamater, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Griffin A. Hart, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Ellis H. Bishop, corp., enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Edgar H. Mead, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Gilbert Myer, corp., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Ezra Carle, corp., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 William Burus, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Theodore Bogard, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 12th Regt., Co. I.
 Josiah D. Barnes, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Abram Burlans, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 William D. Burgess, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 William H. Burk, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Alonzo G. Cornelius, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Cooper H. Connal, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Edgar W. Clibbester, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John H. Clibbester, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Henry M. Campbell, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Uriah Carle, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Myrick Clark, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Jacob Clapper, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 William Delamater, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John W. Davis, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Clark Davis, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Green L. Davis, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Amoson Delany, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Lewis Drouty, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John Everett, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 David Eckert, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Miles N. Eighmey, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 David R. Elting, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John H. Elting, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 James M. France, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Joseph Gridley, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Henry J. Hoar, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John R. Jones, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Richard Johnson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 George Keys, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Aaron Longyear, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Frederick Luchenbach, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Alonzo Lewis, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Egbert Lewis, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Robert Maguill, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Egbert McNurdy, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John J. Moe, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Jonathan Morris, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Andrew Myer, Jr., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John Mitchell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John H. Myer, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 William Osterhout, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 George W. Peck, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John P. Ross, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Aaron N. Rieley, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Jacob Russel, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Samuel H. Schepmoes, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Andrew Sutton, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Nathaniel B. Smedes, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Theodore H. C. Stowe, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Daniel Sunkis, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Andrew Smith, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John H. Slater, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.

John C. Trumbour, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Jacob R. Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 David L. Taylor, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Manning Van Nostrand, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 William E. Vandemark, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John T. Van Gaasbeck, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Philip Vandebogart, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Bruyn Van Keuren, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Robert J. Vandebogart, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Jeremiah Van Aken, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 William P. Webber, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Jacob H. Winfield, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 George W. Weaver, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Justus Warner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Jeremiah Young, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Frederick Paul Gouse, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Brodhead W. Vanderveer, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Daniel Curry, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Jasper Hulbert, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Christopher T. Shader, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Charles Willis, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 Richard A. McCung, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 George E. Smith, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John J. Smith, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. I.
 John L. Snyder, 1st sergt., enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William Smith, 1st corp., enl. July 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Levi Roosa, 2d corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Frank Balf, musician, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Richard M. J. Beahart, musician, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Jesse Bealle, enl. July 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John H. Baldwin, enl. July 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Clinton Cowdery, enl. July 25, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Patrick Coulou, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William R. Delemater, enl. July 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 James H. Delemater, enl. July 22, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 John J. Freer, enl. July 28, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Charles Hearn, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Peter Joy, Jr., enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 James McLoughlin, enl. July 31, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Abram Maines, enl. July 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Fraley Maines, enl. July 19, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Abram H. Plass, enl. July 17, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 James Ryan, enl. July 20, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Julian D. Rice, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Debo Rosebaugh, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William W. Roe, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 George M. Roosa, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Richard P. Schryver, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Isaac Terbush, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Moses Wolven, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William White, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 William Lee Aphthorp, 4th sergt., enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Cornelius K. Shaler, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Aaron Longyear, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Henry Wheeler, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Moses Whitbeck, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 George W. Vandemark, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Benjamin Vandemark, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Michael Madden, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Charles A. Whitwick, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Thomas I. Dungen, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Martin Oakley, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Russell H. Crossman, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Thomas McPherson, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 90th Regt., Co. D.
 Hugh Tiaman, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. B.
 Marinus Bankhardt, enl. March 17, 1862, 5th Art., Co. D.
 Joseph Kniffin, enl. March 9, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. E.
 Charles Hengershoff, enl. Feb. 25, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. E.
 Albert Bender, enl. Oct. 16, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 Alexander Carrol, enl. Oct. 11, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 Charles J. Campbell, enl. Oct. 11, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 George Clarke, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 Joseph Ferris, enl. Oct. 18, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 James Howard, enl. Sept. 29, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 William Mahar, enl. Sept. 27, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 James McCabe, enl. Oct. 7, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 Charles Moss, enl. Oct. 13, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 Joseph Ranss, enl. Sept. 29, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 Peter Smith, enl. Oct. 7, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 John Scurry, enl. Oct. 12, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 John D. West, enl. Sept. 29, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 Henry Williams, enl. Oct. 13, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 James Dillon, enl. Oct. 7, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. M.
 George Roosa to Ulster County, enl. March 8, 1862, 33d Regt., Co. A.
 William Holdridge, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. C.
 John Higgins, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 15th Cav., Co. M.
 Theodore Hill, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 15th Cav., Co. M.

Dier Hinkley, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Cav., Co. M.
 Philip Brinir, enl. Oct. 1, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. H.
 Charles Brown, enl. Oct. 15, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Wm. Baner, enl. Oct. 15, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 George I. Hambmann, enl. Oct. 21, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Frederick Flachstedt, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Patrick Finnegan, enl. Oct. 15, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Fritz Franz, enl. Oct. 15, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Matthias Hauser, enl. Oct. 15, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Reinhold Intermann, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Alfred Krebschman, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Gustave Myer, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Charles Rittmiller, enl. Oct. 14, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Otto Ribbe, enl. Oct. 15, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 William Wilson, enl. Oct. 15, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Samuel Fisher, enl. Oct. 12, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Frederick Drich, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 William Carlson, enl. Oct. 12, 1864, 7th Regt., Co. K.
 Hiram Holmes, 1st sergt., enl. May 4, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Walter Young, 2d sergt., enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 George Brower, 3d sergt., enl. May 3, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 George W. Burhans, 4th sergt., enl. May 13, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 James McDowd, 5th sergt., enl. May 19, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Timothy Shortell, 1st corp., enl. May 19, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Nicholas Plass, 2d corp., enl. May 4, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 William Edmondson, 3d corp., enl. June 1, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Samuel Hillas, 4th corp., enl. May 4, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Abraham Whittaker, 5th corp., enl. May 8, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 George M. Eckert, 6th corp., enl. May 1, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 James Bonk, 7th corp., enl. May 15, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 John Bagg, musician, enl. May 1, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Francis Van Bramer, wagoner, enl. May 7, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 John Burnee, enl. May 5, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Theron Berger, enl. May 17, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 James E. Bundy, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 James Cahill, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Thomas Carr, enl. May 2, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 John Crespell, enl. June 1, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Ira Dequy, enl. May 3, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Thomas Dougherty, enl. May 1, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Robert Du Bois, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Charles E. Davis, enl. June 20, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Morris Edwards, enl. May 25, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Henry Edingburgh, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Stephen Gallagher, enl. May 14, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Eli Hasbrouck, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 George S. Hawks, enl. May 4, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Cornelius Hally, enl. May 2, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 George Hesh, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Charles Kent, enl. May 2, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 John Kelly, enl. May 4, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Hugh Lewy, enl. June 5, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 George W. Lane, enl. May 2, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 William Meacham, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Farney McCann, enl. June 11, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 John O'Reilly, enl. May 1, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Thomas Regan, enl. May 14, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Merric Raymond, enl. May 11, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Thomas Starr, enl. May 25, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Nicholas Shortell, enl. May 16, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 John Walton, enl. May 9, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 Philander S. Wickham, enl. May 16, 1862, 71st Regt., Co. K.
 David G. Boyle, enl. Oct. 6, 1864, 15th Cav., Co. D.
 Henry Pyres, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 15th Cav., Co. C.
 Thomas Sheldon, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 15th Cav., Co. H.
 Daniel Gillet, capt., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Oliver B. Gray, 1st lieut., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 Frederick Freilehwal, 2d lieut., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. E.
 A. L. Lockwood, capt., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 James A. Lockwood, 1st lieut., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Edward H. Ketchum, 2d lieut., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. A.
 Simon S. Westbrook, capt., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Rodney B. Newkirk, 1st lieut., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 Dunoad Elmendorf, 2d lieut., com. 1862, 120th Regt., Co. B.
 J. L. Snyder, capt., com. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 J. B. Krom, 1st lieut., com. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 William S. Norton, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. C.
 Thomas Cattan, enl. April 12, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Francis McGavin, enl. March 18, 1862, 120th Regt., Co. H.
 Alfred Naeffe, capt., com. Aug. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.
 John T. Froer, 1st lieut., com. Aug. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.
 William Steadman, 2d lieut., com. Aug. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.
 Matthias S. Ewen, capt., com. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Alfred Cooley, 1st lieut., com. Sept. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 Johannes Lefevre, 2d lieut., com. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. E.
 William Roberts, 3d sergt., enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. E.
 Martin L. Devall, wagoner, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. E.

Friend W. Miller, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. E.
 Philip M. Roberts, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. E.
 Charles Seymour, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. E.
 John H. Spurr, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. E.
 James H. Van Tassel, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 102d Regt., Co. E.
 Albert J. Smith, Sr., maj., com. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Henry C. Durham, drummer, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas Fowler, capt., com. July 18, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Edward L. Berry, 1st lieut., com. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Jacob Bookstaver, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Frederick Mayer, 4th sergt., enl. July 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 William James, 1st corp., enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Samuel Granger, 2d corp., enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Husted H. Coons, 4th corp., enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 David B. Rose, 5th corp., enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Abraham Hawkins, drummer, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 James Irwin, wagoner, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 John Atkins, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Homer Averill, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Daniel M. Aldridge, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Aaron Burhans, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 James Cagan, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Benjamin Clearwater, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 William Disch, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Joseph Embree, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 John Gibbs, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 John E. Houghtaling, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Edgar B. Kain, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Philip Lewis, enl. July 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Charles Lewsinger, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Samuel Masker, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 James Mack, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 John J. Moore, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Robert K. McDougal, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Anselm Nowicki, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Peter H. Osterhoudt, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 John H. Plap, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Jacob Q. Roosa, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 John H. Roenhardt, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Zelotus Stewart, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 George Scribner, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Hiram N. Sesum, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Thomas N. Terwilliger, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Andrew Vredenburg, enl. Oct. 19, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Harrison Van Bramer, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Edward Vredenburgh, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Van Rensselaer Vredenburgh, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Mathew Van Buren, enl. 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Simon Washburn, enl. July 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Jacob Wolbert, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Albert I. Smith, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Hezekiah Delemater, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 15th Cav., Co. M.
 Clement G. Earle, 4th sergt., enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Jacob R. Slater, 2d corp., enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Austin Slater, 6th corp., enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Mathew Boitz, 8th corp., enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Peter Almstead, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Sylvester Bartholmew, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 William H. Balcolm, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Cornelius Banks, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 John W. Iane, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 15th Cav., Co. M.
 Edward W. Little, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 15th Cav., Co. M.
 Jacob Keyser, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Abrahams Keyser, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Alexandra Lonn, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Simeon Miller, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 John Nolen, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Robert B. Pomeroy, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Jacob Resue, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 William Fox, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 15th Cav., Co. M.
 David J. Rosick, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 John Sutton, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Jacob B. Slater, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Abraham C. Schriver, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 John Wheeler, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Rossman Kierman, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Charles H. Taylor, enl. Sept. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Andrew Rasure, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Clement G. Earle, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Daniel B. Dury, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. C.
 Jacob D. Hasbrouck, 2d lieut. (Ulster Co.), 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Wm. Van Wagenen, capt. (Ulster Co.), com. Aug. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Edwin J. Barley, 1st lieut. (Ulster Co.), com. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Alexander Elting, 2d lieut. (Ulster Co.), com. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. B.
 Simon W. De Puy, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.
 R. P. Shaffer, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. D.
 Isaac L. Ligner, 1st lieut., com. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.

Mitchell Beni Bet, 2d Lieut., enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Richard M. Hines, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John D. Fink, 2d sergt., enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John J. Moray, 5th sergt., enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 George H. Bradshaw, 1st corp., enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Francis W. Heald, 2d corp., enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Jonathan Snyder, 3d corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 R. L. Ticehurst, 5th corp., enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 W. B. Hayes, 7th corp., enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Jesse Medlow, 8th corp., enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 William Atkinson, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Sawiche Bulow, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Cornelius Brick, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Michael Forney, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Nicholas Gorkely, enl. Oct. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 James Hager, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John Krops, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Christopher Kronty, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John M. Keator, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Abraham Kaizer, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Andrew Layman, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Thomas Leahy, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 James R. Lane, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Richard Leahy, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Ernest Milkes, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Benjamin Milbr, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John Miller, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 George Major, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Samuel Murphy, enl. Oct. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 James Medlow, enl. Oct. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Edward Murray, enl. Oct. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John Marion, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 James Quinn, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Benjamin Robertson, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Harrison Smedes, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 William Smith, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 S. H. B. Schonaker, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John W. Terwilliger, enl. Oct. 17, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 William D. Tronson, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Hiram Van Keuren, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Orlando Van Dusen, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John Hunt, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 John Cudney, enl. Nov. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. F.
 Ernest Zang, 1st Lieut., com. July 21, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Frederick Hartman, 5th corp., enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Joseph Regner, 7th corp., enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 John Schmidt, 8th corp., enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Milton Bicket, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Samuel H. Bishop, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Abraham Blaujohn, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Joseph Becker, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Martin Bugler, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 James Burdow, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 William Conkempt, enl. July 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Cooper, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Philip Pels, enl. Oct. 10, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 John Deits, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Ludwig Elgis, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Peter Goehline, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Frederick Heibach, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob Heibach, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Stephen Harly, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Joseph Langarny, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 James Melvin, enl. July 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Peter McGovern, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Philip Mancy, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob Miller, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 James W. Pells, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 John Ryer, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 George Rippe, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Frederick Richell, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Joseph Ringwold, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Russel, enl. Oct. 23, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 William Scrivner, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob Scherry, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 George Schwaup, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 William Scriber, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 John S. Thompson, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 William H. Williams, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Robert Zelt, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Zelt, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. G.
 Robert Van Wagouen, 2d sergt., enl. September 25th, 175th Regt., Co. I.
 S. H. Chiss, enl. Feb. 29, 1865, 178th Regt., Co. A.
 Christopher Weaver, enl. Feb. 2, 1865, 178th Regt., Co. A.
 Samuel Veler, enl. April 7, 1865, 191st Regt., Co. B.
 James Brunner, enl. Feb. 17, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. B.
 Edward Carl, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.

Charles Cummings, enl. Feb. 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Thomas Collins, enl. Feb. 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Robert Conroy, enl. Feb. 17, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Crain, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Thomas Caughlin, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Dennis Driscoll, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Deary, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Charles Dunn, enl. Feb. 6, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Doyle, enl. Feb. 17, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Donovan, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Fay, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Louis Geith, enl. Feb. 16, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Richard Gifford, enl. Feb. 6, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Frederick Goely, enl. Feb. 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 George T. Hamilton, enl. Feb. 4, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Samuel Hevner, enl. Feb. 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 David Hampton, enl. Feb. 6, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 William Johnston, enl. Feb. 6, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John F. Keegan, enl. Jan. 28, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John H. Metcalf, enl. Feb. 17, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 James Martin, enl. Feb. 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Henry O'Brien, enl. Feb. 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 James O'Brien, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Thomas Phillips, enl. Feb. 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Henry Price, enl. Feb. 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Aaron Reegan, enl. Feb. 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 James Rourke, enl. Feb. 14, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 William Robinson, enl. Feb. 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Sheridan, enl. Feb. 13, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Scott, enl. Feb. 13, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Luzerne Stewart, enl. Feb. 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Peter Snyder, enl. Feb. 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Henry Smith, enl. Feb. 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Charles Stewart, enl. Feb. 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Walls, enl. Feb. 13, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John White, enl. Feb. 14, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Levi Myers, enl. March 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 William Jones, enl. March 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Henry Marks, enl. March 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 James Smith, enl. Feb. 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 Joseph L. Strauts, enl. Feb. 15, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Burns, enl. Feb. 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D.
 John Armstrong, enl. Feb. 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 James Connolly, enl. Feb. 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 William Harris, enl. Feb. 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 John King, enl. Feb. 24, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 Thomas McHallas, enl. Feb. 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 Gerritt Pendleton, enl. March 1, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 James Smith, enl. March 1, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 William Stillwell, enl. March 1, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 John White, enl. March 2, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 John Anderson, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 William Clark, enl. Feb. 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 James Ford, enl. Feb. 25, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 Patrick Foley, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 John Kelley, enl. March 1, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 Michael Hagan, enl. Feb. 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 Henry Marcey, enl. Feb. 28, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 Thomas Kyno, enl. March 1, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 James Riney, enl. Feb. 28, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 Daniel Saddle, enl. Feb. 28, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 James Williams, enl. Feb. 23, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 George L. Fiero, enl. March 1, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. F.
 Francis H. Benson, enl. March 2, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 George Long, enl. March 2, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 James Murray, enl. March 1, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 James A. Murray, enl. March 6, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 Michael McCarty, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 Daniel McCormick, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 James More, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 John O'Brien, enl. March 2, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 John Ryan, enl. March 2, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 Michael Smith, enl. March 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 Edward Welsh, enl. March 2, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 George Welsh, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Wallace, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 John Ward, enl. March 2, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 Michael Sullivan, enl. March 2, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G.
 James H. Burke, enl. March 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 William Brady, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas Burns, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 John Burns, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas Baker, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 James Carey, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas Connors, enl. March 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Robert Carey, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Timothy Croonan, enl. March 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

S. B. King

John Cahill, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Martin Courtney, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Peter Cullen, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas Devine, enl. March 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Michael Doyle, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 John Dillon, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 William Johnson, enl. March 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 James Kenney, enl. March 6, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Simon Kelley, enl. March 6, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Philip McGuire, enl. March 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 John Sullivan, enl. March 6, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 John Sullivan, 2d, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 John Smith, enl. March 8, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Charles Thomas, enl. March 9, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 Edward Warren, enl. March 10, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 John Williams, enl. March 21, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. H.
 John Amey, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Robert Burke, enl. March 16, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Francis Blake, enl. March 18, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Edward Dillon, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 John Fay, enl. March 14, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 James Dwyer, enl. March 15, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 George W. Fraly, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Joseph Hadley, enl. March 21, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 James Layman, enl. March 14, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Michael Loftus, enl. March 18, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Thomas Moor, enl. March 15, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Patrick Murphy, enl. March 15, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Terrence Murray, enl. March 21, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Samuel Mason, enl. March 21, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 John Morris, enl. March 14, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Robert Parker, enl. March 18, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 James Scott, enl. March 14, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Thomas Sullivan, enl. March 20, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 William Voorhees, enl. March 13, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 James H. Wilson, enl. March 15, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Edward Williams, enl. March 15, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 John Williams, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. I.
 Herbert Ancliffe, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 John Adlington, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 William Butler, enl. March 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 Terrence Boyle, enl. March 14, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 Elias Cooper, enl. March 1, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 Patrick Connaway, enl. March 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 John Cummings, enl. March 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 John Damon, enl. March 26, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 Stephen Gillespie, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 William I. Holmes, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 William Jones, enl. March 7, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 James Lewis, enl. March 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 Albert Maxbata, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 John Norman, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 Robert E. Owens, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 William Pancoast, enl. March 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 William Tagan, enl. March 21, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 John Smith, enl. March 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 William Thompson, enl. March 21, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 Owen Talley, enl. March 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 James Watson, enl. March 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 Malcolm White, enl. March 22, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 James Ward, enl. March 27, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 George Williams, enl. March 24, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. K.
 H. D. Baldwin, ensign, navy; Unit of States steam gunboat "Port Royal;" trans. to "Coenraught" and to United States steamer "Polaris;" enl. September, 1862; disch. Aug. 23, 1865; under Farragut at Mobile, and operations of West Gulf Squadron.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LT.-COL. JACOBUS SEVERYN BRUYN,

born in Kingston, N. Y., in the year 1751, was the son of Severyn Bruyn, who died at Kingston in 1759, the grandson of Jacobus Bruyn, the first of the family born in this country, and the great-grandson of Jacobus Bruyn, who came from Norway about the middle of the seventeenth century, and found a new home in Ulster County. With the family name he seemed to inherit the energy and enterprise of his Norwegian ancestor. A youth of much

promise, he was scarcely graduated at Princeton College when the war of the Revolution broke out. Full of fire and patriotism, he devoted his liberal means and youthful manhood to the cause of independence, equipped at his own expense a company of infantry in his native county, and led them to the seat of war. After serving with honor and being promoted to lieutenant-colonel, he was captured at the surrender of Fort Montgomery, gallantly fighting at the head of his command. From that time to the close of the war he remained a prisoner,—first among the horrors of the noted Jersey prison-ship, afterwards on parole on Governor's Island. Soon after his release he was married to Miss Blandina Eluendorf, of Kingston, daughter of Petrus Edmundus and Mary Crooke Eluendorf (the former of Holland, the latter of English descent), to whom he had been engaged during the long years of the national struggle. Mrs. Bruyn was a lady of unusual gifts and accomplishments for that or any time. She was familiar with the Dutch, French, and English languages. Books of hers in these languages, and the well-chosen library of Col. Bruyn,—much of it in the best theological literature of the period,—also his certificate as a member of the Cincinnati Society, are still in the possession of Mr. Augustus H. Bruyn, of Kingston. The old stone house with a gambrel roof, still standing at the corner of Crown and North Front Streets in Kingston, was the residence of Col. and Mrs. Bruyn throughout a happy married life. This was for many years the centre of whole-souled hospitality and generous kindness, shared alike by the residents and visitors of the then prominent town. Col. Bruyn and his wife were both devoted members—the former an elder—of the old Dutch Church of Kingston, organized there in 1659, and their remains are buried under the present edifice, together with all the preceding Bruyns of their immediate line. A memorial tablet above the elders' pew in the church bears their names, with the simple comment,—

"These all died in faith,
 And shall stand in their lot at the end of the days."

Two sons were the only descendants of Col. and Mrs. Bruyn,—Edmund and Severyn. Both were young men of ability, graduated at Princeton College, and were afterwards admitted to the bar. Edmund Bruyn practiced law for some years in New York, then retired to a farm in Wawarsing, which was part of the family estate, where he spent the rest of his life, interesting himself not only in the agricultural but also in the manufacturing interests of the locality. He was never married.

Severyn, the younger son, lived to the ripe age of nearly seventy-two years, his home always in Kingston, where he married, in early life, Catharine Hasbrouck, daughter of Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck. After a few years spent in the practice of law, Mr. Bruyn accepted the position of cashier of the first bank formed in Ulster County, a branch then opened in Kingston of the Middle District Bank of Poughkeepsie. On the failure of the main bank, the branch, of course, was dissolved. Mr. Bruyn did not again engage in business, but retained through life an active, intelligent interest in all that concerned the village, the county, and the country at large. He was a true patriot, a fine

classical scholar, was possessed of a keen sense of humor and an unusually lovable disposition, and was, in the estimation of all who knew him, above and beyond all else a *Christian gentleman*, "an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile." Tender and thoughtful in a rare degree of the needs of others, he never left home for any prolonged absence without placing in the hands of his minister a sum of money for the use of the poor of the church. This, with many other benefactions, was done so quietly as to be unknown until after his death, even to his own family. No communion Sunday ever came without his being present in his familiar place in the church, often having returned home solely for that purpose. He died with the respect and affection of the community, Oct. 27, 1856. His son, Augustus Hasbrouck Bruyn, still lives in the house occupied by his parents for many years,—a stone building only partially consumed in the burning of Kingston in 1777, and rebuilt on its ruins. Their only other child was Mrs. Mary Bruyn Forsyth, who singularly resembled her father in appearance, temperament, and character. She died Nov. 5, 1879.

JACOB H. DE WITT.

Among the many old Holland families who, about the middle of the seventeenth century, sought the shores of the New World, none had been more distinguished in political and social life, none had numbered in its ranks more noted men, than the De Witts.

Natives of Dordrecht,—one of the oldest burgher towns of Holland, and in later years dear to art as the birthplace of Cuyper and Ary Scheffer, and to theology as the meeting-place of the Synod of Dort,—the "Geslachten van Dordrecht," in the Royal Library at the Hague, gives the descent of the De Witt family in an unbroken line from the year 1295 to Sept. 8, 1639.

Some of the name—which was variously spelled Die Witte, De Witte, De With, De Wit, de Witt, and finally De Witt—served under William the Silent, and were zealous supporters of the revolted provinces against Spanish oppression.

After the death of John of Barneveldt Jacob De Witt succeeded to the high honors of "Land Advocate of Holland." His son Cornelius, the burgomeister of Dordrecht "at the head of a Dutch fleet, with a stout Dutch admiral to do his bidding," sailed up the Thames, burning the English ships and sending consternation into the very heart of London.

Another son, John De Witt, one of the most distinguished men in the history of the Netherlands, became Grand Pensionary of Holland during the period between the separation from Spain and the opening of the Thirty Years' War,—a position which at that time required the most consummate ability and statesmanship. Under his guidance Holland became a power among the nations of Europe. Gelders, in his recent valuable work "The History of the Administration of John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland," says of him that "he was a head and shoulders above nearly all the notable men of his time," and "one, moreover, on whose public virtue there is hardly a blemish or spot."

The family emigration to the colony of "Nieu Amsterdam" began about the year 1639. The first of the name to penetrate those wild regions that lay along the shores of the Hudson were two brothers, Andries and Tjereck Claus de Witt, who left their native land about the year 1648 and settled on the banks of the Twaalskill,—now Rondout Creek,—within the limits of the present city of Kingston, and became the progenitors of that branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs.

Jacob Hasbrouck De Witt was born in Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Oct. 2, 1784. While yet an infant his parents removed to Twaalskill, now called Wilbur. His father, Col. Thomas De Witt, one of nine sons, commanded a regiment in the Continental army, and served through the whole period of the Revolutionary war. The only daughter in this large family married Gen. James Clinton, and became the mother of De Witt Clinton.

Col. Thomas De Witt left surviving him three sons,—Jacob H., Reuben, and Thomas—and one daughter,—Mary, who married Thomas Thorp.

Reuben died unmarried in 1859. Thomas, the youngest son, entered the ministry, and died in 1874, having been for many years senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York City.

Jacob H. De Witt spent the whole of his long life in his native county, and was prominently identified with its interests and its people. In 1812 he was adjutant of a regiment raised to prosecute the war with Great Britain, and subsequently received a commission as colonel. In 1819 he was elected by the Clintonian party to Congress, where he took an active share in the great struggle on the Missouri Compromise question; in 1839, and again in 1847, he represented Ulster County in the State Legislature.

In 1823, Col. De Witt married Sarah Ann Sleight, of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., a granddaughter of Gen. Swartwout, who rendered distinguished service under Wolfe in the French war, and who subsequently fought in the war of independence.

Col. De Witt died in Kingston on Jan. 30, 1857, in the seventy-third year of his age. He left surviving him his wife, who died in 1872, one son, John Sleight De Witt, and three daughters, Elsie, Mary, who married James S. Evans, a leading banker of Kingston, and Anna, who is the wife of Hon. Charles L. Lauberton of Pennsylvania.

In his public career Col. De Witt exhibited those qualities of sturdy honesty and independence which descended to him from his Dutch ancestry, and in private life his gentle, kindly heart and old-fashioned courtesy endeared him to an ever-widening circle of friends.

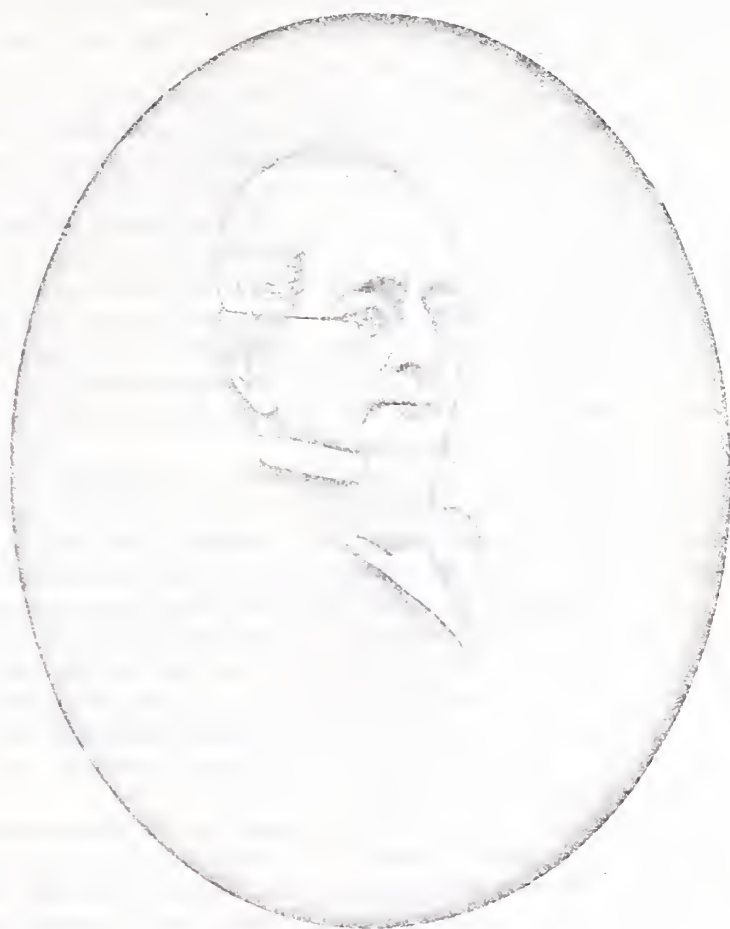
JACOB BURHANS

(Cornelius,⁵ Jan,⁴ Samuel,³ Jan,² Jacob¹) was sixth in a lineal descent from Jacob Burhans, who came from Holland, and is recorded in this country before September, 1669, as one of the first members at the organization of the Reformed Church at Wiltwyck; was an officer in that place by appointment of the Hon. Lord Petrus Stuyvesant, and served a number of years. He also served as commissioner



J. H. De Mott





Jacob Burkans

sheppen. His son, Jan Barhans, arrived here from Holland in April, 1663; held office in the church and civil government.

The Documentary History of New York says, "Jacob Barhans had two houses burned by the Indians, June, 1663, in the second Esopus war."

Jacob Barhans, son of Cornelius and Maria (Ten Broeck) Barhans, was born Aug. 30, 1792, and was eldest son in a family of six children, viz.: Elizabeth, Maria, Jacob, Ann, Catharine M., and Edward, all of whom lived in Kingston, and are deceased except Ann.

Jacob was reared on the farm, received limited educational opportunities, and during his boyhood was in delicate health.

In 1816 he became a clerk for his uncle, Jacob Ten Broeck. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk for Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck, one of the early merchants of Kingston. By prudence and economy he in due time was enabled to start mercantile business for himself, which he successfully carried on until 1846, when ill health and the partial loss of his sight compelled him to retire from active business as a merchant. Mr. Barhans took an active and influential part in all worthy local enterprises in Kingston, and was found among the foremost in the organization and promotion of many interests, whose history is inseparably connected with the history of his life.

He was a member of the First Reformed Church in Kingston, was frequently an elder of the church, and was ever prominent in its councils. He was one of the original projectors of the present church edifice, was treasurer and one of the building committee, and liberally contributed towards its construction. He supported cheerfully all educational and religious interests with his time and money, and was a worthy contributor to Rutgers College.

As trustee for many years of the Kingston Academy, he took an active part in its welfare and successful management.

He was one of the incorporators and the first president of the State of New York Bank, and remained a director until his decease, Dec. 16, 1872. He was a director of the Ulster County Bank from its organization for several years, and one of the originators and first directors of the Kingston Bank, and also a director and one of the originators of the Rondout Bank (now the National Bank of Rondout). Mr. Barhans was not solicitous of political notoriety, yet he was a strong party man. He never held political office, except to serve as town clerk of Kingston for a few years. He was known to the citizens of his native county as a man of correct habits, hospitable in entertaining his friends, a friend to those in need, judicious in business, and possessed of that sterling integrity in all the relations of life that won the full confidence of all who knew him.

He married, Aug. 30, 1820, Jane, daughter of John Elting, of Kingston. She died Nov. 6, 1833, aged thirty-eight years and ten months.

The children of this union are Cornelius, a coal and lumber merchant in Kingston; John Salisbury, a merchant in Kingston; Mary (deceased), wife of Egbert H. Johnson, Kingston; Amelia, died young; and Elsie Anna, wife of Judge Frederick L. Westbrook, Kingston.

For his second wife he married, June 1, 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Masten) Beckman. She was born April 29, 1797; has been a member of the First Reformed Church for more than threescore years, and survives in 1880, retaining to a remarkable degree the faculties of both body and mind, and able to give in detail many of the facts related in this sketch.

FRANCIS CHILDS VOORHEES.

Stephen Coerte, the common ancestor of the Voorhees family of Long Island and New Jersey, with his wife and all of his children except his daughter Merglein, emigrated in April, 1660, in the ship "Bontekoe" (spotted cow), Captain Peter Lacassen. The same year he purchased a farm in Flatlands, L. I., where he settled and resided until his death, Feb. 16, 1684.

His father, Roelof, a descendant of Stephen Coerte in direct line, born in Flatlands, married Grace, daughter of John and Frances (Filkins) Childs, removed to Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where they resided.

Grace Childs was granddaughter of the emigrant ancestor of the Childs family, who belonged to an aristocratic and influential family in Wales, and came to America on the same vessel with Gen. Washington's father. During the voyage quite an intimacy sprang up between them, and their families afterwards made frequent exchange of visits. Her father, John Childs, born July 16, 1743, was a commissary in the Revolutionary army, and in going from Fishkill to Poughkeepsie, in a small boat, was drowned at four o'clock, on the 4th of August, 1777.

Francis Childs Voorhees was born in Flatbush, L. I., Jan. 29, 1801. He removed with his parents, in 1806, to Fishkill, thence to Catskill, and subsequently to Lagrange, N. Y., where the family lived, and where his father and mother died.

At the age of thirteen he came to Saugerties, Ulster Co., where he remained a clerk in the general merchandise store of Jeremiah Russell until 1822, when he came to Kingston and engaged as clerk and bookkeeper with the well-known firm of Peter G. & Henry Sharpe. In 1824 he became a partner in this firm (Sharpe, Voorhees & Co.), and in 1826, upon the withdrawal of Henry Sharpe, the firm-name was changed to F. C. Voorhees & Co. Peter G. Sharpe retired from business in 1833, and Charles Van Anden became a member of the firm (Voorhees & Van Anden), which continued until 1838, when Peter Masten was associated in the business (Voorhees, Van Anden & Masten). On March 22, 1851, Mr. Van Anden retired from the firm, and Francis A. Voorhees, son of Francis C. Voorhees, became a member (Voorhees, Masten & Co.). Mr. Masten withdrew from the concern in 1853, and this firm was known as F. A. Voorhees & Co. until the death of the senior member, Francis C. Voorhees, Sept. 28, 1857.

Mr. Voorhees' aptness for business and natural ability made him, in early manhood, one of the most active and influential business men in Kingston. Through a life almost wholly devoted to business interests, he was known as a man of unquestioned integrity, correct habits, judicious in the management of his affairs, far-seeing, and always acting

with great consideration. Although receiving limited opportunities for an education in early life, he in after-years became a close student of the current topics of the times, and was well read in political economy and commercial relations. He was interested in local enterprises, and a promoter of all worthy objects. Was one of the organizers of the Ulster and Delaware Turnpike Company, and one of the directors and president of the company during its existence. He was a member of the First Reformed Church during most of his residence in Kingston, and a member of the Second Reformed Church during the latter years of his life.

He married, Oct. 12, 1830, Anna Maria, only daughter of Abraham and Gertrude Masten, of Kingston,—a lady of high moral worth and Christian excellence, who was devoted to the interests of her family. She was born Jan. 10, 1813, and died Jan. 20, 1879. Their children are Francis Augustus; Juliet Maria (deceased); Peter Sharpe, died Jan. 17, 1879; Jane Kiersted, wife of Christopher Agar, Buffalo, N. Y.; Anna Gertrude, wife of Charles Merritt, Kingston, N. Y.; Caroline; Inez (deceased); Juliet Leslie (deceased); and Leslie (deceased).

The Voorhees homestead has a record by deed back to 1697. It came into the possession of the Mastens in 1758, was rebuilt by them after its destruction, in 1777, by the burning of Kingston, and became the property of Francis C. Voorhees in 1836.

HENRY C. CONNELLY,

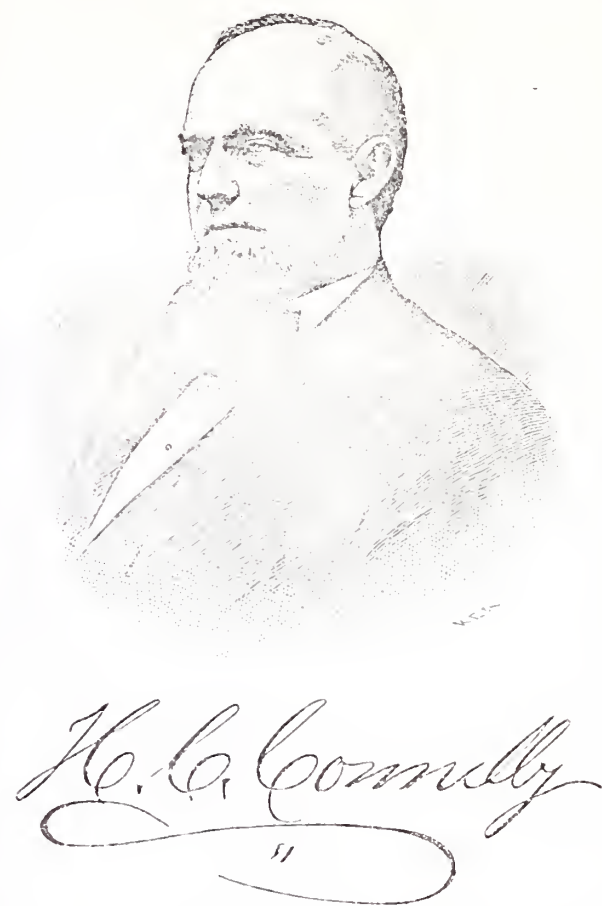
son of William and Margaret Ann (Terpenning) Connelly, was born Sept. 25, 1832, in the town of Shandaken, Ulster Co., N. Y. His great-grandfather was of Irish, and his great-grandmother of English, birth. His grandfather, William, a native of the town of Olive, where he resided most of his life, was a Baptist clergyman of the old school, and was also regularly admitted to practice as a physician. His father, a carpenter by trade, removed from Shandaken in 1833, and settled in the town of Esopus, where he resides in 1880, aged seventy-three.

In his family were six children, four of whom are living,—Mary C., wife of Rev. D. C. Hughes, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry C.; Carey S.; and Cathalina, wife of Alfred Van Nostrand, of Kingston.

Henry C. Connelly spent his boyhood in the routine of farm work and attending district school. At the age of fifteen he was a teacher for one term in Esopus. In the spring of 1849 he became a clerk for George North, a merchant of Rondout, with whom he remained three years. For two years following he acted as clerk for his father, then doing mercantile business in Eddyville, during which time he further improved his education by attending three months at the Charlottesville Academy.

In 1851 he became a partner with his father in business (W. Connelly & Co.), and in 1860, having purchased his father's interest, he associated himself in business with Thomas W. Cornell (Thomas W. Cornell & Co.). This firm added to their mercantile business, in 1866, the manufacture of Rosendale cement. In 1872, Mr. Cornell sold his interest in the business to Colonel B. Shafer, and the firm of Connelly & Shafer continue successfully both the mer-

cantile and cement business in 1880. Mr. Connelly began to take an active and influential part in local politics soon after reaching his majority, casting his first vote for John



C. Fremont for President of the United States. He was supervisor of Esopus from 1867-70 inclusive, and in the fall of 1873 he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, where he did efficient service as a member of the committee on canals, printing, roads and bridges, and as chairman of the committee on charitable and religious societies. He has served several times as a delegate to State conventions. Mr. Connelly has been president of the Kingston Savings-Bank since its organization in 1875. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1852, was Sunday-school superintendent at Eddyville for twenty years, and since he became a resident of Kingston, in 1876, he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school in connection with the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church for three years. He was elected a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Cincinnati, in May, 1880. He married, April 12, 1854, Cornelia Ann, daughter of Benjamin Aldrich, of the town of Rochester. She died March 4, 1857, aged twenty-four years. For his second wife he married, Oct. 28, 1858, Lucinda, daughter of Levi Manning, of West Park, Ulster Co. Their children are Cornelia Ann, Carrie (deceased), William Henry, Minnie (deceased), Arthur C., Dora Jane, Alfred, and Roscoe C. (deceased).



Francis C. Porkey



SIMON S. WESTBROOK,

son of Frederick and Helena (Schoonmaker) Westbrook, was born in the town of Rochester, Ulster Co., July 9, 1818. His father was born in the same town, and died in 1856, aged sixty-nine years. He was a farmer through life, and



Simon S. Westbrook

was for many years one of the trustees of the town, having in charge the public lands. His wife died in 1849.

Their children are Margaret (deceased), Jonathan F., Simon S., Sarah C. (deceased), Jane E., Charlotte, Harriet, Thomas B., Amanda (deceased), and Mary Ann.

His grandfather, Jonathan Westbrook, married Miss Sarah Deyo; was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and for many years received a pension.

Simon Schoonmaker Westbrook spent most of his minority at home, received a common-school education and the advantages of one term at the Kingston Academy. In early life he became interested in politics, and was elected town clerk of Rochester. In 1851 he came to Kingston, and officiated as under-sheriff to Sheriff Jacob I. Signor, and was three years under-sheriff with John Griffiths.

In 1862 he raised a company of soldiers, and in August, of the same year, as captain of the company (B), was mustered into service, and joined the 120th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, 3d Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Hooker. His company was in the second battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862. Ill health compelled him to leave active service in the army in January, 1863. He remained on furlough for some time, and finally resigned his commission in June of that year and returned home.

In 1864 he was elected sheriff of Ulster County on the Democratic ticket, and served one term. In 1873 he was elected one of the assessors of the city of Kingston for six years, and was deputy county clerk under Israel Snyder in

1878-79. He was appointed collector of the school fund by the Board of Education in 1876, and served three years; and on Jan. 1, 1880, he began superintending the new indexing of the record of deeds and mortgages for Ulster County.

He married, in 1853, Miss Lillias, daughter of William and Mary (Leslie) Grant, of Rosendale. Their only child is John Griffiths Westbrook.

CORNELIUS D. WESTBROOK, D.D.,

was born in Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y., on the 8th day of May, 1782. He was the only child of Gen. Frederick Westbrook, who was an officer both in the Revolutionary war and in that of 1812. Gen. Westbrook was of English ancestry, his wife, Sarah De Puy, being a descendant of the Huguenots, the blood of Puritan and Huguenot thus mingling in the veins of the son. The people of the two ancestries settled in considerable numbers in the region since become Ulster County. At an early period in the history of this country intermarriages were common not only among themselves, but between them and the Hollanders, who formed the most numerous part of the early settlers. In the blending of these races the Holland element predominated, giving gradually its own form to the customs, manners, and language of the whole people, compacting them together, virtually, into Dutch communities. The Holland language was the vernacular in the district where Dr. Westbrook's childhood was reared, and there he acquired the familiarity with it that enabled him in after-life to translate with facility Dutch records in the State archives at Albany. The English tongue, however, held its own, destined as it was soon to supplant all others and become and remain the language of the land.

The father's purpose being to educate his son liberally, the latter was sent with this view to the Kingston Academy. This institution at that time ranked high among the few of its kind then existing in the State. Not a few of its pupils turned out to be men of mark, as well in the church as in various secular callings. Here he completed his preparatory training, and then entered Union College in 1798, from which he graduated in 1801. As an evidence of his character and standing as a scholar, he was made tutor in the college, and remained in this position for two years after his graduation. Designing to enter the Christian ministry as a profession, he pursued theological studies with this end in view, and after two years was licensed to preach in 1805, and in the same year was settled as pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Fishkill, N. Y. His connection with this church extended to 1830, a period of a quarter of a century. He then took editorial charge of the *Christian Intelligencer*, a religious paper published in the city of New York in the interest of the denomination to which he belonged. He had his residence at Harlem, a locality then and now within the limits of the city, during the three years that he edited this paper. In 1833 he removed to New Brunswick, N. J., being chosen rector of the grammar school connected with Rutgers College. In 1836 he became pastor of the churches of Cortlandtown and Peekskill, N. Y., in which position he remained until 1850, when he

returned to his native county, making his residence at Kingston. Here he lived without pastoral charge, though performing occasional services in surrounding churches, until his death, which occurred in 1858, when he had not quite completed his seventy-sixth year. The office of trustee in Rutgers College, to which he was elected in 1829, he held until his life closed.

Dr. Westbrook was twice married. His first wife was Hannah, a daughter of Isaac Van Wyck, of Fishkill, N. Y. By this marriage he had four children,—Frederick, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Isaac Van Wyck,—all living but the last. His second wife was Sarah, a daughter of Capt. Tjerck Beekman, who served in the Revolutionary war, and whose widow, a woman remarkable for her intelligence and energy, died in 1856 at the advanced age of ninety-three. There were seven children of this marriage,—J. Beekman, Theodore R., Cornelius D., Gertrude, Charles R., Mary, and Hannah,—of whom all except Beekman and Gertrude are living; two sons and a daughter, with the two daughters of the former marriage, being residents of Kingston, and heads of well-known families in the community. Mrs. Westbrook died in 1874, at the age of eighty-one.

The life of Dr. Westbrook was a fine commentary upon the power and influence of active benevolence, raised to its most benign exercise by Christian principle and consecration. The precepts of the Divine Master, exemplified in doing good to all men, were not only regarded by him as worthy of honor and reverence in the abstract, but as a practical system, containing truth adapted to all times, calculated to exalt and purify society, benefit men, and bless the world, had his heartiest belief and life-long advocacy.

As a religious teacher, Dr. Westbrook had qualities that made his utterances striking and impressive, especially to thoughtful hearers. He was not a popular preacher as this phrase is commonly understood; but, no sober minded, intelligent person could hear him without interest, and without feeling that an original, acute, and powerful mind prompted the words with which he sought to enlighten and persuade. His originality was marked, pervading his whole character, and showing itself as well in speech and manner as in thought. He did not and could not follow in the track beaten hard by the feet of others, but struck out boldly into paths which his quick vision pointed out. He was a rapid thinker as well as a bold one. He seemed to seize at once and almost intuitively the merits of a question, arrived at by others only after a long and wearisome process of induction. And his judgment as to the truth of the matter surveyed and brought to light was usually as sound as his method of reaching it was rapid. His speech was often like his thought—bold, sententious, original, incisive. It had sometimes an epigrammatic point and force that was really startling. A single brief, pithy sentence had, occasionally, the effect of a long argument, and would place the justness of a conclusion in a transparent light that forced the hearer's assent. This style of expression was his own, as natural and spontaneous seemingly as a child's utterance, yet none the less the outcome of a bold, suggestive thought or deeply sagacious opinion. He was not only an independent thinker himself, but taught and stimulated others to do likewise,—to take large views of the Maker and Lawgiver,

of His Works and Word,—and in this light to *do*, with honest hearts and all their might, what their hand found to do for the glory of God and the welfare of men. His ministry, therefore, was a highly instructive and fruitful one, and left permanent influences for good in the communities where it was exercised.

There were some special occasions when his discourse, enlisting his own feelings warmly, and guiding those of an audience in sympathy with the event that assembled them, was remarkably apposite and effective, and produced impressions not to fade away from the memory of those who listened. One of these was his discourse on the death of Silas Wright, so honored in life, so lamented in death. Another was that delivered over the remains of his personal friend, the artist, John Vanderlyn, in the First Reformed church of Kingston. Though hastily prepared, and without the manuscript,—which Dr. Westbrook never used,—the impression was universal upon a large and appreciative audience that, for delicate and truthful discernment of the deceased artist's character, for dignified and persuasive assertion of the claims of genius and art, for genuine pathos and striking illustration, it was a performance of wonderful power. But it was wholly characteristic, evincing the rapidity of his conception, his facility of seizing instantly the salient points of a subject, and of combining them felicitously, which formed the most strongly marked feature of his mind. This quality was shown in his studies and reading, in public and private discourse, in debate, in prayer. In the last he was uncommonly happy, adapting himself with ready appreciation to the circumstances of varying occasions, and putting his petitions in words which tersely, fitly, and fully expressed the breathings of a devout and humble soul. When the veterans of the war of 1812 gathered around the grave of Washington in 1855, Dr. Westbrook was called upon to offer prayer on an occasion so interesting to the venerable survivors. This he did in a manner so strikingly adapted and impressive as to move all the assemblage to tears. In debate, too, he was at times hardly less magnetic, and when fairly aroused a few sentences of trenchant argument or of felicitous retort not unfrequently carried his point against strong assailants, or brought down the house in favor of his views.

His patriotism all knew well who knew him at all. He served as chaplain in the war of 1812, and found delight in praying for and serving to the best of his ability the commonwealth that he loved. His country and her institutions had a high place in his heart, and he never wearied in speaking of her greatness, and of the greater future which the Providence of God was opening before her. Attached his life long to Democratic principles, as most in harmony with the genius of our institutions, there was not a particle of narrow partisanship in his love, not a spice of bitterness toward those who differed from him, but a generous tolerance toward the honest and patriotic of all parties, among whom he numbered many of his most valued friends.

In the cause of education he always took the liveliest interest, and was a patron, as far as his power went, of all institutions and of all measures designed to lift the masses to a higher plane of intelligence and knowledge. The common school, the academy, the college, and seminary



Cornelius D. Westbrook

were all regarded by him with favor, as efficient means toward making our liberties stable and secure, by erecting safeguards against the vices and excesses springing from popular ignorance. He loved to encourage poor young men sighing for an education, but seeing no prospect open before them of reaching the object of their wishes. He not only cheered such with hopeful words, but gave at times more substantial aid, and there are instances in which young men owed directly to his timely helpfulness their rising, through education, to positions of honor and usefulness. He felt it a pleasure as well as duty to impart knowledge, to scatter light for others' benefit, and freely opened the stores of his own large library for the benefit of any who needed and sought for information therein contained. He was not selfish even in the hoarding of his books, but gave them on occasion to persons likely to prize and profit by a gift of this kind; and this was so frequently done, that the number of his volumes, long and carefully gathered, had much dwindled before his death. The doing good by communicating in this way is a form of benevolence as rare as it is pleasant to see.

As showing how unselfish his nature was, and how freely he rendered services to others from the love of doing it, and without the least thought of his own personal advantage or interest prompting him, the following extract from a letter written by the late Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck on the demise of his life-long friend, may be fittingly presented:

"The generous impulses of his nature were always aroused in my behalf upon every occasion that presented itself to him; and, in one or two of the most important events of my life, his zealous and efficient support conferred upon me a weight of obligation which I was proud to acknowledge while he was living, and which will not be diminished by his death. I feel his kindness the more deeply now, when I reflect how entirely disinterested it ever was. He never asked me for the slightest favor in return, and left me only with a sense of unrequited interest in me and my family, saved from being irksome by the remarkable nobleness of his own character."

His disposition was eminently social. He loved his many friends with steadfast constancy; was a prized visitant in the humblest abodes; took delight in the society of little children, into whose artless feelings he entered with a freshness and zest which attracted them irresistibly, and made them fastest friends thenceforth. There was about him wherever seen the outgush of kindly sympathies, disclosing a genial, warm heart, retaining its youthful buoyancy in spite of advancing years. Thus he seemed far younger than he was; and when during the summer of 1857 he revisited the shrine of his Alma Mater, at the season of her annual celebration, and rejoiced to meet many of the friends of his earlier years, and uttered in a meeting of her Alumni one of his short, pithy, telling speeches, and conveyed to other hearts the cheeriness which welled up from his own, it was a remark often made that it was hardly credible he had taught in the institution nearly fifty-five years before!

He died in the spring succeeding this summer, in a good old age, surrounded by friends who honored and loved him, and followed to the grave by many who sorrowed that they

should see his face no more. What remains is the record of strong powers devoted to high purposes, issuing in a worthy and beneficent life-work. Having "served his generation faithfully by the will of God," and passed from among the actors still playing their several parts on the mortal stage, he has left the impress of what he was and what he did as a monument to perpetuate his name.

REV. CORNELIUS VAN SANTVOORD, D.D.,

has been a resident of Kingston since 1871. He is a son of the Rev. Staats Van Santvoord, D.D., still living at New Baltimore, N. Y., and himself the grandson of the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, who came from Holland to this country in 1718, and who died as pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Schenectady, in 1752.

Dr. Van Santvoord was born at Belleville, N. J., where his father held his first pastoral charge from 1814 to 1828. His preparation for college was in the grammar school in New Brunswick, N. J., and in the Kinderhook Academy.

Graduating at Union College in 1835, he studied theology at both the New Brunswick and Princeton Seminaries. At the age of twenty, at Canastota, in 1838, he was ordained to the Christian ministry by the Classis of Cayuga.

After preaching about two years in the Reformed church of Canastota, N. Y., and in those of New Baltimore and Coeyman's, N. Y., he was called to the Reformed Church of Saugerties, in 1840, as successor to the Rev. Henry Ostrander, D.D. His pastorate here covered fifteen years, and contributed very much to the development and force of the church, and through the church to the general good of Saugerties. The present church edifice was built during his charge, and the strength and prosperity of the church still bear abundant witness to the impulses which were given it under his efficient ministry.

In 1855, Dr. Van Santvoord removed to the charge of the Reformed Church of Greenwich, Washington Co. After a three years' harmonious and successful pastorate here, he removed and supplied the Second Church of Coxsackie, N. Y., for several months, but declined, however, a unanimous call to settle there. From 1859 to 1861 he had charge of the Second Reformed Church of Schenectady, during which time he greatly aided the church in a successful suit to recover its house of worship, of which it had been unlawfully dispossessed.

In 1861 he was appointed chaplain of the 20th New York State Militia. He performed the duties of this position faithfully till December, 1862, participating with the regiment in all its trials and hardships in the field. In the same year he was nominated to the Senate by President Lincoln to a United States chaplaincy, was confirmed by that body, and assigned to duty at Nashville, Tenn., remaining there and at Louisville, Ky., till July, 1865, after the close of the war. While in the field he wrote a series of forty-five letters to the *Ulster Republican*, which gave graphic accounts of all the movements and experiences of the regiment. These letters were much appreciated in Ulster County.

While at Nashville he was also a regular correspondent of the *New York Times*. The letters contributed by him to the *Times* commanded more than the usual degree of atten-

tion, and elicited from Mr. H. J. Raymond, then editor-in-chief, strong expressions of appreciation. The letters were widely read, and did much to stimulate the good cause in which all patriotic hearts were enlisted.

For three or four years after the close of the war he was occupied with occasional correspondence to the *New York Times*, and with contributions to other periodicals till he became associate editor of the *Interior*, in Chicago, from 1869 to 1871. Resigning his position on that paper he returned to Kingston, and was shortly after elected superintendent of schools in the first district of Ulster County, to which office he was twice chosen. During this period, from 1871 to 1876, he rendered stated Sabbath services to the churches of Bloomingdale and St. Remy, and for two years to the church of Livingston, Columbia Co.

Dr. Van Santvoord's writings have always exhibited fine literary taste and scholarship. While settled at Greenwich he published a volume of "Discourses and Miscellaneous Papers." The volume was greeted by the most flattering commendations from literary critics in the American press, while the *London Athenæum* was pleased to characterize it as the work of a most accomplished pen.

Since living in Kingston, Dr. Van Santvoord prepared and published, in 1876, a biography of the late Dr. Nott, president of Union College, to which contributions were made by the late Prof. Tayler Lewis, of Union College.

In the various reviews of the book, in the newspapers and periodicals, its biographical art and literary excellence were highly commended. The *New York Tribune*, among others, in its issue of March 17, 1876, in a discriminating review, thus characterizes it:

"In this biography President Nott is presented with uncommon felicity of delineation in natural and life-like colors, leaving a distinct impression of the man as he was in the daily walks of life, through a protracted and brilliant career. In all the different phases of his life he is described in the present volume with signal fidelity. It fully represents the career of one of the most remarkable men whom this country has produced, and forms an important and valuable addition to the already copious library of American biography."

Dr. Van Santvoord, though not at present settled over a church, is engaged in frequent ministerial service in various churches on the Sabbath, and finds full employment in the interval in literary work and in numerous contributions to newspapers and periodicals.

His accomplishments as a scholar, and his cultivated taste in literature, added to the universal respect which his character commands, win for him no insignificant place in the annals of Ulster County.

GEORGE B. MERRITT.

The Merritts in America are descended from three brothers who came to this country from England about the year 1710. One settled in New Jersey, another in Westchester Co., N. Y., and the third, from whom the subject of this notice is descended, settled in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y.

G. B. Merritt, son of Justice and Mary A. (Krum) Merritt, was born in the town of Marletown, Dec. 19,

1839. The Merritts are of Huguenot origin, and the Krumms of Holland. He has two brothers,—Peter and Cornelius. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and died in June, 1847, when our subject was only seven and one-half years of age. His mother met the difficulties of straitened circumstances with her little family as best she could, and as only a mother can, and impressed upon the minds of her children the necessity of industry, economy, and correct habits. From seven to twelve years of age George B. attended the common school. Although he was compelled to leave school at an early age, he felt the necessity of more education from books, and used to spend his leisure hours in study; this habit he has kept up through life, which has proved to him a source of great value, and has been the means of storing his mind with a fund of knowledge gleaned from the best authors.

In 1851 he set out in life for himself, resolved to gain an honest living, and if possible to carve out a fortune for himself. He came to Kingston, and for some time was a clerk in a grocery-store, was four years a clerk in the fancy-store of C. S. Stilwell, and was for five years in the dry-goods and carpet store of Merritt & Crosby.

In 1865 he went into business for himself as the junior member of the firm of J. O. Merritt, Brodhead & Co., in the dry goods and carpet trade. This firm continued in business until the death of Mr. Brodhead, in 1872. The firm-name then became James O. & George B. Merritt, which continued in trade until the spring of 1876, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. George B. Merritt then associated with him in trade John A. Heiser, James G. Van Keuren, and Robert Wilson,—George B. Merritt & Co.,—and carries on a successful business in 1880. Mr. Wilson withdrew from the firm after eighteen months.

Mr. Merritt's business life in Kingston has been one of activity, perseverance, and personal effort, and furnishes a worthy example to young men without immediate friends and means, showing the result of resolution and a will to do. By his strict attention to business, his sterling integrity, and honorable business relations, he has secured a fair competency.

He has been connected with many worthy local associations during his residence here. He has been a member of the Second Reformed Church since 1857, and has officiated as elder and deacon. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school in connection with that church, and is known as an active and earnest Sunday-school worker. In connection with Judge Schoonmaker he established the Cottage Mission School at the south end of Fair Street, in Kingston, in 1870, and his labors in this worthy enterprise have been unremitting. The school in 1880 has an average of some ninety pupils.

He was one of the organizers of the Ulster County S. S. Association, was its secretary for many years, and was elected its treasurer in 1879. To the interests of this county organization, and all church and kindred interests, Mr. Merritt has been a liberal contributor and has devoted much time.

He married, in 1863, Miss Hila, daughter of Ezekiel and Maria (Auckmoody) Brodhead, of Kingston, N. Y. Their children are Walter, Maggie, Jennie, and Grace.

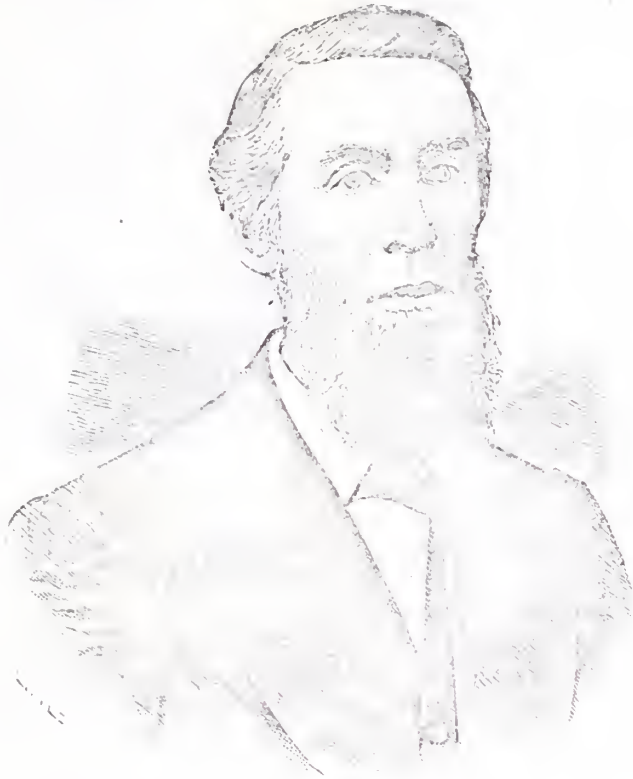


Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

Geo. W. Merritt

THOMAS L. JOHNSTON,

youngest son in a family of six sons and three daughters of Robert and Blandina (Kieffer) Johnston, was born in Kingston, July 24, 1820. His paternal grandfather resided in New York City, and removed with his family to Dutchess Co., N. Y., from which place his father Robert, with one Copp, came to Kingston, when he was a young man, where he married Blandina, daughter of Lawrence Kieffer, who



Thos L Johnston

was a soldier of the Revolution and after the war settled in Kingston, where he built a residence on the corner of St. James and Pine Streets, where he lived the remainder of his life, and where also the family of Robert Johnston resided.

Robert Johnston was a printer by trade, and is supposed to have learned type-setting before the family left New York City. His life was spent mostly at Kingston at work at that business, a part of the time for Samuel Freer & Sons, publishers. He was a short time in Albany at work for Jesse Buel, just prior to his death, which occurred in 1825, at the age of forty-eight. He became a member of the Albany Typographical Society in 1813. He was a man of correct habits and unblemished character. His wife was a woman of great devotion to her family, was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston, and possessed rare Christian excellence. She resided on the old homestead after the death of her husband, until her death in 1834, being fifty-six years of age. Their children were Robert L., John T., Frederick F., Washington, Daniel, Thomas L., Maria, Harrietta, Eliza M. B.

Thomas L. Johnston received limited education from books, but had for his tutor the well-known William H. Derrick. At the age of fourteen years he was left an orphan without the necessary means of support, but what

was of great value to him then and has been since, impressions of morality and Christianity, the result of a kind mother's training. He spent two years in New York with his uncle, William Johnston, a hat manufacturer, and returned to Kingston, and from that time until 1844 he worked on a farm, and learned the blacksmith's trade. In that year he married Sarah, daughter of Evert Hasbrouck, of Kingston. Her grandfather, Abram Hasbrouck, died in the war of 1812. The children of this union living are Hannah Depuy, wife of Nelson Souser; Daniel R., Thomas B., Julia B., Kate R., Nettie, and Walter Kiersted. After his marriage, Mr. Johnston followed blacksmithing for a short time, when his health failed and he engaged in the fruit and vegetable business for a few years, and in 1848 opened a meat-market in Kingston, which business he successfully continues in 1880. Mr. Johnston has taken an active part in many worthy local enterprises. He was a member of the fire department for many years, was foreman for eight years, and chief engineer for three years, during which time he did much to improve the discipline of the company, and is now an honorary member. He was one of the organizers of the Eureka Temperance Society, in 1865; was one of the organizers of Wiltwyck Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 28, the same year, and was its first Worthy Patriarch. He has taken an active and influential part in the temperance cause for many years, and as Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch he has organized many divisions in various parts of the county. He was baptized by Rev. Dr. Gosman, of the Dutch Reformed Church, and since 1860 has been a member of the Clinton Avenue Methodist Church.

Mr. Johnston was identified with the Democratic party until 1860, and in the exciting campaign of that year he supported Stephen A. Douglas for President, since which time he has been a Republican. He was elected town collector in 1853, one of the village assessors in 1855, and upon the organization of the city government he was chosen one of the alms commissioners, and at the expiration of his term of two years was elected for a term of three years. It was during his term of service that the almshouse was built. In 1879 he was elected alderman from the First Ward, and officiated as chairman of the auditing committee in the Common Council.

JAMES G. VAN KEUREN,

son of Cyrus and Ruima (Hamilton) Van Keuren, was born in Kingston, April 8, 1847. The Van Keurens were originally from Holland, and the Hamiltons are of Scotch descent, and trace the line to Johannes Hamilton, who came to America from Scotland in 1720. His paternal and maternal great-grandfathers, Philip and Cornelius, were brothers. His grandfather, Philip Van Keuren, Jr., born in Flatbush in 1776, married Elizabeth Quimby in 1793. He was a clerk in Rondout from sixteen to twenty-three years of age, and after his marriage started a general merchandise trade for himself, on the corner of Union and Albany Avenues, in Kingston, where he did a successful business until his death, which occurred in 1812. He was a man of natural business ability, active, and enterprising,

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and, although unassisted pecuniarily in early life, by his own exertions he secured a fair competency, yet was prematurely cut off in the prime of manhood. His brother Benjamin was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died on the old homestead in Flatbush, at the ripe age of eighty-four, about 1876.

Cyrus, son of Philip Van Keuren, born in 1811, married, in 1833, Ruima, daughter of James and Mary (Van Keuren) Hamilton. He was a carpenter by trade, resided in



Kingston, where he died in 1872, aged sixty-one. His wife, born in 1812, survives in 1880. Their children are George (deceased); Delia H., of Hartford, Conn.; Rodney, of Kingston; John H., of Hartford, Conn.; and James G. Until the age of fifteen years, James G. Van Keuren remained at home, and attended the common school and Kingston Academy.

Thus fitted with sufficient book knowledge he commenced his business career. He was two years a clerk for George W. Ewen, three years in a general merchandise-store of C. & J. S. Burhans, and from 1867 to 1876 he was a clerk in the dry-goods and carpet store of James O. Merritt, Brodhead & Co., and James O. & George B. Merritt. In the spring of the latter year he became a member of the firm of George B. Merritt & Co., which continues in 1880, and employs from fifteen to eighteen clerks in their dry-goods and carpet house. This enterprising firm has successfully passed through the first four years of their copartnership with an increasing trade, and retain the confidence of the business community.

On Sept. 23, 1875, Mr. Van Keuren married Mary, daughter of Tunis P. and Catherine (Legg) Osterhoudt, of Kingston.

Mr. Van Keuren is identified with the membership of

the First Reformed Church, and is an active and zealous Sunday-school worker.

ABRAHAM HASBROUCK.

The family of Hasbrouck, in Ulster Co., N. Y., trace the line of descent from the old Huguenot ancestry who fled their country following the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, in France, and sought refuge in the wilds of America. The name of Hasbrouck is widely known, and members of this old and prominent family—inspired with a love for the truth, an unswerving desire for freedom of thought, and a patriotism that shrinks not from the sacrifice of life for the protection of free institutions and a free people—may be found, during two centuries of the existence of civilization in this country, filling places of honor and trust, and preserving intact the virtue, integrity, and resolution characteristic of their progenitors here. Their representatives were on the battle-fields of the Revolution, prominent in the legislative halls of the State and nation, foremost among the educators of their day, safe counselors in the administration of justice, and judicious in business relations.

The subject of this notice is a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, from Abraham Hasbrouck, who settled in Esopus in 1675, and shortly after removed to New Paltz.

He married in 1676, and died in 1717. His son Joseph lived at Guilford, in the town of New Paltz. Abraham, son of Joseph, born in 1707, lived at Guilford until 1735, when he came to Kingston, where he carried on a mercantile business until 1776, when his store and goods were destroyed by fire. He was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of militia in Ulster County, and served for twenty years as a member of the Provincial Assembly. He was a member of the State Legislature from Ulster County during its fifth session, in 1781-82, and had for his associates from this county Johannes Bruyn, Charles De Witt, Johannes Hardenbergh, and James Hunter. He died in 1791. His son Joseph, born March 3, 1743, married, March 25, 1773, Elizabeth Bevier, who died May 4, 1795, aged forty-nine. He was a member of the Assembly, from Ulster County, held in New York City in 1786, and a member of the State Senate in 1793-96. He died Feb. 26, 1808.

Abraham, whose portrait appears in connection with this sketch, eldest of seven sons of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bevier) Hasbrouck, was born at Guilford, Oct. 16, 1773. His minority was spent at home, where the hoe, the plow, and the axe were familiar to him in every-day work on his father's farm, and where he only received the opportunities for obtaining such an education from books as the district school of his early days afforded. Soon after reaching his majority he came to Kingston Landing (Rondout), where he is found carrying on a general mercantile trade in 1795.

Mr. Hasbrouck was appointed by Governor Jay, April 19, 1797, first lieutenant of Captain John Millsbaugh's troop of horse in the brigade of militia in Ulster County, whereof Joseph Hasbrouck, Esq., was brigadier-general, to take rank from March 22, 1797.

He married, March 5, 1797, Helena, a daughter of



Abm Harbrouck



Amesbury

Henry Jansen, and a sister of the late Egbert Jansen, of Kingston. His wife died in 1820. Their children were Helen, wife of Henry Sharpe; Elizabeth (deceased), wife of Dr. Richard Elting; Catharine, widow of the late Judge G. W. Ludlum; Joseph Bevier (deceased); Jansen; and Maria, wife of Robert Gosman. His second wife was Rachel W., a sister of William A. Seeley, of New York, who died Dec. 1, 1870.

In 1801 Mr. Hasbrouck purchased a parcel of land of the Jansens, lying on Rondout Creek, his house being located where Garden Street now is in Rondout. The property was surrounded by the Chambers patent, and on it may be seen, in 1880, the place of burial of Col. Thomas Chambers, whose tombstone bears the date of April 8, 1694. This property has remained in possession of the family since its first purchase, and is now owned by Jansen—youngest and only surviving son of Abraham Hasbrouck. It is worthy of note that a pear-tree marking the spot of the Chambers burial-place, near Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck's residence, is still alive, having withstood the wintry blasts of two centuries. For a half-century Mr. Abraham Hasbrouck carried on business here. His trade increased from the first, and he met the growing demands of the then little village and surrounding country. For many years he did quite an extensive freighting and forwarding business with New York, which was then carried on in sloops. He built and owned several vessels and sloops, and did a large export trade in grain and agricultural products, and also in shipping what was then known as Esopus millstones. He continued an active business life until within a few years of his death, which occurred Jan. 12, 1845. He was interested in all worthy local enterprises, and was a liberal contributor to educational and church interests. He was one of the incorporators of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and for many years a director. He was one of the organizers and one of the directors of the Middle District Bank of Kingston.

He was active and influential as a member of the old Whig party, represented the Sixth Congressional District in the Thirteenth Congress of the United States in 1813-15, and was a member of the State Senate in 1822.

JANSEN HASBROUCK,

second son and fifth child of Abraham Hasbrouck, was born at Kingston (formerly Kingston Landing), Jan. 27, 1810. He received his preliminary education at the old Kingston Academy, and at the age of seventeen entered Yale College, from which he was graduated with the usual honors in the class of '31, in the twenty-first year of his age.

He took an interest in military affairs during his early life, and in 1832 was appointed aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Wynkoop, commanding the Sixth Division New York State Infantry.

On the 18th of April, 1834, he was appointed paymaster of the same division by Governor William L. Marcy, which office he held until the military system of the State was changed. During this time and in the spring

of 1834 he succeeded his father in the forwarding and freighting business by sloops, but soon disposed of this interest and opened a general mercantile trade at the Landing, together with a freight line by steamboat to and from New York. Mr. Hasbrouck was one of the incorporators of the Kingston Bank in 1836, and for many years a director. He was also for many years engaged quite extensively in the feed and flour business in Rondout.

In 1848 he severed his connection with the Kingston Bank and largely promoted the organization of the Bank of Rondout, now the National Bank of Rondout; was elected its president, which office he retains in 1880. Soon after the organization of this bank he gave up his mercantile pursuits, and has since confined himself to the interests of the bank and the improvement of his property.

Mr. Hasbrouck has never sought political preferment, although always interested in local and national legislation. He cast his first vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson for President of the United States, and has since remained a member of the Democratic party.

He married, in 1849, Miss Charlotte, daughter of Jonathan D. Ostrander, Esq., of Kingston, by whom he has six children,—namely, Mary, wife of C. M. Preston, of Kingston, Abraham, Jansen, Jr., Guilford, Louis Bevier, and Conrad Elmhendorf.

WALTER B. CRANE,

seventh in a family of twelve children of Josiah and Keziah (Hall) Crane, was born in the town of South East, Putnam Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1807. His father was a farmer and cooper, and resided on the old homestead during his life. His mother was a native of Nantucket. His grandfather, Jonathan Crane, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, first settled the homestead at South East, and built the house in which the subject of this sketch was born.

Young Crane spent his boyhood at home, and received a fair English education. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith, which he completed upon reaching his majority, and worked at for some time thereafter. In August, 1829, he came to Rondout, and after working as journeyman at his trade for nine months formed a partnership with Mr. Charles McIntee in a general trade in dry goods and groceries, which continued for two years, when Mr. Crane sold out his interest and accepted the position of superintendent in the management of the outside department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, then in its infancy. Mr. Crane remained in this position for thirty-three years, discharging the duties of the office with such entire satisfaction to the company as to command their confidence in his integrity and business capacity. Upon first entering upon his duties the business of the company for that year amounted to the shipment of forty-three thousand seven hundred tons of coal. During the last year of his service their shipments were one million six hundred thousand tons of coal. The "Island Dock" was laid out and constructed by Chief Engineer R. F. Lord and Mr. Crane. Steam power was also introduced, greatly facilitating the transshipment of coal and reducing the expense in handling it.

Prior to his resignation of the superintendency of the company's business, in 1868, he purchased about fifty acres of land near the mouth of Rondout Creek, and lying contiguous to the Hudson, at Ponckhockie, where, in 1863, he built him a fine residence overlooking the river. The division and sale of the most part of his land by lots led many to locate in that section, and, in 1880, Ponckhockie vies with any part of Rondout or Kingston for its fine residences and beautifully laid-out grounds.

In 1870, in connection with Messrs. George North, Edward Tompkins, and David R. Smith, he purchased seven thousand five hundred acres of land about sixty miles north of Charleston, S. C., some eight hundred acres of which was under a state of cultivation, and a plantation for cotton-raising, the balance being valuable timber land. These gentlemen erected a saw-mill on the timber land on the Great Pedee River, and began quite extensively the manufacture of lumber. The business has been successfully carried on until the present time. Mr. Crane, having purchased the interest in the business of Messrs. North and Tompkins, is now the owner of three-fourths of the original purchase, with its improvements, and Mr. Smith remains on the property and conducts the business.

Mr. Crane was one of the original directors of the Rondout Bank, and has been its vice-president since its organization. He has ever been interested in church matters, has been a member of the Presbyterian Church in Rondout since 1835, and was ordained one of its elders in 1844. He has never been active in politics further than to exercise the right of suffrage; was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican.

He married, Nov. 19, 1833, Miss Eliza F., daughter of the late William McKinstry, of Hudson, N. Y., and granddaughter of Colonel John McKinstry, who was taken prisoner by the Indians under their great leader Brant during the Revolutionary period, tied to a stake to be burned to death, but as the surrounding fagots were about to be kindled the chieftain Brant discovered in their victim a Masonic sign, immediately ordered him taken from the pile, and an ox was sacrificed in his stead.

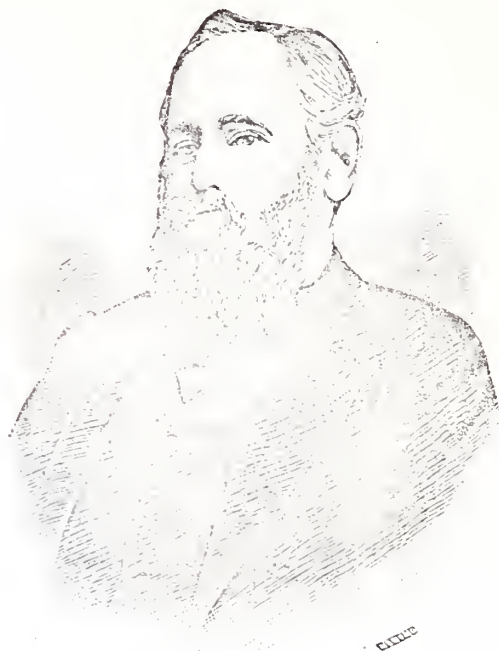
The children of Mr. and Mrs. Crane are Henry Walter (deceased), Henry M., and Anna Amelia, wife of David S. Hasbrouck, of Troy, N. Y.

RICHARD DEYO.

The progenitors of the Deyo family in Ulster County were Christian and Pierre Doyau (now spelled Deyo),—Huguenots,—two of the twelve original patentees of the old town of New Paltz.

Richard Deyo's grandfather, William, and father, William W., were natives of New Paltz, and followed agricultural pursuits there during their lives. His father was born in 1790; married Miss Sarah, daughter of Ralph Hasbrouck; and died Sept. 16, 1861. She was born in 1789, and died June 17, 1853. They had eleven children, all living in 1880, except the eldest, Elijah, who died Aug. 13, 1828, and Dr. Elvy Deyo, third child, who died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 29, 1879.

Richard Deyo was born in New Paltz, Jan. 28, 1818. His early education was received in the common schools of his native town. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, which business he continued until 1841, when he entered the store of John D. Middagh, a merchant of Rondout, as clerk, and remained one year. From 1842 to



Richard Deyo

1845 he was a clerk in the store of Solomon E. Elting, of New Paltz, followed by one year's service for N. & A. L. Anderson, merchants and freight-agents of Rondout. In 1846 he established a general mercantile business in Rondout, which he has successfully carried on for a period of thirty-four years, and continues in 1880.

He married, Jan. 15, 1851, Catherine, daughter of Solomon Terpening, of Esopus. She was born Sept. 21, 1831. His only son, Elvin Deyo, born Sept. 5, 1852, is engaged in business with his father. Mr. Deyo, following in the line of politics of his father, was a member of the Whig party, and is now a Republican. He never sought political preferment, although often solicited to accept office. He was reared under the influences of the Dutch Reformed Church, but has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Rondout since 1849, of which, also, his wife has been a member for the past twenty-five years.

JAMES GIRARD LINDSLEY

was born at Orange, N. J., March 19, 1819. He was the fifth of six children (all of whom are now living, 1880) born to John Morris and Charlotte Taylor Lindsley.

Francis Lindsley and his brother John came from Eng-



W. B. Orand



John G. Lindsley

land to the New Haven colony some time previous to 1644. Francis was one of the forty from that colony who first settled Newark, N. J., in 1666. Their removal grew out of dissatisfaction caused by the union of the New Haven and Connecticut colonies, and their wish to found a community more strictly Puritanical in form. His town-lot was on Market Street, nearly opposite where the court-house now stands. His out-lot was in what is now known as South Orange, part of which fell to the father of the subject of this sketch, having descended through Ebenezer, Benjamin, and John. The place at South Orange was the homestead of the latter, and was several times despoiled during the Revolution; and once, while the owner was absent at the battle of Monmouth, serving in the militia, hardly anything was left that could be carried away by the Loyalists or Hessians. At that time John M. was an infant a few days old, and his mother was in a precarious condition. The mother and child were saved after suffering great hardship.

After the war John succeeded in his farming, and became one of the important men in Essex County. He also engaged in, and did a large business in the manufacture of shoes,—a noted industry in and about Newark. He was for a long time justice of the peace and judge of the county court.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was descended from the Rev. Daniel Taylor, the first minister of the church at Orange, then known as the "Mountain Society," at that time Congregational in form, but now known as the First Presbyterian Church.

The organization of the church and settlement of Mr. Taylor occurred about the year 1721. He was a graduate of the high school of Killingworth, the embryo of Yale, and had officiated at Smithtown, L. I., six years previous to his advent at Orange. A man of remarkable energy, he was not only the spiritual guide of his flock, but advised and assisted those who stood in need of it in their temporal affairs; wrote their wills and conveyances, many of which are still extant; and, entering into what was the great contest of the time, defended his parishioners against the demands of the Proprietary Government.

At the time of James G.'s birth his father was engaged in mercantile affairs. He was largely interested in woolen manufactures. He also soon after came into possession of part of the paternal acres, which, with other tracts in his possession, led him into farming pursuits, besides being the postmaster of the town.

These different branches of business gave opportunity for him to interest his children in some way or other in them. Thus it was with James G. Previous to his sixteenth year his time was passed on the farm, in the store or post-office, and at school, the last three years of his school-days being at the Orange Classical School, where Latin, natural philosophy, and chemistry were his principal studies.

At that time the manufacture of hats was the leading industry of the town, and several large establishments were engaged in this business. The desire of the parent was that his children should engage in business rather than learn professions, and at his request Girard (as he was

familiarly known) agreed to devote the last five years of his minority in preparing for this pursuit by making himself familiar with the latter's trade. He therefore entered the factory of Henry Stryker, one of the largest in the place, where he remained till his majority. Industrious and careful, he became familiar with every detail of the occupation.

He did not, however, entirely forego literary pursuits or neglect to store his mind with food for its development. Orange at that time, like most progressive places, had an institution known as the Lyceum, and its members included all the professional men and scholars of the town, and whoever else there was that could render its sessions instructive and interesting, whether in essays, debates, lectures, or readings; and its well-selected library afforded the means of information and advancement seldom exceeded. To this society young Lindsley was admitted, and with many others he now looks upon it as one of his greatest privileges.

Before he reached his majority the great crash of 1837 had fallen upon the country, with no signs of improvement in 1840. He therefore was compelled to seek employment where it could be found, and went to work for William Bodwell, who was in the hating business over the Orange Mountain, afterwards in Orange Valley. He continued with him about two years, and then for a short time engaged in business with George Harrison, but, as the times did not yet warrant or encourage new enterprises, they discontinued their efforts. He now spent a year without definite employment.

In 1843, Mr. Calvin Tomkins urged him to engage with him in lime-burning, and they began operations at the foot of Twenty-first Street, East River, New York. This venture, owing to stagnation in building, did not succeed. In the spring of 1844 he engaged with the Newark Lime Cement Manufacturing Company to take charge of their business in Paterson, N. J., with an interest in the same. Here he continued two years, during which time he so enlarged the business, that parties engaged in the same line were induced to purchase the property on favorable terms to the company. The company was the more inclined to sell as it became evident that Mr. Lindsley was the man needed at Rondout, where as yet only the quarries were worked for the manufacture of cement at Newark.

The increasing demand for cement foreshadowing the necessity of building works at Rondout, Mr. Lindsley arrived in Rondout, May 10, 1846. The first four years of his time here was spent in developing the quarries and extending the facilities for obtaining the stone needed by the increased demand for cement. In the winter and spring of 1850 preparations were made for building the kilns and mills at Rondout, mainly from the plans of Calvin Tomkins, who was the originator and chief stockholder of the company. The works were so far completed by the following spring that manufacturing was commenced. There were many things yet to be attended to for the development of the extensive concern, and hardly a year has passed in the thirty since their erection that has not witnessed an improvement in the facilities for production and the quality produced.

The time and attention of Mr. Lindsley has mainly been

devoted to this establishment, and in looking after its prosperity he has spent the best years of his life.

The Newark Lime and Cement Manufactory is the most successful of the kind in the country, and if this is at all due to oversight, the energy, prudence, and sagacity of Mr. Lindsley should have their proper award.

While, however, this business has engaged his attention during the most active part of his life, it has not diverted him from an interest in the affairs of the village, town, and country of his adoption. A consistent temperance man, an ardent Whig, Republican, and Liberal, he could not but enter into the spirit of these movements.

In 1852 he was the president of the village of Rondout, but the interest of his business prevented him from accepting it the following year. He was elected a trustee again in 1859, and officiated as such almost continuously till 1870, being president a considerable part of the time.

During this time the village of Rondout was transformed from a maze of almost impassable streets without sidewalks, and with water coursing through the middle of them, into a town of established grades, flagged walks, and much-needed sewers, most of the engineering being afforded gratuitously by Maj. L. A. Sykes, who was also one of the board, assisted

by Mr. Lindsley. In 1870, feeling that he had given as much time and service to the improvement of the place as he could well afford, he declined filling the office again. In the fall of this year he was induced to take the Republican nomination for Congress, and was only defeated by about two hundred, in a district generally giving sixteen hundred Democratic majority. In the spring of 1872 he ran for supervisor of the town of Kingston, gaining his election by eighteen in a town giving often one thousand Democratic majority. Upon the organization of the city government he was elected mayor by seven hundred majority, and by re-election filled the office for six consecutive years.

On the 25th of September, 1844, he married Sarah Esther, the eldest daughter of Calvin Tomkins, then living at Red Bank, N. J. Mrs. Lindsley died June 29, 1876. They had one child, who arrived at maturity,—Anna, born at Paterson, Aug. 7, 1845. She was married to Rev. F. Marion McAllister, then rector of St. John's Church, Kingston, April 20, 1870; died April 3, 1875. She left two children,—Girard L. and Louise D. Aubrey McAllister,—who live with their grandfather.

Mr. Lindsley married for his second wife Mrs. Laura B. Oatley, of Salem, N. Y., July 3, 1877.

A D D E N D A.

THE following articles were received too late for insertion under their appropriate headings:

THE ULSTER COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

was organized in 1816, and admitted as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, November 30th of that year. It is not clear who were the officers the first eight years, but the Rev. John Gosman was principally instrumental in its organization, and through his efforts the society early became one of the most flourishing and liberal in the State. Mr. Gosman was the first life member made by the County Bible Society.

The report for 1819 shows twenty life members by the payment of thirty dollars each, and one hundred and fifty annual members by the annual payment of one dollar each.

The society has made since its organization six hundred and ninety-four life members and twelve life directors. Much of the efficiency and usefulness of the society has been due to the earnest and liberal support and unremitting labors of Gen. Joseph S. Smith, who for thirty years filled a prominent office, and was present at thirty-nine consecutive annual meetings.

The present organization is as follows: President, William Smith, Esopus; Vice-Presidents, Wm. R. Sheffield, Saugerties; Asa Lefevre, Gardiner; Rev. S. W. Adriance, Lloyd; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Philip Peltz, New Paltz; Recording Secretary, Rev. Philip Peltz, New Paltz; Treasurer, N. E. Brodhead, Kingston.

There has been a systematic canvass of the county to supply the destitute, viz.: 1846, 1104 families found destitute; 1852, 898; 1857, 950. The hotels and fire companies of the county were also supplied this year with 422 copies, at a cost of \$215.05. In 1875 a canvass of the western towns of the county resulted in supplying 205 destitute families. During the years 1862-65 several thousand copies of the Scriptures were donated to the soldiers who left the county in their country's service.

The following table shows the donations to the American Bible Society by decades:

	Donations.	For Bibles.
1816-26.....	\$250.00.....	\$396.16
1826-36.....	1,583.00.....	1,408.68
1836-46.....	1,795.99.....	1,926.78
1846-56.....	5,868.41.....	1,820.58
1856-66.....	8,084.48.....	6,195.08
1866-76.....	9,732.65.....	5,277.85
Total for sixty years..	\$27,314.53.....	\$17,035.53

The above is exclusive of all expenses of County Bible Society for collections, canvass, and printing.

The officers of the Ulster County Bible Society have been as follows:

Presidents.—1824, James Oliver; 1828, Abram Bruyn Hasbrouck; 1843, Giles Isham; 1850, A. B. Preston; 1855, Joseph S. Smith; 1858, A. B. Preston; 1860, Edmund Eltinge; 1864, J. W. Emerick; 1866, John Lyons; 1877, Walter B. Crane; 1879, William Smith.

Corresponding Secretaries.—1824, John Sudam; 1828, Henry Tappen; 1831, John Van Buren; 1832, Jacob Burhans; 1846, Jonathan Hasbrouck; 1850, Rev. D. M. Quackenbush; 1855, A. B. Preston; 1858, Rev. E. W. Bentley; 1868, Rev. J. F. Harris; 1869, Rev. E. W. Bentley; 1873, Rev. Philip Peltz; 1880, Rev. Philip Peltz.

Treasurers.—1824, Severyn Bruyn; 1828, Joseph S. Smith; 1855, C. H. Van Gaasbeck; 1858, H. H. Reynolds; 1861, E. B. Newkirk; 1866, C. H. Van Gaasbeck; 1879, N. E. Brodhead.

THE KINGSTON FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY

was organized some time prior to the county society, and admitted as an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, July, 1816, and was actively engaged in supplying Bible destitution until 1824, when it became identified with the county society. The officers were Mrs. John Gosman, President; Mrs. Maria Van Keuren, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. H. Radcliff, Treasurer.

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PART SECOND.

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNS OF ULSTER COUNTY.



Photo. by Lewis, Kingston.

JACOB J. HASBROUCK.

Jacob J. Hasbrouck was born in the village of New Paltz, in the "old stone house" now occupied by Mr. Joseph Hasbrouck, Oct. 20, 1767. He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Gross Hardenberg, of Sullivan County, by whom he had one child, Lewis, who, upon becoming of age, went to Sullivan County to look after property which fell to him by his mother; and was never heard of after starting for New Paltz on his return. His second wife was Ann Du Bois, who was born in New Paltz, Aug. 11, 1776. Eight children were the result of this union, viz.:

1st. Maurice, born Nov. 26, 1800; married Jane Du Bois,—children, Jacob M., Abram M., Catharine Ann, Josiah J., and Simon; all except Catharine married, have families, and are living in New Paltz. Both father and mother are deceased.

2d. Catharine, born Dec. 14, 1802; married Me-thusehah Du Bois. Eight children. Herself and husband deceased.

3d. Col. Jacob J., a portrait of whom and biography appears on another page of this work.

4th. Du Bois, born July 21, 1807. Is deceased.

5th. Margaret, born Nov. 12, 1809; married Simon L. Du Bois. Died without issue.

6th. Albina, born Nov. 20, 1812, widow of Dr. David Wurtz, whose portrait and biography will be found on another page of this volume.

7th. Asenath, born May 28, 1817; married Derrick W. Du Bois. Died without issue.

8th. Hiram, born Oct. 28, 1819. Twice married; his first wife was Maria, daughter of Solomon P. Hasbrouck, to whom he was married March 3,

1842, and by whom he had five children, only two of whom—Lewis and Maria—are living. His wife died Aug. 25, 1852. His second wife was Rozilla, sister to his first. By her he has had nine children, five living, viz.: Luther, Annie D., Margaret J., Delaney K., and Walter. Mr. Hiram Hasbrouck is a prominent farmer living in the town of Lloyd, was supervisor of the town of New Paltz one year, and county treasurer for the years 1859–61. Has been auditor for the town of Lloyd for the last four years.

Jacob J. Hasbrouck, with his brother Josiah, inherited from his father, Jacob Hasbrouck, a large landed property, situated in what was then the town of New Paltz (now New Paltz, Gardiner, and Lloyd). His life was devoted for the most part to the care of his estate.

To the limited education received in the common schools of his day, he added from year to year to his fund of knowledge by quite extensive reading. He took an active interest in public affairs of town and county, and few of his contemporaries exercised a more commanding influence. He was town clerk for many years, and was twice elected to the General Assembly.

In politics he was identified with the Democratic party, of which he was a leader in his locality.

He was a man of large heart, a friend to the poor, almost idolized by his family, and respected by the entire community in which he lived.

He died at New Paltz, Nov. 16, 1850, and, with his wife, is buried in the Lloyd Union Cemetery.

NEW PALTZ.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THE town of New Paltz is situated in the southeastern section of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by the towns of Rosendale and Esopus, on the south by the towns of Gardiner and Plattekill, on the east by the town of Lloyd, and on the west by the towns of Rochester and Marbletown. It is irregular in outline, and has a farm area of 19,392 acres. The population of the town, as given in the census of 1870, is 2465.

The boundaries of the town, as described by the revised statutes, are as follows:

"The town of New Paltz shall contain all that part of said county bounded northerly by Esopus and Hurly, easterly by the bounds of the county, southerly by Mariborough, Plattekill, and Shawangunk, and westerly by the west bounds of the New Paltz patent, continued southerly to the southwesterly corner of the same, and thence along the highest part of the precipices of steep rocks to the northwest corner of Shawangunk."—*Revised Statutes, vol. i, page 219.*

The above description must be modified by the language of the act erecting Rosendale, the act erecting Lloyd, the act annexing a portion to Esopus, and by the act erecting the town of Gardiner, as fully appears in the chapters upon these several towns included in this volume.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES—SCENOGRAPHY.

The surface of the town is generally a hilly upland, and the soil a fine quality of sandy loam, fertile and productive. Large quantities of hay are raised in the town, and it ranks high as a fruit-producing section.

The Shawangunk Mountains extend along the west border. Paltz Point, the most prominent feature of this range in the town, attains an elevation of twelve hundred feet above tide-water. From it can be obtained a fine view of the surrounding country, nature and art vying each with the other in diversifying the broad panorama spread out before the eye.

The Wallkill flows in a northwesterly course through the centre of the town. It is bordered by broad, fertile flats, which render rich returns to the industrious husbandman.

At an altitude of twelve hundred feet above the Hudson, in a deep rocky gorge of the mountain, lies the sweetest of Highland lakes, Lake Mohonk, half a mile in length, deep, clear, and surrounded by headlong precipices. The whole mountain is a vast tumble of rocks, piled in the most fantastic shapes, heavily wooded, and a natural flower-garden. Here the arbutus, the azalea, and the laurel in succession cloth the rocky slopes with early summer beauty. There is an endless variety in the wondrous rock scenery, and a whole season would hardly suffice to explore this wild and wonderful labyrinth. But from the two summits, Sky-Top and

Eagle's Cliff, in addition, an outlook is gained not inferior to any in the whole Catskill region, in some respects unrivaled in America. In the valleys of the Rondout and the Wallkill below, beautiful as paradise, lie the great grazing and dairy farms of the city. Eastward can be traced the course of the Hudson and the line of the Green Mountains, with their most commanding summits. The whole western horizon is crowded by piled-up walls of azure, stretching from the Alleghenies in the southwest to the cone of Overlook in the north.

The Lake Mohonk House, a picturesque frame building, with numerous gables and balconies, is built on the lower edge of the lake, and its style of architecture is altogether in keeping with the general character of this unique spot. It faces the lake, on the other side of which Sky-Top rears its lofty summit. The rear of the hotel looks out upon the extensive Rondout Valley, bounded by the Shandaken Mountains and some of the Catskills on the north. It is a well-kept summer hotel, visited by the most refined and intelligent people, and devoid of the usual noise, bustle, and confusion of places of its class.

III.—PIONEER INCIDENTS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

History states that the Dutch established a trading-post at Rondout in 1614. Tradition, however, has it that the first settlers of Ulster County landed at Saugerties, and followed up the Esopus Kill twelve miles, through unbroken forests, and settled finally at Kingston, being attracted by the rich alluvial meadows. This settlement was twice broken up, and as late as 1655 is said to have been wholly abandoned through fear of the Indians. Before 1660 it was reoccupied and put in some posture of defense. The region was called by the Indians Atkankarten, but was commonly known to the settlers as Esopus. The little settlement that was made on the present site of Kingston was known as Wiltwyck.

Various Indian troubles of greater or less magnitude kept occurring to disturb the peace of the pioneer settlement; but on July 15, 1660, a formal treaty of peace was effected with the Indians. On May 16, 1661, a charter was conferred upon the place, under the name of Wiltwyck, in commemoration of the fact that the site of the settlement had been a free gift from the Indians in 1658.

From this time until June, 1663, the settlement increased. Wiltwyck became too confined, and a new village was laid out to accommodate the increasing population. This rapid increase of the settlers boded no good to the Indians, who began to threaten vengeance on the intruders. To avert the storm already approaching, the director-general instructed the magistrates to announce to the sachems his

intention to visit them in a few days. They replied that if the renewal of peace was his object they would meet him and his unarmed attendants outside the gate, in the open air, according to their custom. This friendly reply threw the settlers entirely off their guard. The male portion of the population left the village to pursue their field labors on the 7th of June, 1663, unmindful and unsuspecting of danger, when, between eleven and twelve o'clock, large numbers of savages sauntered carelessly into the place and were soon scattered throughout the village, some offering for sale a little maize or a few beans. Soon after several horsemen came riding "through the mill-gate" and announced that the Indians had burnt the new village. This was the signal for a general assault. The fearful war-whoop was raised, shots were fired, and tomahawks and battle-axes gleamed in the sunlight. Neither age nor sex was exempt. The houses were plundered, and then set on fire, but a change in the wind saved a part of the village. The villagers rallied, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in routing their savage foe. The total number of missing was 70, 45 of whom, mostly women and children, were taken into captivity. Twelve buildings in Wiltwyck were destroyed, and not a house was left standing in the new village except the mill.

The full particulars of the war that was inaugurated by these events, known as the "Second Esopus War," are fully given in "Documentary History of New York," vol. iv., and will receive attention in the general department of this work. We will turn now simply to that account of the expedition which has been published by the Ulster County Historical Society, not only because it presents some facts of tradition not found in the historical account of the affair in regard to the most prominent of the subsequent first settlers of New Paltz, but because, in polished and ornate language, it leads us directly to the purchase and settlement of the town of New Paltz. After speaking of the Indian massacre at Kingston, Edmund Eltinge, Esq., the author of the paper referred to, says,—

"Catherine Blanshan, wife of Louis Du Bois, and three other females, were captured and carried away by a detachment of these cruel warriors far into the wilderness, as a great prize, where they would be least likely to be pursued, traversing on their way the fine hunting-ground up the Walkill, where, in those primitive days, the bear, deer, and other favorite game abounded. This massacre occurred on June 7, 1663. This act aroused the remaining people of the settlement, and measures were at once taken to punish the savages for this outrage, and, if possible, to recover the loved ones snatched away from them. They succeeded in taking captive an Indian who was of some standing in the tribe, and acquainted with the circumstances attending the capture of the women, and where they were taken. The whites now determined that he should aid them in their recovery, and negotiated with him to secure his life if his advice led to their rescue, or to sacrifice him if they were deceived by his direction. This case, of course, absorbed the whole mind of the people. Business, labor, and agricultural toils were laid aside until the wives of the bereaved ones should be restored, or their death known. The directions of this captive Indian were then taken and carefully

noted, word for word; though unwritten, yet the eager memories of these determined men fixed indelibly in their minds the various landmarks of the described route. They were directed to go up the first Big Water (the Rondout) to where another Big Water (the Walkill) emptied into it; then follow up that until they came to a third Big Water (the Shawangunk), and follow up said stream to a certain landmark, a short distance from which they would find the captive women. The captive Indian was held as a hostage, and a party was sent out, consisting of the husbands of the captured females and others, on the route designated. They first bent their way to the Rondout, and then up the rugged steep of the Walkill, between its mouth and Dashville Falls, where as yet nature presides in her almost primitive majesty and grandeur, but where ere long the busy hum of manufactories will be heard above the noise of the waterfalls and rapids, and wealth will issue forth as if springing from the foaming cataract. A little farther on their way was more easy and less obstructed. The interval lands in the Walkill Valley received their passing notice and attention, but the object of their search absorbed their minds and energies. They pushed forward with all intensity and ardor in the pursuit, not much attention being given to extraneous matters. Soon they passed the rich flats near New Paltz village; proceeding rapidly on, ere the sun had set they came to the mouth of the Shawangunk, which was the third Big Water. They moved onward with hasty steps. The route pointed out by the captive Indian had been found to agree with his direction, and now they felt confident that their dear wives were not far distant. The dogs that accompanied them seemed more eager as they went forward, and led the party on their way. A few glens and thickets, a few more bends of the Shawangunk's winding way had been passed, when the barking of the dogs aroused their already wakeful minds. On they pressed. Louis Du Bois, whose ardor in the pursuit could not be excelled, moved on at the head of the party, more agile and strong than the others, thus rendering him the most noticeable of their number. An Indian, secreted behind a tree, just at the moment he was discovered by Du Bois let go his arrow upon him. Luckily, however, it missed its mark, and Du Bois, with the power of a lion, immediately sprang upon him, and with his sword killed him on the spot.

"The affair with this single Indian did not long detain them. Content with a single glance at his lifeless body, they pressed onward. A short distance farther they came in sight of the captured females following the Indians to their camping-grounds. When the whites and their dogs came in sight they exclaimed 'Swanakers and deers! Swanakers and deers!' which tradition interprets 'the white man's dogs! the white man's dogs!' It was at the 'Wildebargh' that they came in sight of an Indian and squaw, who ran to the camp to make known that the whites were in pursuit. As soon as the news was received by them they took flight, their number at that time being small, as most of the warriors had gone off on a hunting expedition. The females at first moved off in the direction of their unnatural and unfriendly protectors, not knowing the true cause of the alarm. Soon, however, the stentorian voices of

their husbands fell upon their ears, and turning suddenly, they ran with quickened steps to their embrace.

"Again tears of joy were mingled, and hearts beat in unison to each other. On the very spot where faggots had been piled to execute these women, they could now repose in the arms of husbands and friends in safety. It is said that these devoted women had resorted to singing psalms and hymns to buoy up their own spirits and breathe out their trust upon the all-wise Governor of the universe, and, singular as it may appear, it was the means of prolonging the time of their intended final death by the savages. The Indians were charmed by their music, and having previously discovered this, these prisoners sang their holy song—137th Psalm in the Reformed Dutch Church collection—in sight of the place of torture to which they were consigned. But deliverance was near. The God whom they trusted was about to make bare his arm for their rescue. As the whites approached the Indians disappeared. The charms of music were suddenly dispelled, and exchanged for the dismay occasioned by the approach of their white enemies, and affrighted they fled to the hunting-grounds of their companions, now upon the mountains, leaving their captives behind. What emotions shot through every muscle of the heart and fibre of the frame of loving ones as they were clasped in each other's arms! Grim death had opened his jaws and was about devouring his prey and closing upon them forever. Life and salvation spread their shield over them, and again a few more years, a few more days of promise, were in store for them. Now the plaintive song was exchanged for shouts of joy, and notes of happiness and rejoicing beamed forth upon the twilight air. They now composed themselves for the night, their couch being the dried leaves of last autumn's providing, its drapery the overhanging branches of trees and vines. The night was a sleepless one. These females had to recount to their husbands their tales of thrilling interest. The incidents of their capture and the experiences of their captivity required a long recital. The pile of faggots was lighted, not for cruelty, torture, and death, but for its warmth and comfort during the chilly hours of the night. At the rising of next morning's sun no doubt an offering of prayer and thanksgiving ascended on high, and then the journey homeward was entered upon. On their return home the glad welcome came forth from every cottage. The first Indian skirmish had passed, the female prisoners were restored, the captive Indian again joined his companions in the forest. As soon as the excitement of this rescue had passed away, the minds of these brave men again reverted to the discovered land of promise in the beautiful valley of the Wallkill, and particularly to the rich flats of New Paltz."

Within three years after the rescue—May, 1656—the purchase from the Indians of a large tract of land was effected by Louis Du Bois and his associates. The extent of this tract of land is differently stated. Mr. Eltinge makes it 144 square miles, or 92,160 acres. Rev. Dr. Stitt says: "It was an alluvial valley, beginning at Rosendale, bounded on the west by the Shawangunk Mountains, and running as far south as a point called Gertrude's Nose (which overlooks the town of Shawangunk), and stretching from these

two points in parallel lines to the Hudson River." The tract is estimated to contain 36,000 acres. "The whole river-line was about ten miles in length. On the southern border it extended westward, by a right line, about the same length to a conspicuous and immovable landmark, the 'Paltz Point.' The northern boundary was seven miles long, the western five miles." Still another authority makes the southern line about twenty-one miles in length. This latter is probably correct. "The tract included part of the present townships of New Paltz, Rosendale, and Esopus, and the whole of Lloyd." The price paid was 40 kettles, 40 axes, 40 adzes, 40 shirts, 400 strings of white beads (wampum), 300 strings of black beads, 50 pairs of stockings, 100 bars of lead, 1 keg of powder, 100 knives, 4 quarter-casks of wine, 40 jars, 60 splitting or clearing knives, 60 blankets, 100 needles, 100 awls, and 1 clean pipe. It was necessary that this transaction should be confirmed by the colonial government, and accordingly a patent-deed was procured from Governor Andross, Sept. 29, 1677, conveying to "Louis Du Bois and partners" the territory described, for the annual rent of "five bushels of good wheat," a mere expression of acknowledgment to the lord paramount. That important document, or rather a French translation of it, has been again translated by Mr. William E. Du Bois, and is as follows:

TRANSLATION.

"Edmond Andross, Esquire, Lord of Saumarez, Lieutenant-Governor-General, under his royal highness, James, Duke of York, of Albany, and of all his territories in America:

"Whereas, There is a certain piece of land at Esopus which, by my approbation and consent, has been acquired from the Indian proprietors by Louis Du Bois and his associates; the said land being situated on the south side of the redoubt called creek or kill, being from [i.e., beginning at] the high mountain called Maggonck; thence extending from the Southwest side, near the great river, to a certain point or hook called the Janifrons hook, situated along the tract called by the Indians Magantrauis, and from the north side ascending along the river to a certain island which makes an elbow at the beginning of the tract called by the Indians Raphoos; from the west side of the high mountains to the place called Waratake and Tauarataque, and continues along the high mountains from [on?] the southwest side to Maggonck, formerly so called, all which things have been certified to me by the magistrates of the said Esopus to have been openly bought and paid for in their presence, as appears by the return.

"Be it known by all whom it may concern, That by virtue of letters patent of his Majesty, and by the commission and authority which is given me by his Royal Highness, I have given, ratified, and granted to the said Louis Du Bois and his partners—that is, Christian Doyau, Abraham Hasbroucq, André Le Febvre, Jean Hasbroucq, Pierre Doyau, Louis Bévère, Anthoine Crespel, Abraham Du Bois, Hugue Frère, Isaac Du Bois, and Simon Le Febvre, their heirs and others having right from the said above-named persons—the said pieces of land, as well arable as [also] the forests, mountains, valleys, prairies, pasturages, marshes or ponds of water, rivers, rights of fishing, fowling, hawking, and hunting; and all other profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever of the said piece of land and appertaining acquisitions, with their and each of their appurtenances and all parts and parcels thereof. To have and to hold the said piece of land and acquisition, with all and singular the appurtenances and dependencies to the said Louis Du Bois and his associates, their heirs and others having right of property, according to usage.

"In consequence of the foregoing, the said Louis Du Bois and his associates, their heirs and others having rights in perpetuity [here the connection is at fault, perhaps from an omission], and that the plantations which shall be established on the said parcels of land shall together be considered to be a village, and the inhabitants thereof shall have liberty to make a highway between them and the redoubt, creek, or kill, for their convenience; and the said Louis Du Bois and

his associates, their heirs and others having right, shall render a faithful account of the survey, and make a legitimate use thereof, according to law; rendering and paying each and every year to his Royal Highness the rightful acknowledgment or rent of five bushels of wheat, payable at the redoubt at Esopus, to such officers as shall have power to receive it.

"Given under my hand, and sealed with the seal of the province of New York, the 29th day of September, in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his Majesty, and of our Lord 1677.

(Signed)

"ANDROSS.

"Examined by me,

"MATTHIAS NICOLLS, *Secretary*."

These patentees, or several of them, with their families, removed from the settlement at Esopus in the early part of the season, and located upon the newly-acquired territory. It is probable that the route which they took was along the west shore of the Rondout, by way of the Green Kills, turning to the left where the road now strikes the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and crossing the Rosendale at the old ford which lay at that place. From that point is a natural and comparatively easy ascent up from the valley, along the side-hill, to the table-lands of Rosendale, extending all the way to Springtown and New Paltz.

"Whatever the route may have been, the point of arrival is well known. That interesting spot was TRT-COR, the present residence of Mr. Ira Deyo, on the west bank of the Walkill, one mile south of the church. The name is given from the three wagons, or *cars*, used in the journey.

"The opening scene in the local history of the New Paltz settlement was filled with romance and dramatic interest.

"As the evening shadows were lengthening across the valley, the weary train moved slowly into an open space beside the Walkill. Arranging the *three cars*, and making their preparations for the night as quickly as possible, they drew together to offer their thanks to God for the unfailing mercies which had brought them now at length, through perils by land and water, to their long-looked-for home. One of their number, who is supposed to have been Louis Du Bois, reverently opened the old French Bible, and reading with suggestive emphasis the twenty-third psalm, led the assembled colony in a prayer of thanksgiving and supplication. We need ask for no scene more beautiful or grand in the history of any people. Large numbers were indeed waiting, but here were all the elements of intensest interest in civil or religious history. These people were themselves the fragments of a wreck—the survivors of the lost church of France—thrown upon these shores by the angry sea. They were a few of those who remained of the defeated, scattered army of French Protestants, after the long and bloody conflict had ended disastrously. Probably every family there was but a part of the old happy household of France. Brothers, nephews, sons had perished in dungeons, or now were mingling sighs and songs in the murderous toil of the galleys. From home and kindred and country they had fled for God and liberty."*

As soon as these hardy pioneers had established themselves upon their lands they proceeded to make an equitable division of them. This was done in a rude way, each family portion being measured off by paces and staked at the corners. These boundaries were never changed; but to

these tracts, or divisions, were given special names, such as Pasheimoy, Pasheeanse, Wicon, Avenyear, Lanteur, Grampere, etc., which have survived two hundred years.

The lands were at first tilled in common, and the proceeds equally divided. As the fields lay adjacent to one another, a novel mode of planting, so as to guard against confusion and insure concert of action in case of sudden attack by the Indians, was adopted. All the field-paths and roads were made to converge to one point, which was the fortified rendezvous of the settlement. At the first alarm every man sprang along the row in which he happened to be standing, and soon found his neighbors gathering closer to him, and in a few moments all were at the fort.

The final location of these first settlers was on the present site of the New Paltz Academy, which had been the burying-ground of the Indians.

Although constant accessions came to be made to the settlers of this tract of land, and although many grants were made by the "twelve men" or trustees, elsewhere referred to, it is a singular fact, and one quite unusual in the history of the first settlement of any locality, that the great majority of the inhabitants of the New Paltz patent have, even to the present day, borne the names of the first patentees, and represented, either in the direct or collateral line, them or their immediate successors. About three miles south of the village of New Paltz, on both sides of the Walkill, are a dozen Du Boises, all farmers, and tilling the same land that Louis and his sons settled on, and which has never been out of the name. The same statement applies with almost equal force to each of the other lines of descent of the patentees, the Deyos, Hasbroucks, Lefevers, and Beviers being the leading and most influential families of New Paltz and vicinity. The Eltinge family, also a prominent and influential one, was represented in the town almost from its first settlement.

Louis Du Bois returned to Kingston in 1686, and there closed his days. He was born at Wieres, in the Province of Artois, France, Oct. 27, 1626. He removed thence to the city of Mannheim, in Germany, where he married Catharine Blanshan, or Blanjean, the daughter of a burgher of that place, Oct. 10, 1655. He embarked for America, with other French Protestants, in 1660, seeking in the New World an asylum from royal and Romish persecution. He died June 23, 1696, and was buried in the ground of the Dutch church at Kingston.

Abraham, son of Louis, was born at Mannheim, Germany. He was one of the twelve patentees of New Paltz, and the last survivor of them. He died Oct. 7, 1731, aged about seventy-four years. His wife was Margaret Deyo. Their children, by the record, were Abraham, baptized in 1685; Leah, in 1687, and who married Roeliff Eltinge; Rachel, 1689; Catharine, 1693. Other children were Benjamin, Margaret, and Mary.

Isaac Du Bois was also born in Germany. He was married at Kingston, in 1683, to Marie Hasbrouck; was one of the patentees of New Paltz, and died there June 28, 1690, aged about thirty-one years. Their children were Daniel, born 1684, married Mary Le Fevre; Benjamin, 1687; and Philip, 1690.

* From "Life and Times of Louis Du Bois," by Anson Du Bois.

Solomon Du Bois, another son of Louis, married in 1692, at the age of twenty-three, Trintje Gerritsen, sister of Jacob Du Bois' wife. He settled on part of the land owned by his father at New Paltz, though not within the patent. He accumulated much property, was a prominent member and officer in the French Church, which eventually became the Dutch Church of New Paltz, and being elected to civil trusts for many years, evidently enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He died February, 1759, in his ninetieth year. He had eight children, viz.: Jacomyntje, Isaac, Benjamin, Sarah, Helena, Catharine, Cornelius, and Hendricus. Of these, Sarah married Simon Van Wagenen, of New Paltz; Helena married Josiah Elting, of New Paltz; Catharine married Peter Low, of the same place.

In twenty-two years after the death of Louis Du Bois his descendants in Ulster County were as one to forty-six in the whole number of taxables, and as one to twenty-one in the amount of property. About one-third of the value of taxable property in New Paltz was in the name of Du Bois. Abraham Du Bois was rated at £310; Jacob (at Hurley), £290; Matthew (at Kingston), £195. To form a proper idea of these sums at that time, let it be observed that the price of a stone house, barn, and lot in Kingston was £88 in 1731.

"REV. ANSON DU BOIS:

"NEW PALTZ, Aug. 24, 1875.

"DEAR SIR,—Your favor of 25th May last came duly to hand, communicating to me the fact that the Dubois reunion was set down for August 25th and 26th, at New Paltz; that it was designed to give it somewhat the breadth of a Huguenot commemoration, and that all the associate families be represented by some member to speak in their behalf, and that you were directed to invite me to fill this position for the Eltinge family, which has stood so long and intimately among the descendants and kindred of Louis Dubois, the leading member of the French colony, who came here about 1660. I regret that your selection did not fall on some one better qualified to perform this duty. I would much prefer to be a silent spectator; but the interest I feel in this reunion impels me to do what I can, however imperfectly, to meet what you have marked out as a part of your programme for the occasion. It is true, as you intimate, that the Dubois and Eltinge families for nearly two centuries have been very closely allied,—indeed, we may almost feel assured that this intimacy had its origin in the Old World, long anterior to the time of their emigration, and that the alliance formed here was but the appropriate development of an endeared friendship formed amid the fires of persecution in their old Holland home, where at some time of their unsettled life these Huguenots had found a temporary asylum. May they not have enjoyed a retreat there when, after the tumults of unsuccessful battle-fields under Frederick the Elector, in which Protestants from different nationalities had fought side by side to secure their rights, the conquered went over to Holland? Perhaps it was in the sunshine of the Holland lowlands that these French and Dutch we speak of to-day learned to love each other, as they united in worship and had their hearts cemented in lasting bonds in spite of the frowns of the Papal hierarchy. It may be that an affection having such an origin led the Huguenots to follow in the track of these Hollanders, who left the Old World and came to Esopus to secure a religious freedom held by them above all price.

"A colony had been planted in Esopus by the Dutch many years before the company of Huguenots came hither. On their arrival they received a warm embrace of welcome. They came about the year 1660, or shortly after, and took up their abode with their friendly, hospitable Hollanders. We do not learn that they purchased any real estate at Esopus or elsewhere prior to procuring the patent of the Paltz lands, in 1677. It was during their residence at Kingston, or Esopus, that Louis Dubois and Jan Eltinge, the ancestor of the now numerous family of that name, enjoyed their mutual friendship and regard. Jan Eltinge was a man of much prominence in this commu-

nity in those early days. He was born in Holland, at Beyle, a dependency of Switzsaeler, in the Province of Breuteh, on the 29th July, 1632 (old style), as we find from a certificate of his baptism, issued in 1680 from the church at Beyle, in the classis of Moppelanus, Holland. He is mentioned as being of a numerous and respectable family. The date of his emigration to America I have not yet found, probably previous to 1660. In the transactions of the Dutch at Albany a record is made of commissions issued Sept. 6, 1675, by Edmund Andros, Governor, appointing Capt. Thomas Chambers to be a justice of the peace for Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, and dependencies in Esopus; and also for him, George Hall, Cornelius Slecht, William Nottingham, Jan Eltinge, and John Briggs, or any four of them, to hold a court of sessions twice a year at Kingston. By his association with Cornelius Slecht in this way, Jan Eltinge doubtless formed an intimacy with his family, which led to his marriage with Jacomyntje, a daughter of Cornelius, in 1677. Jan Eltinge signed the treaty made with the Indians by the Huguenots for the Paltz lands in the spring of 1677. He subsequently took out a patent for land in Hurley, also at Rhinebeck, on the opposite side of the Hudson River. Jan Eltinge and Jacomyntje had five children, viz.: Roeliff, their oldest son, who was baptized Oct. 27, 1678, Willem, Cornelius, Gertje, and Aaltje. The first marriage alliance between the Du Bois and the Eltinges was consummated June 13, 1703, when Roeliff Eltinge, Jan's oldest son, was joined in wedlock to Sarah, a daughter of Abraham Dubois, son of Louis. This was followed in subsequent years by many marriages between these families, sprung from Jan Eltinge, the ancestral Hollander, and Louis Dubois, the ancestral Huguenot, contemporaries, standing at the head of their respective families, whose sterling characteristics have marked their succeeding generations for nearly two centuries. Whether other of the Dutch families had matrimonial alliances with the French Huguenots at this early period I have not been able to discover, and whatever impress was thus made by the Dutch element is mainly attributable to the Eltinge family. This will more fully appear in their church history. The first church organization here was on Jan. 22, 1683, when Rev. Pierre Daille established it. Louis Dubois was chosen elder and Hughie Freer deacon. The community then consisted of the families of the French colonists. The Dutch had their church-house at Kingston, and seem to have steadily adhered to the church there established. For the next generation it is difficult to get facts particularly bearing on the relations of the Dutch and French; but we find Dubois families and Eltinge families taking their children to Kingston for baptism, quite far down in the eighteenth century. This was evidence of the unity and concord of these families, for we find by the records that they often went in company, and, around the baptismal altar, appeared as witnesses for each other at the administration of this sacred ordinance. They worshipped in company at the French church established there; but by the Dutch a most faithful adherence was shown to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Reformed Church of Holland. At length the great controversy arose between the *Cotus* and *Conferentia* parties in the Reformed churches. It might be supposed that the French, who had worshipped under an independent church organization for more than half a century, and especially the Dubois family, would, at this crisis, act with the *Cotus* party, who advocated the ordination of their ministers here; but when the separating lines were drawn, and parties assumed positive form, we find the Dubois family and Eltinge family acting together, and that in favor of the *Conferentia* party. In the schism existing here, a meeting was called to organize a second church. That meeting was held at the house of Hendricus Dubois, a lineal descendant of Louis Dubois, a grandson of Abram Dubois. Josias Eltinge and Noah Eltinge, sons of Roeliff Eltinge, Jacob Dubois and Hendricus Dubois, grandsons of Abram Dubois, participated in that meeting of organization. The Rev. Isaac Rysdyck, of Poughkeepsie, officiated. Noah Eltinge was chosen elder and Petrus Van Wagenen, a Dutch resident, deacon, in the year 1766. On the 29th of August, in that year, a contract was made for the building of a second church, to conform to the ecclesiastical rule of the national synod last adopted at Dordrecht, in the year 1643 (old style). A subscription was then raised to build the church, to which there were thirteen subscribers. Three of them by the name of Dubois, who subscribed £30; four by the name of Eltinge, who subscribed £31; three by the name of Low, £13; one Van Wagenen, £5; one Huey, £3 10; one Eam, £1. Here we have positive evidence of the Dubois and Eltinge families acting in perfect accord. The unflinching fidelity of the descendants of Jan Eltinge in all their religious covenants and church relations had made



its lasting, favorable impress upon the descendants of Louis Dubois, and thenceforward they have always been in concert in family, church, and civil relations.

"The institution of the 'Twelve Men' was organized in 1728. The object of it was to confer on twelve men, each of whom must be an owner, or have right to lands covered by the patent obtained fifty-one years before. Previous to that date deeds were issued by the patentees to those having rights in the patent, which conveyed fractional parts of lands, but not giving actual location or boundaries. Many of these deeds had been issued, and the grantees began to seek for the actual limits of their estates. Now in order to avoid all differences or disputes as to boundaries, or the particular rights of each, the owners of the patent assembled and adopted by a majority vote a sort of enactment, whereby the 'Twelve Men' were to make distribution to each owner of land in the patent according to their original or acquired rights by purchase or sale between them, to make surveys, establish monuments, and give accurately defined limits to each individual's land, and to settle all differences between them. This work was not completed until 1738, when we find a record of the allotments made to each individual owner in the patent, which was confirmed precisely as made by them by an act of the colonial legislature. We have records of the annual election by vote for three-quarters of a century of the Twelve Men. The members of the board changed somewhat annually. Among them we find the names of Dubois, Eltinge, Hasbrouck, Freer, Deyo, Lefever and others quite regularly as chosen to perform the duties required, which were discharged so well and satisfactorily that there was no need for lawyers. The people were united and happy. Their strong bond of union and strength was founded in faith in God and faith in each other. The descendants of Louis Dubois here assembled may look with satisfaction to the great ancestral head of their lineage, contemplate with profit his sterling worth, imitate his virtues, and bring them into practical use to adorn and beautify the character and to confer happiness on all. I would suggest that measures be taken to procure a headstone for Abraham Dubois in room of the rude one now at his grave in our old church burial-ground, and a suitable monument be erected to commemorate the band of Huguenots who settled here, the leading spirit of whom was Louis Dubois.

"Yours very truly,
"EDMUND ELTINGE."

Christian and Pieter Deyo came early to the country, and gave up many loved ties in France for conscience' sake. The wife of the latter deserted and betrayed him, and remained a bigoted Catholic in France. After indescribable suffering he joined his brother in Esopus. He finally lost his life exploring a road from New Paltz to the Hudson, his steel knee-buckles being found thirty years afterwards among his bones.

Abraham Hasbrouck emigrated to this country in 1675. He came from Calais, France, and after a sojourn in the Palatinate he entered the English army, and there knew Governor Andros. It was largely through his influence that the New Paltz patent was granted.

Louis Bovier left everything of earthly value behind him in France, and at an early period turned his eyes to this haven of religious rest and peace. His own brother disowned him for his course, and refused to bid him farewell.

Antoine Cr  pel, or Crispell, was an intimate friend of Louis Du Bois. He formerly followed the sea, and represented the new country as a good refuge to the afflicted Huguenots, his fellow-sufferers.

Hugo Freer was an earnest and pious man, the first deacon of the New Paltz Church.

Andries and Simon Lefever represented a family that was prominent in the French Reformation, and which endured and suffered much for religion.

Let us see now whether we can learn the names of others of the first settlers of the town.

The freeholders of the town as returned by Jacobus Van Dyck, sheriff, to the Supreme Court, on July 7, 1728 (Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. iii. p. 971), were as follows:

Christian Du jou.	Abraham Du Bois.
Hendrik Du jon.	John Lefever.
Solomon Hasbrook.	Daniel Du Bois.
Daniel Hasbrook.	Samuel Bovier.
Jacob Hasbrook.	Augustinus Van de Merke.
Andries Lafever.	Roeloff Eltinge, Esq.
Hugo Freer.	Nicolas Roosa.
Jacob Freer.	Peter Du jon.
Petrus Low.	Isaak Lafever.
Solomon Du Bois.	Isaak Freer.
Lewis Du Bois.	Dirik Terpening.
John Terpening.	Gerret Keeteltass.
Hugo Freer, Jr.	

A list of the foot company of militia of the Pals under the command of Capt. Zacharias Hoffman, 1738, furnishes the following names:*

Capt. Zacharias Hoffman.	John Andrew.
Lieut. Benjamin Smides, Jr.	Arie Terwillige.
Ens. Zacharias Hoffman, Jr.	William Schort.
Sergts. John ter penning.	Cornelius Bruyn.
John Freer.	William Ja. Decker.
Evert Terwillige.	Jacob Ja. Decker.
Corps. Christian Dajo.	Abr. Ja. Decker.
Hendrick Dujo.	Isaac Ja. Decker.
Isaac Lefever.	Benj. Ja. Decker.
Isaac Freer.	Jacob He. Decker.
Tuenis Terpening.	Abr. He. Decker.
Jan Une.	Abr. Terwillige.
Jonas Freer.	Isaac Terwillige.
James Agmod.	Evert Terwillige, Jr.
Simon Lefever.	Corn. Schoonmaker, Jr.
Petrus Low.	Corn. Cool.
Johannis Low.	Johannis Cool.
Josia Elting.	Louis Pontenere.
Abr. Dujo.	John Greame.
Cornelius Dubois.	William Weller.
Jonathan Dubois.	Hendrick Weller.
Hend. Dubois.	Isaac Hasbrouck.
Mosis Dajo.	Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr.
August Van Dermerke.	Benj. Hasbrouck, Jr.
Jacob Ge Decker.	Zacharias Harwater.
James Pinnick.	Abr. Bovier.
Daniel Winfel.	Mathues Bovier.
Manewel ter Willige.	Jacobus Bovier.
Johannes Terwillige.	Isaac Bovier.
Hendrick Decker.	Abr. Lefever.
Petrus Terwillige.	Nathael Lefever.
Thom. Janson, Jr.	Benj. Hasbrouck.
William Rosekrans.	Symon Dubois.
Josua Smides.	Isaac Lefever, Jr.
Gerret Ja. Decker.	Peter De. jo.
Stevanis Swart.	Hugo Freer, Jr.
John Robertse.	Hendrick Van Wijak.
Andrew Grames.	Abr. Vandermerke.
Rober Grames.	Lewis Sa. Bovier.
John Blake.	William Armstrong.
James Jonston.	Robert Jong.
Salomon Isrel.	Mathew Jong.
Samuel Sampson.	Robert Cain.
Roger blamles.	Robert Hanne.
Richard Davis.	John Magdonel.
Lawrence Eldorp.	John Jenson.
Thomas Maegoun.	Johannes Masscher—totl, 94.

The ancient records of the Dutch Reformed Church of New Paltz furnish us with a large number of the names of the earliest settlers of the town and surrounding towns.



Among them appear the names of Johannes Hardenbergh, Daniel Hasbrouck, Samuel Bevier, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jonathan Du Bois, Daniel Du Bois, Pieter Symons, Evardt Ter Wilger, Henderick Van der Merken, Simon Du Bois, Abraham Van der Merken, Abraham Le Fever, Hugo Ter Wilger, Jacobus Hofman, Andreas Le Fever, Johannes Bevier, Petrus Van der Merken, Nathaniel Le Fever, Abraham Deyo, Abraham Bevier, Gerrit Vrees, Hugo Freer, Moses York, Charles Hardeubergh, Benjamin Freer, Wessel Broadhead, Samuel Bevier, Petrus Louw, Jonathan Louw, Philip Bevier, James Auchmutia, Henricus Du Bois, Johannes Louw, Johannes Freer, Jacob Freer, Benjamin Doje, Jan Haasbrouk, Pieter York, Isaac Louw, Johannes Le Fever, Christoffel Dojo, David Dojo, Christian Dojo, Jan Ter Willigen, Simon Hasbrouck, Lewis J. Du Bois, Anthony Wesbroeck, Jennes Speniencneck, Petrus Ter Williger, Edward Wleeder, Moses Deyo, Solomon Hasbrouck, Charles Broadhead, Simon Helm, Hendrick De Joy, Thomas and William Smith, Nicolas Roosa, John Wilzon, Richard Davids, John Griffing, Petrus Coal, William Sluyter, and a large number of others.

THE HUGUENOT PAPERS.

In the possession of the Huguenot Bank, at the village of New Paltz, are two ancient trunks filled with papers relating to the early settlement, allotment, and management of the New Paltz patent. Many of them are of great historic interest and value, some being in the French language and comprise receipts, apportionments, wills, and other ancient documents. Since the limits of a work of this kind will necessarily preclude the publication of many of these papers, perhaps it would be well here to indicate those of greatest value among them.

1st. Copy of the purchase at Esopus made by Louis Du Bois and partners from the Indian proprietors, dated May 26, 1677, having the names of the twelve patentees and five Indians thereto, and as witnesses the names of Jan Eltinge, Jacomintje Slecht, and Jan Matoissen, made from the original in the secretary's office on April 22, 1794, by Robert Haspur, deputy secretary.

2d. The original confirmation of the title to the patentees by Edmund Andross, dated Sept. 29, 1677.

3d. A document, dated Feb. 13, 1682, with reference to some negotiation respecting the new Indian fort, in Dutch. This paper throws some light upon the derivation of the name "Shawangunk."

4th. A paper styled "New Paltz Orders," recorded by W. Nottingham, clerk, having reference to fencing the lands, dated Feb. 23, 1711; adopted by a general meeting of the inhabitants by a plurality of votes.

5th. An agreement entered into April 21, 1728, by which the institution of the "Twelve Men" was established, to fix the title to lands theretofore divided between them by parol, and to make divisions of the undivided lands, and distribute by lot to the respective owners or heirs representing each one of the original patentees, and to supervise generally the affairs of titles in the patent.

6th. A contract entered into by the owners of the patent binding themselves, each to the other for fifteen years, to pay all assessments made by the "Twelve Men" for legal

expenses in defending the claims of title of any of the owners, dated May 23, 1744, and signed by 34 persons.

7th. A contract for the same purposes, without limitation, dated April 30, 1774, and signed by 52 proprietors.

8th. An act of the Legislature confirming unto the owners the partitions made by the "Twelve Men," under the authority of an act of the Legislature given in 1728.

9th. Letters from counsel and judges in relation to the legality of their proceedings.

10th. A large number of quit-rent receipts for a long term of years.

11th. Several important maps of patents.

12th. A long record of the election of officers of the precinct of New Paltz, beginning with the year 1751. This is in a bad condition, and several breaks occur.

13th. An annual record of the election of the Twelve Men on town-meeting day, beginning 1751.

14th. Many other papers of importance worth preservation.

We make a few "notes" from these valuable papers.

The names of the persons who entered into the agreement of April 21, 1728, referred to above, and whose sign-manuals and seals are attached to the paper, are the following: Abraham Du Bois, Hugo Freere (mark), Andre Le Fever, Jacob Freere, Samuel Bevier, Daniel Du Bois, Jacob Hasbrouck, Isaac Le Fever, Jean Le Fever, Solomon Hasbrouck, Hanrey Doyo, Daniel Hasbrouck, Jan Een, Hugo Freere, Jr. (mark), Abraham Bevier, Louis Bevier, John Teerpenningh (mark), Elizabeth Een, Sara Een, Maria Magdalen Een (mark), Matys Slechtyunger, Abraham Doiau, Crestian Doio, Anthony Yolverton.

The agreement of May 23, 1744, of the same import, bears the signatures and seals of the following persons: Isaac J. Freere (mark), Jacob Hasbrouck, Isaac Le Fever, Andre Doio, Hugo Freere, Jr. (mark), Jacob Freere, Jonas Freere, Louis Bevier, Antho Slecht, Jan Slecht, Antoney Crespel, Johannes Crespel, Roeloff Eltinge, Jean Le Fever, Abraham Doiau, Daniel Du Bois, Samuel Bevier, Josia Eltinge, Daniel Hasbrouck, Johannis Matyselon, John Tearpening (mark), Solomon Hasbrouck, Matthys Van Kears (mark), Stend Slecht.

The agreement of April 30, 1774, bears the following signatures and seals: Daniel Le Fever, $\frac{1}{64}$ part; Jacob Loun, $\frac{1}{48}$ part; Andres Le Fever, Jr., $\frac{1}{48}$ part; Abraham Donaldson, $\frac{3}{16}$ part; David Auchmoudey, $\frac{3}{16}$ part; Josaphat Hasbroek, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; David Hasbrouck, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Margrietye Bovier, $\frac{1}{24}$ part; Jonas Freer, $\frac{5}{34}$ part; Benjamin Du Bois, $\frac{3}{16}$ part; Benjamin Hasbrouck, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Isaias Hasbrouck, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Simeon Loun, $\frac{1}{48}$ part; Zacharias Hasbrouck, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Johannis Bevier, Jr., $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Benjamin Du Bois, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Benjamin Doyo, $\frac{1}{8}$ part; Nathaniel Le Fever (mark), $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Cornelus L. Brink, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; David Bevier, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Anthony Yolverton, $\frac{1}{32}$ part; Mickel Devoe, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; And Bevier, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Jonas Hasbrouck, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Benjamin I. Freer, $\frac{1}{34}$ part; Benjamin Freer, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Jacobus Hasbrouck, $\frac{1}{8}$ part; Petrus Hasbrouck, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Hugo Freer, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Isaac Le Fever, $\frac{1}{4}$ part; Johannis Bevier, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Peter Bevier, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Johannis Freer, $\frac{1}{4}$ part; Gerrit Freer, Jr., $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Abraham Ein, $\frac{1}{16}$ part; Mathieu Le Fever, $\frac{1}{32}$ part;

Petres Le Fevre, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., $\frac{2}{30}$ part; Christeyan Doyo, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Solomon Bovier, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Samuel Bevier, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Jacob Bevier, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Elias Bevier, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Abraham Le Fevre, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; John Terwilger, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Sophia Eltinge, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Noah Eltinge, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Abraham Doiau, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Simon Du Bois, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Philip D. Bevier, $\frac{1}{30}$ part; Margaret Rosekrance, $\frac{1}{30}$ part.

"A Map of 48 Lots of Land Situate within the Limits and Bounds of the Patent of the New Paltz, on the East side of the Paltz River. The 24 Lots which are Adjacent to the Old Divisions are called The first Teer, and the other 24 Lots are called the Second Teer, and each Teer consisting of two Twelves, viz., called South Division and North Division, being numbered from ye south towards the north. This map is made agreeable to the Original Map made by Louis Bevier, Esq., the 4th of April, 1760." On this map the lots along the "old division" (which was along the river) are owned as follows:

No. 1. John Hasbrouck.	No. 8. Hugo Freer, Jr.
No. 2. Nathaniel Lefever.	No. 9. Simon Dubois.
No. 3. Noah Eltinge.	No. 10. Josiah Eltinge.
No. 4. Abraham Doiau.	No. 11. Elias Een.
No. 5. Louis Bevier.	No. 12. Johannes Lefever, Grandpère.
No. 6. Petrus Lefever.	
No. 7. Jacob Hasbrouck.	

This lot is divided into five parts, and marked respectively to Anna Doyo, Eliz. Doyo, Marytje Doyo, Margrit Doyo, and Petah Doyo. North of these twelve lots, also along the "old division," are the following:

No. 1. Noah Eltinge.	No. 8. Nathaniel Lefever.
No. 2. Abraham Doiau.	No. 9. Hugo Freer, Jr.
No. 3. Louis Bevier.	No. 10. Johannes Lefever, Grandpère (subdivided as lot No. 12 above).
No. 4. Josias Eltinge.	No. 11. Elias Een.
No. 5. Jacob Hasbrouck.	No. 12. Simon Du Bois.
No. 6. Petrus Lefever.	
No. 7. John Hasbrouck.	

The 24 lots in the second tier from the "old division," commencing at the south and going northerly, are as follows:

No. 1. Abraham Doiau.	No. 8. Elias Een.
No. 2. John Hasbrouck.	No. 9. Hugo Freer, Jr.
No. 3. Petrus Lefever.	No. 10. Jacob Hasbrouck.
No. 4. Josias Eltinge.	No. 11. Johannes Lefever, for Grandpère (subdivided as before).
No. 5. Louis Bevier.	No. 12. Nathaniel Lefever.
No. 6. Simon Du Bois.	
No. 7. Noah Eltinge.	
No. 1. Josias Eltinge.	No. 6. Nathaniel Lefever.
No. 2. Louis Bevier.	No. 7. Petrus Lefever.
No. 3. Simon Du Bois.	No. 8. Abraham Doiau.
No. 4. Noah Eltinge.	No. 9. Elias Een.
No. 5. Johannes Lefever, for Grandpère (subdivided as before).	No. 10. Hugo Freer, Jr.
	No. 11. Jacob Hasbrouck.
	No. 12. John Hasbrouck.

The map shows also the "Farm of the Heirs of Solomon Hasbrouck" and the "Bouwery of Josias Eltinge," on the river. The church and the "House of Goosjolen" also appear.

The following receipt of Egbert Benson, Esq., illustrates how tenaciously the original owners of the New Paltz patent clung to their rights, and how vigorously they defended them:

"Received of the Trustees of the New Paltz the sum of \$500, in Continental Currency, as a General Retainer in behalf of the said Patent.

(Signed)

"EGERT BENSON.

"June 5, 1700."

"These are to certify that the Inhabitants of the towne of New Paltz, being desirous that the first station of their patent, named Moggonck, might be kept in remembrance, did desire us, Joseph Hardenburgh, Roleff Eltinge, Esq., Justices of the peace for the County of Ulster, to accompany them their, and their being Anerop, the Indian, their brought us to the High Mountain, which he named Maggenapogh,* at or near the foot of which hill is a small run of water, and a swamp which he called Moggonck, and the said Indian Anerop affirms it to be the right Indian names of the said places, as witness our hands this nineteenth day of December, 1722.

(Signed)

"JOSEPH HASBROUCK.

"HARDENBURGH.

"ROELOFF ELTING."

STORES.

But little account can be given of the very earliest tradesmen of the town. It is probable that small trading-posts were established, soon after the settlement of the town, by the first settlers, but no papers are in existence throwing light on these pioneer enterprises. Some of those within the limits of tradition or personal remembrance are here given: Josiah Hasbrouck had an early store at New Paltz village, where Joseph Hasbrouck now resides. Josiah Du Bois followed him. Dr. John Bogardus was also early in trade, in the old building opposite the "old Elting house." Cornelius Bruyn was another early trader, in the white building near the old cemetery. It was known as the "old White store." Ezekiel Elting kept another early store, in a brick house that stood down near the creek. George Wurtz also kept an early store near the bridge, probably kept by Dr. Jacob Wurtz, his father, first. Solomon E. Elting started the store where Oscar C. Hasbrouck now is at an early day, and kept it a great many years. Ezekiel G. Elting kept it after him. Benjamin Van Wageningen kept an early store, where the bank is. Hardenbergh Du Bois succeeded him, and finally Jacob Westbrook. Solomon Bogardus kept it a good while. Lewis Weisner was the last proprietor. Lewis Barnes established a store, where Josiah J. Hasbrouck now is, a quarter of a century ago. Jacob M. Hasbrouck followed for a time.

TAVERNS.

These also existed among the first settlers, as the population increased and the requirements of society demanded them. Doubtless, for a long time, almost every man's house was a species of inn, where the physical necessities of man and horse received attention. The stage-houses were also places of great interest in the pioneer days of the town, and the landlords of such houses served as a kind of news depository, where the news of the day was received from post-riders and others, and where it was again sagely dispensed over sparkling glasses of "flip," and other forms of vinous decoctions. Unfortunately, full accounts of the earliest of these houses cannot be given, all remembrance of them having passed away.

Samuel Budd had an old tavern, sixty years ago, where the Elting House now stands. He kept it a great many years, and was interested in the stage-line from Albany to

* Signifying "the great sky-top," now Paltz Point.



Newburg. He was succeeded by his son Hiram, and he was followed by W. H. Budd, another son. He sold out to Nathaniel J. Lefever. It is now kept by Peter R. Elting. Angervine Lattin kept an early tavern where Steen's hotel now is, at New Paltz village. Moses Saxon followed as the proprietor of the house, and a man by the name of Crispel kept it afterwards. Benjamin D. Smedes kept the same house for some time. Andrew J. Abrams took it in the spring of 1866, kept it four years, and was succeeded by Wm. Steen, the present proprietor. The Felton House, at New Paltz, was built by John Shaffer a dozen years ago. He kept it for some time, and has been followed by different parties. It is now owned by Hiram Atkins. An old tavern was kept at Springtown, a great many years ago, by Roelof Hasbrouck. Gilbert Craig followed Mr. Hasbrouck as proprietor.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. George Wurtz was probably one of the first regular physicians to reside and practice in the town. He settled in New Paltz near the close of the last century, enjoyed an extensive practice, and died on April 20, 1802. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Jacob Wurtz, who was also a prominent and influential citizen, enjoying a large professional practice. He died on April 18, 1846. His sons, Dr. David and Dr. Maurice Wurtz, also engaged in practice in the town, the former being an active and influential physician for many years, and the latter subsequently settling in the town of Plattekill. Dr. Jacob D. Wurtz, son of Dr. David Wurtz, has been in active practice in New Paltz for a great many years, and is still the leading physician of the town. Dr. John Bogardus was a prominent and influential physician in the early part of the present century. He died on Feb. 4, 1840, in his fifty-fifth year. Dr. Charles W. Deyo practiced his profession in the town for a number of years, in connection with Dr. David Wurtz, and is now the cashier of the Huguenot Bank, at New Paltz, and a leading citizen. Other physicians who have practiced in New Paltz have been Dr. Hart, Dr. Wm. H. Pierson, Dr. Isaac Reeve, and Dr. Van Dyke. Dr. Stephen W. Gerow has been in practice for a score of years at New Paltz village.

LAWYERS.

David M. De Witt was one of the earliest and most prominent lawyers who have practiced in the town, and began about the opening of the late war. He was also a teacher in the academy at New Paltz. While in practice in the town he was elected district attorney of the county. He subsequently removed to Kingston, and was chosen a representative in Congress. Eliphaz Fay was another practicing lawyer of the town, who likewise engaged in teaching at the academy. John Doughty settled in practice as a lawyer after the removal of Mr. De Witt to Kingston. He practiced a number of years, and died in town. Lewis Hasbrouck also engaged in the practice of law at New Paltz, and now resides in Shawangunk. J. N. Vanderlyn has been in practice in the village about four years.

HIGHWAYS.

These at first consisted of rude pathways, or bridle-paths leading between the houses of the principal inhabitants to

the ancient church, and to other points in the settlement. As the settlement began to increase more passable roads were laid out. The old records of the town are full of descriptions of these highways. But the outlines and boundaries are so indistinct, and the monuments that mark them so perishable, that they possess but little interest or significance to us of the present day.

It is easy to imagine that the oldest existing road in the town is the one running from the village of New Paltz to Kingston. Along this ancient highway, leading down through the rich valley of the Wallkill, the pioneers of the town passed and repassed in the performance of the varied duties and avocations of the times.

The road on the opposite side of the river, also running north and south through the town, was early in use, and the one passing in the same direction through the eastern section of the town was also laid down at a very early period.

The New Paltz turnpike, leading from that village easterly through the town of Lloyd to the landing on the Hudson River, is now probably the most important thoroughfare in the town. It furnishes a direct route to the river for the products of a large section of country, designed for shipment on the river-boats.

RAILROAD.

The Wallkill Valley Railroad passes north and south through the town, having stations at New Paltz village and Springtown.

IV.—MEN OF PROMINENCE.

The town has produced or fostered many men who have filled honored stations in life, and worthily sustained her character and reputation. A large number of these never aspired to nor attained to political office, and yet of those who have New Paltz has had even more than her due proportion.

The representatives of the town in the State Legislature have been: 1800-1, Philip Eltinge; Jacob J. Hasbrouck, 1822 and 1825; Reuben H. Hine, 1845; Jacob Lefever, 1863-67; and Jacob D. Wurtz, 1875-76. Those who have filled the office of sheriff have been Solomon E. Elting, 1837; Maurice Wurtz, 1855; and Abraham A. Deyo, 1858. The county treasurers have been Hiram Hasbrouck, 1857; Jacob M. Hasbrouck, 1872; and William H. De Garmo, 1860. Charles W. Deyo was county clerk in 1867. The superintendents of the poor have been Abraham A. Deyo, Jr., David Corwin, and Hiram Dakin; and the school commissioners Ralph Lefever and Dr. H. M. Bauscher.

V.—CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The civil government of New Paltz differed entirely from the system in vogue at Wiltwyck and other Dutch municipalities. The twelve patentees—the "Duzine," as they were called—were constituted the legislative and judicial body of the miniature State. The number was supplied after the death of the original members by annual election. Decisions in all cases referred to them seem to have been accepted as final; for, though we must assume the right of appeal to the colonial government, no such appeal is known



to have been made, or disputed boundary or internal feud to have disturbed the absolute harmony of the settlement. There was no civil government other than that of the Duzine in operation at New Paltz for a period of more than one hundred years.

On March 31, 1785, the township was incorporated under the State government. The boundaries of the tract had been enlarged by act passed April 1, 1775. A part of Hurley was annexed Feb. 2, 1809. A portion of Esopus was taken off in 1842, a part of Rosendale in 1844, Lloyd in 1845, and a part of Gardiner in 1853.

The name of the town, New Paltz (in German Pfalz), was conferred upon it in honor of the *Nouveau Palatinat*, or second place of refuge of the first settlers. It was the first place of safety which they reached. The name of Palatinate has long since passed from the maps of Germany. It was well that it should be preserved by those who were sheltered there. Besides New Paltz, the name is given only to a very small island in the river Rhine. There once a robber chief levied a pirate's tax upon passing boats. But it is now wholly occupied by a mill for grinding grain, and a light-house, or lantern, for the guidance of boats in this very rapid portion of the majestic river.

The first "Twelve Men" chosen by the owners of the patent, on the first Tuesday of April, 1738, were Jacob Hasbrouck, Roelof Eltinge, John Lefever, Daniel Du Bois, Samuel Bevier, Daniel Hasbrouck, John Tarepening, Solomon Hasbrouck, Abraham Dojou, John Een, Isaac Lefever, and Josiah Eltinge.

The "Twelve Men" chosen by the freeholders and inhabitants of the patent, in 1751, were Samuel Bevier, Daniel Du Bois, Isaac Lefever, Solomon Hasbrouck, Daniel Hasbrouck, Jonas Freer, Abraham Dojou, Josiah Eltinge, Matthias Allen, and Louis Bevier.

A copy of the book of grants and partitions of these men and their successors is filed in the clerk's office of Ulster County, and another is in the possession of the Huguenot Bank, at New Paltz. It is obviously impossible here to give these grants, as they fill a large book, and are set out at length by metes and bounds following oftentimes monuments which, having passed away, would convey no intelligent idea to us of the present day. They were confirmed by act of the Legislature passed March 31, 1785. The records of the "common book" kept by the "Twelve Men" up to the passage of this act are accepted as authentic evidence in court. The Duzine at that time consisted of Simon Du Bois, Jacobus Hasbrouck, Johannes Freer, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., Abraham Donaldson, Abraham Eltinge, Petrus Hasbrouck, Samuel Bevier, Benjamin Deyo, Isaac Lefever, Matthew Lefever, and Abraham Een.

The records of the precinct are in a bad condition, being a number of loose sheets sewed together. The consequence is that breaks occur, and the records from 1766 to 1814 are entirely missing. The first entry to be found is as follows:

"At the annual Election of the freeholders and inhabitants of the precinct of the New Paltz on the first Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and fifty-one, the following persons were Elected and Chosen to serve in the several offices, as is hereunder Written, viz.: Constable, Nathaniel Lefever, 7; Benjamin Du Bois, 1; Abraham Bevier, 2; Gerrit Freer, Jr., 1; Abraham

Lefever, 2; Abraham Newkork, 1. Supervisor, Abraham Hardenburgh, 8. Assessors, Hugo Freer, 1; Simon Du Bois, 1; Adrian Newkork, 7; Abraham Bevier, Jr., 19; Jacob Hasbrouck, 3; Benjamin Du Bois, 1; No. Eltinge, 2; Daniel Hasbrouck, 1; Johannes Low, 2. Collector, Jacob Hasbrouck, 4. Overseers of the Highway, Peter Dojou, 2; Christian Dojou, 10; Hugo Freer, 1. Overseers of the Poor, Hendrikus Du Bois, 8; Abraham Lefever, 9; Adrian Newkork, 1."

The principal officers since, so far as they can be ascertained in the absence of the records, have been:

SUPERVISORS.

1751-62, Abraham Hardenburgh; 1763-64, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr.; 1765, Abraham Hardenburgh; 1766, Andreas Lefever; 1770, Abraham Hardenburgh; 1771-76, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr.; 1777, Maj. Joseph Hasbrouck; 1778-79, Capt. John A. Hardenburgh; 1780-87-92, Nathaniel Du Bois; 1781, Andreas Le Fever; 1782-83, Col. Joseph Hasbrouck; 1784-86, Josiah Hasbrouck; 1793-94, Josiah Hasbrouck; 1795-96, Petrus Le Fever; 1797-98, Peter Le Fever, Jr.; 1799-1805, Josiah Hasbrouck; 1806, Abraham J. Hardenburgh; 1807-13, Isaac Le Fever; 1808-10, Abraham J. Hardenburgh; 1811-12, Joseph Deyo; 1814-15, 1823, Joseph Deyo; 1816-17, John I. Le Fever; 1818-19, Well Lake; 1820, Jonathan Du Bois; 1821-24, Wells Lake; 1825-28, Jacob I. Schoonmaker; 1829-32, 1834, John Bogardus; 1835, Daniel Le Fever; 1836-37, Solomon E. Eltinge; 1838, Abraham P. Le Fever; 1839, Solomon P. Hasbrouck; 1840, Reuben Deyo; 1841-44, Ralph Le Fever; 1842, Reuben H. Hine; 1845-47, Maurice Wurtz; 1848-50, David Wurtz; 1849, 1854, 1856, Mathiasakm Eltinge; 1851-53, Josiah P. Le Fever; 1855, 1856, William H. De Garmo; 1857, Hiram Hasbrouck; 1858-59, David Wurtz; 1861-62, Jacob Le Fever; 1863, Jacob M. Hasbrouck; 1864-66, Josiah P. Le Fever; 1867, William H. De Garmo; 1868, Josiah P. Le Fever; 1869-71, Josiah J. Hasbrouck; 1872, Peter Le Fever; 1873-74, Andrew J. Abrams; 1875, William Whitney; 1876, Isaac Bevier; 1877-78, Jacob D. Wurtz.

TOWN CLERKS.

1817-27, Jacob J. Hasbrouck; 1828-29, Maurice Hasbrouck; 1830-33, Daniel Du Bois; 1840, Jacob Hardenburgh; 1841, George Wurtz; 1842-43, Albert Schoonmaker; 1844, Daniel Hasbrouck; 1845, Lewis Hardenburgh; 1846-51, Daniel Du Bois; 1852, Benjamin D. Snodgrass; 1853-54, Albert Schoonmaker; 1855, Benjamin D. Snodgrass; 1856-57, Albert Schoonmaker; 1858, William H. De Garmo; 1859, Matthew J. Snodgrass; 1860-64, Albert Schoonmaker; 1865, Josiah J. Hasbrouck; 1866, Albert Schoonmaker; 1867, Oscar Hasbrouck; 1868, Albert Schoonmaker; 1869, Andrew J. Abrams; 1870, John C. Shaffer; 1871, Andrew J. Abrams; 1872, David Jenkins; 1873-76, Charles J. Ackert; 1877, Garret C. Tallman; 1878, George W. Bush; 1879, Charles J. Ackert.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1800, Jonathan Du Bois, John J. Ferris; 1801, David Woolley, George W. Lynch; 1802, John H. Coe, George W. Lynch; 1803, John H. Coe, Benjamin Van Wageningen; 1804, Solomon E. Eltinge; 1805, David Woolley; 1806, Henry G. Du Bois; 1807, Jacob Seryver; 1808, Otis Church, Crines Jenkins; 1809, Crines Jenkins, John B. Du Bois; 1811, Crines Jenkins, Ezekiel Broadhead; 1812, Otis Church; 1813, Stephen Lake, Philip S. Hasbrouck; 1814, Crines Jenkins; 1815, Silas Saxton; 1816, Otis Church, Philip S. Hasbrouck, Luther Le Fever; 1817, Christopher H. Hyde; 1818, Calvin McKinney; 1819, Philip S. Hasbrouck; 1820, Cornelius H. Le Fever, Lewis Coe; 1821, Cornelius H. Le Fever; 1822, Samuel D. B. Stokes, Alexander Du Bois; 1823, Moses Hood; 1824, Samuel D. B. Stokes, Josiah Le Fever, Easton Van Wageningen; 1825, Henry Burnett, Philip S. Hasbrouck; 1826, Jesse Wood; Josiah Le Fever; 1827, Josiah Le Fever; 1828, Philip S. Hasbrouck; 1829, Zachariah Bruyn; 1830, Jesse Hood; 1831, Jonathan Deyo; 1832, Philip S. Hasbrouck; 1833, Abram V. N. Eltinge; 1834, Jacob Roberts; 1835, Jesse Hood, John Vrielandburgh; 1836, Jesse Hood; 1837, A. V. N. Eltinge, Luther Van Wageningen; 1838, Hyler Miller; 1839, Zachariah Bruyn, Josiah

Since their election by the people.

Le Fever; 1870, John C. Deyo; 1871, William E. Briggs; 1872, Jesse Hood; 1873, Nathan Van Wagenen, Elihu Schoonmaker; 1874, John N. Vanderlyn; 1875, William E. Briggs, Jonas F. Atkins; 1876, Peter Eltinge; 1877, Abram D. Craig, Elihu Schoonmaker, John C. Shaffer; 1878, John N. Vanderlyn, Nathan Van Wagenen; 1879, Ira Abrams.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

"April, 1757.—And by Plurality of Voices it is Carried, That the money given for the Collectorship shall be apply'd to the Benefit of the Church in the New Paltz, and there is bid for the Collectorship the sum of 44/6 by John Terwilliger.

"The abovesaid 44/6 is paid."

In the year 1759 the "Collectorship" was sold to John Hasbrouck for 57 shillings, and the money "applied for buying a Pall for the Precinct of the New Paltz." In 1760 the office was sold to Jonathan Terwilliger for 68 shillings, the money to be "applied to Bie a Pall, and the over Plus to Bie a Silver Braker to the use and Benefit of the New Paltz Precinct." In 1761 the office was sold to Mr. Terwilliger again for 4 pounds and 11 shillings, to be applied "For a Silver Cnp for the use of the Reformed Dutch Church at the New Paltz." In 1763 this money was applied to the payment of the assessors "for their trouble for the ensuing year."

April, 1766.—"For Fence-Viewers for the New Settlement on Hudson's River, N. Paltz, Peleg Ransom, James Tuttle, Eleazer Cole."

In 1771* the town voted to raise "33 pounds current money of New York, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned," which was 30 pounds for the support of the poor and 3 pounds for the town clerk.

In accordance with the provisions of a statute quoted, "Persons within the said District who have no visible way of getting an honest livelihood shall, by the overseers of the poor for the time being, be compelled to work at the rate of 2 shillings per day for an able-bodied man, and a shilling per day for a man of less ability of body." Girls were to be bound out until eighteen, and boys until twenty-one years of age.

In 1772, Ebenezer Perkins and Johannes Freer were chosen overseers of the poor. In the margin of the record stands this entry: "But the said Johannes Freer refusing to serve, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of said District, by the appointment of Noah Eltinge, Benjamin Smides, Jr., and Johannes Jansen, Jun., Esqrs., thereof, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, met together on Thursday, the 30th inst., and by a majority of voices elected Abraham Vander Warker for overseer of the poor, to supply the vacancy."

In 1773 the freeholders ordered that "All persons, as well women as men, who have no visible way of getting an honest livelihood, shall, by the overseers of the poor, be compelled to work at such rates and wages as the overseer of the poor may be able to get for them."

STATISTICAL.

By the census of 1875 there were 373 dwelling-houses, having a value of \$447,180. The value of the farms of

the town is given at \$1,365,481, and of farm-buildings \$221,300. The area plowed in 1875 was 4212 acres.

VI.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW PALTZ,

situated on the east bank of the Wallkill, near the geographical centre of the town, is, as we have seen, the oldest point of settlement within the town. It is now a flourishing centre of trade, and one of the points of greatest interest in the entire county. It contains three churches, viz., Reformed Protestant Dutch, Methodist Episcopal, and African Methodist, the New Paltz Academy, two newspapers, the *New Paltz Times* and the *New Paltz Independent*, a national bank and a savings-bank, three hotels, a number of stores and mechanic-shops of various kinds, a district school, and about 500 inhabitants. A number of old stone houses are to be seen in different parts of the village, some of which were built during the last century. Probably the most ancient is that occupied by Jesse Elting. The village hall is a fine brick structure, 40 by 80 feet, with a basement. It was built by the New Paltz Literary Association in 1863, and will seat about 500 persons. A daily stage connects the village with Highland and Poughkeepsie, and it is a station on the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

It may prove of interest at a later day to indicate here the leading business men of the village in 1880, aside from those who receive consideration elsewhere.

The general stores are kept by Josiah J. Hasbrouck, Oscar C. Hasbrouck, and Solomon Deyo; the drug-stores by James Barney and George E. Johnson; and the hardware-stores by John Elting and M. Hotchkiss. George Eady has a shoe-store. Zachariah Bruyn has had a flourishing harness-making shop for over thirty-five years. Le-fever Du Bois has another shop of the same kind. The blacksmiths are George Frere, Dennis Creighton, and John Drake.

The village post-office was established at a very early day. The name of the first postmaster is not known. The office was kept at Budd's hotel over sixty years ago, and Wade H. Budd was the postmaster. He was succeeded by Abraham A. Deyo, Jr., who moved the office to the "white store-house." Ezekiel S. Elting followed next, and after him came Zachariah Bruyn with the administration of James Buchanan. He was followed by Easton Van Wagenen. Theodore Deyo has filled the office several terms.

OHIOVILLE

is a small settlement about two miles east of New Paltz, and contains two wagon-shops, a blacksmith-shop, a school-house, and twenty houses. It is not considered a very near relative of the important State whose name it bears, but is said to have been named in honor of Moses Frere, who proposed to emigrate to that State, but did not, settling instead at Ohioville. The post-office was created over twenty years ago. Samuel B. Stillwell is the present postmaster.

SPRINGTOWN,

a growing point, is located in the northwest part of the town, on the Wallkill Valley Railroad. A post-office was

* The notes after this date are taken from a printed publication.

established there a few years ago, and John C. Shaffer is the present postmaster.

COLD SPRING CORNERS

is in the northeast corner of the town, on Black Creek, and contains a Methodist church, a store, a blacksmith-shop, a school-house, and half a dozen dwellings. It derives its name from a fine spring of water that exists there.

PUT CORNERS

is a hamlet about a mile east of New Paltz village, and is named in honor of Napoleon Purdy, who came from Putnam Co., N. Y., and located there.

BUTLERVILLE.

about two miles west of New Paltz, is the centre of a prosperous farming community. Here are a Friends' meeting-house and a school-house.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *New Paltz Times* was started in July, 1860, and the first copy of the paper was issued on July 6th of that year. It was founded by Charles J. Ackert, Esq., the present editor and proprietor of the paper, who has succeeded in making it a first-class weekly paper, having a wide circulation and influence. It is Democratic in politics, though conducted in a fearless and independent manner. An excellent job-office is attached to the paper.

The *New Paltz Independent* was founded in the year of 1868 by an association composed of about eighty stockholders. Easton Van Wagenen was the first editor of the paper, and was succeeded by Ralph Lefever, Esq., in the spring of 1869. In 1871 the latter purchased the paper of the association and became sole proprietor. It is Republican in politics, and enjoys a good circulation. Job work is done in the office.

VII.—SCHOOLS.

It is to be regretted that a fuller account of the early schools of the town cannot be given. No records are in existence throwing light upon them, and tradition has handed down but few facts of importance concerning them to the present generation. It was the custom, however, of the early Reformed Church to take charge of the matter of education, and the instruction and "catechizing of the youth" was a part of the duties of the early pastors. The great probability, therefore, is that for a great many years after the settlement of the town that the pastors of the Reformed Church acted also as schoolmasters, and carefully educated the young in the necessary studies of the day. This appears all the more probable in view of the fact that the early records contain no reference to schools, nor are any appropriations made for educational purposes. Among the earliest of later schools was one that was kept in the building now occupied by John Drake. Messrs. Rice and Easton were two of the early teachers there.

NEW PALTZ ACADEMY.

This valuable institution was established about 1832, and the brick part of the present building was erected that year. Previous to that time the upper part of the old school-building above referred to had been used for academic pur-

poses. The south and north wings were added afterwards, as the requirements of the institution demanded. The academy was founded by a stock company, and the first principal was Eliphaiz Fay, who was also a practicing lawyer in the village. The institution has had a large number of principals since, among whom have been Messrs. Butler, Frederick and Robert Bruce, Post, St. Clair, David M. De Witt, Loutrell, Gallop, and Jared Hasbrouck. Dr. H. M. Bauscher, the present principal, has been in charge about twelve years.

The institution has passed through a variety of changes, and having received some assistance from the State is at present under the charge of a board of trustees consisting of Alfred Deyo, Edmund Eltinge, Solomon Deyo, Jonathan Deyo, Elijah Woolsey, Ira Deyo, Abram M. Hasbrouck, Philip D. Elting, Jacob Lefever, Jonathan Hasbrouck, John W. Du Bois, Theodore Deyo, A. V. N. Elting, and Zachariah Bruyn. A full academic course is pursued, and pupils carefully prepared for college. A good library and mechanical and philosophical apparatus are attached to the institution.

The school commissioners' apportionment for the year 1879 shows that there were six districts in the town, having in attendance 641 pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and an average daily attendance of 173.617.

VIII.—CHURCHES.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CONGREGATION OF THE NEW PALTZ.

This was one of the earliest religious organizations effected in the county of Ulster. As soon as the infant colony of New Paltz had secured a shelter for their families on the east bank of the Wallkill, to which they had removed, they erected a rude log building to answer the double purpose of school-house and church. It stood on the old burial-ground, and within this antique structure the people met for such Sabbath worship as they could themselves conduct. But at length, after five or six years, on Jan. 22, 1683, a minister of their own nationality as well as faith found his way to their secluded home, and a church was formally organized. This important event is thus signalized on the first page of the ancient records of the church, in the handwriting of Louis Du Bois:

"Le 22 de Janv (Janvier), 1683, monsier pierre daillie, ministre de la parole de dieu, est arrive (arrivé) au nouveau palatinat, et presea (precha) deux fois le dimanche (Dimanche) suivant, et proposa au ecef (chefs) des famille de coisir (choisir) a plus de vois (voix), par les peres de famille, un ancien et un diake (diaque), ce qu'il firt (qu'ils firent), et coisirt (choisirent) Louys du bois pour ancien et hughe frere pour diake, pour ayder le ministre a conduire les membres de leglise (l'église) quil sassemble (qui s'assemblent) au nouveau palatinat; lequel firt confirme (lesquels furent confirmés) ensuite dans ladict earge (charge); dancien et diake. Le present liur (livre) a est fait (a été fait) pour mestre (mettre) les choses quil apatien (qui appartiennent) a la dict eglise."

The following is a translation:

"The 22d of January, 1683, Mr. Pierre Daillie, minister of the Word of God, arrived at New Paltz, and preached twice on the following Sunday, and proposed to the heads of the families that they should choose by majority of votes, by the fathers of families, one elder and one deacon, which they did, and chose Louis Du Bois for elder and Hugh Fiere for deacon, to assist the minister in guiding the members of the church that meets in New Paltz; who were subse-

